The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 189. VOLUME XXXV. NO 15.

CABLE NEWS.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce Do Not Favor Colonial Preferential Duties.

Another Anti-Presidential Plot in Hayti—Premier Dibbs a Bankrupt.

LONDON, March 22.—The annual meeting of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom yesterday rejected the following resolution, presented by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce: "That as, in the opinion of this meeting, the prosperity of British commerce must increasingly depend on our commercial relations with our colonies, and recognizing the fact that Canada has, by resolution of her Parliament, invited the Mother Country to enter into an arrangement for reciprocally preferential duties, we hereby urge upon the Government the necessity of taking that invitation into their immediate and most serious consideration."

BERLIN, March 21.—The latest returns from the second electoral district of Arnsburg, where an election was held yesterday, show that Johannes Fussangel, Independent Clerical candidate, has a majority over all. Fussangel is a rabid Prussian hater and his election is regarded as significant of the growing discontent felt by the people toward the Government since the introduction of the Army bill.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 23.—News of the discovery of a new plot against President Hippolyte and in favor of the exiled General Manigat, has just been brought to this city from Hayti. The plot was unearthed at Jacmel, where the governor, who is loyal to Hippolyte, found that his aide was in league with Manigat's supporters, and that an uprising in favor of the exile was about to be started. A search of the aide's house was ordered. There was a large quantity of arms, to be used by the revolutionists, found, and the details of the plot became known. Government troops were sent at once to arrest the offenders, but only a few of them were captured. The others learned that their plans had become known to the governor and fled to the woods. Soldiery are now searching for them. Although the trouble was confined to Jacmel, the fact that such a plot existed is said to have caused great uneasiness in Hayti.

SYDNEY, March 23.—Sir George Richard Dibbs, K.C.M.G., Premier and Colonial secretary of New South Wales, is in financial difficulties, and has given up his estate to satisfy the demands of his creditors. He has resigned his seat in parliament although he still retains his membership.

VIENNA, March 23.—Dr. Adolph Fischer, publicist and politician, died in Klagenfurth last night of inflammation of the lungs.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, gave notice to-day of a motion to censure the Irish Executive for condoning serious offenses, and thus bringing the law into general contempt.

NICE, March 23.—Two men from New Orleans committed suicide on the Casino grounds at Monte Carlo, last night. Their names are given as Weill and Robbert. They had been playing heavily for several days, and on Wednesday and Thursday lost enormous sums.

BERLIN, March 23.—A cloth cuirass, invented by a Manheim tailor to resist the small calibre bullet, and recently approved by the War Department, was tested in repeated trials at Manheim. Uniforms were placed on wooden effigies and were not pierced by the balls shot from points at 100, 200 or 400 metres distance. At the shorter range the wooden figures were so deeply dented that the officers concluded the force of the impact was sufficient to stun a man. To make the cuirass the tailor merely applies a secret preparation to an ordinary cloth tunic. Thus prepared, the tunic weighs about six pounds. The prepared cloth could not be utilized to protect the arms and legs, as it would hamper greatly the movements of the soldiers.

A TOILSOME JOURNEY.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., March 23.—Mrs. Burgess, wife of a member of the Newfoundland Legislature, has just accomplished a most remarkable journey. She has walked 230 miles on snow shoes through this country in accompanying her husband to the present session of the Legislature. The weather was terrific in its severity, and they encountered frequent snow storms on the way. Three nights they camped out protected from the storm only by temporary shelter made from the boughs of trees. Once, in crossing an arm of the sea, a distance of eleven miles, in a boat, they were caught in an ice floe and carried seawards. Their boat leaked and to save themselves from being swamped they were compelled to stop up the seams with pieces of old rope. By the greatest exertion only they succeeded at last in making the shore which they had set out to reach. Bays covered with floating ice were crossed, while thick forests were traversed where little or no path had been made. They were compelled to cross many of the streams that lay in their route by means of fallen trees. Sixteen days were taken up in the journey. Such a trip, it is said, was never before accomplished in this island.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the Morgan, a fashionable apartment house on Prospect street near Granger. The engines responded quickly, but before help arrived the building was enveloped in flames and smoke, and a terrible panic ensued. The house was a handsome one of three stories. A central hall runs through the building, with rooms on either side. The only escape was by way of the front stairs. Those in the third story had no time to get their goods together, and before they were aware of any fire they were surrounded with flames and smoke. The scene was a terrible one, and the excitement and consternation of those in safety who were unable to aid the suffocating women and children was great. The firemen worked heroically. A second alarm was given, and every effort made to rescue those still in the burning building. The loss of life is the most terrible in the annals of Cleveland fires. The body of the first woman found was that of Mrs. Sommers, a blind lady, who had groped her way to the stairs only to die. Three other women with a little child, whose name has not yet been learned, were all found lying on the floor of the second story in the front hall dead, suffocated by smoke. Their bodies were huddled together, but it was evident from their positions that they died without pain. The fire started, no one knows how, in the basement, and the building is a total loss.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

A Chapter of Speculations as to What the New Administration Will Do With It.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Rear Admiral Gherhardi and Acting-Rear Admiral Walker will retire from the U. S. naval service early in May. The latter desires to be commandant of the Boston navy yard. Admiral Gherhardi as senior officer of the navy can get almost any shore duty he may desire. It would not be surprising if he accepted the superintendency of the naval academy which will become vacant in June next. As Rear Admiral Benham has little over a year more to serve, it is not improbable that he will be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron at an early day. His name is, however, mentioned in connection with the proposed new South Pacific station, though Commodore Erben is his senior in order for sea service. Should Admiral Benham be directed to carry out the original orders assigning him to the command of the South Atlantic station, it is likely that one of the two commodores named will succeed to the command of the North Atlantic squadron.

There will be a wide scattering of naval vessels when the coming Columbian naval review ends. Arrangements are taking up most of the time of the officials. One general conclusion, as to the government's naval policy, has already been reached, however, and that is that the practice of detailing vessels to participate in celebrations in harbors along the coast will be discontinued and vessels assigned to legitimate work. When there are ships conveniently available applications to have them participate in celebrations will receive consideration, but the intention is to have the ships where they are most needed for the work of protecting American interests rather than for furnishing exhibits for some particular station. The vessels, it is understood, will be kept at sea, on foreign stations, where they will be available for any emergency.

The proposition has been revived to divide the Pacific station into two commands, one to be known as the North Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, and the other as the South Pacific, with headquarters at Callao, Peru. The South Pacific and the Chinese stations are considered by navy people as the two most important squadrons at the present time. Naval officers who are looking for opportunities to make a record for themselves prefer service in these squadrons. Should the European squadron be established, Commodore F. M. Ramsay, the present chief of the bureau of navigation, it is generally believed will be selected as the commanding officer.

THE WILD WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Advices from the Northwest state that one of the most furious storms known for years began yesterday, and is still raging. At Duluth, a foot and a half of snow fell during the night, and this morning it turned to sleet. A similar state of affairs exists in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Throughout Wisconsin there was almost a cyclone accompanied by rain, snow and sleet. Particulars from that State are difficult to obtain, owing to the almost universal prostration of the wires. Milwaukee is absolutely cut off from the outside world. Neither telegraph company has a wire working to that city, and the telephone wires are also down. Telegraphic communication is slow throughout Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. In Minnesota few wires are working and the telephone system is wrecked. At St. Louis it is raining hard. The lightning is terrific and has caused great delay to telegraphic business.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—Dispatches from fifty points in western and southern Minnesota and South Dakota indicate that a great storm is raging at Faribault and neighboring places. Eight inches of snow fell, and this was followed by a heavy fall of hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning. West of the border of South Dakota the fall of snow was so great as to delay trains. It began snowing at 5 o'clock last night and developed into a driving sleet storm by 9. The storm has been followed in the far west by chinook winds, and a big thaw and possible floods are expected to-day or to-morrow.

DULUTH, Minn., March 23.—A belated blizzard set in last night and within half an hour the street car service was badly hindered. The snow is soft and drifting badly before a high wind, blowing with constantly increasing force. There is every prospect of a serious snow blockade, and all trains are certain to be greatly delayed. The temperature is not severe, but in many parts the prospects for a blizzard are the worst of the month.

PAINFUL SCENES.

PARIS, March 22.—There were painful scenes at yesterday's session of the Panama canal trials. M. Fontaine addressed the jury before they retired. Sobbing violently he implored them not to condemn him without proof, and concluded by crying dramatically, "I am innocent." He then sank back and hid his face in his hands. The other defendants were cool except Dugue La Fauconnerie, who was faint from suffering with the gout. When the verdict was pronounced Baihut turned deadly pale, and Lezoy swooned, overjoyed by his acquittal. Fontaine, however, was again most affected and fainted several times. When he recovered he embraced his counsel and then tottered to the side of Charles de Lesseps, his greatest friend, and, burying his face in his hands, he wept like a child. De Lesseps, who was visibly affected, leaned over the dock and endeavored to console him. Two of the guards, supporting Fontaine by the arm, led him from the court. Baihut is unable to pay his fine and is liable to two more years' imprisonment.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Immense International Canal Scheme—Prorogation Likely to Take Place Thursday.

B. C. Concerns—Clarke Wallace Congratulated—That French Treaty—Nova Scotia's Coal Deal.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 23.—Col. Prior says he intends to bring forward the project for establishing a pension fund for the permanent forces, on motion to go into supply. Mr. Bourinot informed him that there was no possibility of reaching the motion on the paper, consequently Col. Prior dropped it yesterday. He expects to elicit a full expression of the opinion of the House.

Mr. Mara's bill, respecting the Nakusp and Slocan railway, has passed the Commons.

Senator McInnes proposed to move on the third reading of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway bill to strike out the provision enabling the Company to construct 30 miles of branch road without limit on the approval of the Governor in Council. The Senator says the provision is too sweeping, and is contrary to the provisions of the Railway act.

If nothing unforeseen happens, prorogation will take place this day week, Hon. Messrs. Foster and Laurier have come to that decision, and the only thing necessary will be to keep their followers on the back benches well in hand until such time as the estimates are through.

It is understood the Civil Service bill, and probably the Superannuation bill, will be dropped.

Mr. Edgar's motion condemning Sir Adolphe Caron was negatived in the House of Commons this afternoon by 119 to 69. Messrs. McCarthy, Calvin, Weldon and O'Brien voted with the minority.

The Senate to-day struck out the provision of the witnesses' bill which compelled husband and wife to give evidence against one another when accused.

Eighty members have presented to the Governor-General a memorial asking federal interference in the matter of the recent Nova Scotia coal deal.

The International Navigation scheme for a 20-foot water way from Lake Erie to Lake Champlain, received the assent of the Railway committee this morning. Associated with Chauncey Dutton, the promoter, who is from Pittsburg, are a large number of Canadian capitalists. The capital stock is $10,000,000. The channels would be so wide and deep that the largest lake vessels could steam through them at full speed. There would be but seven locks between Lake Erie and the terminus, and but four between Montreal and New York, and the locks would move two vessels at the same time, one ascending while the other was descending. It is proposed to obtain a charter from the state of New York, and make a canal from Lake Champlain to tide water in the Hudson river.

It has been decided that the House of Commons will sit on Saturday afternoon.

The Nicola Valley railway bill has been withdrawn.

Clarke Wallace has received a score of telegrams of congratulation on his attitude on the Home Rule question.

Mr. Burns, M.P., cabled from England to-day urging the ratification of the French treaty, on which depends certain large contracts for lumber and lobsters.

Mr. McMullen, in Supply, made a vigorous attack on the expenditure on and condition of Rideau Hall, but the item passed.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 23.—(Special.)—La Patrie has a three column article headed "Decay of a Nation," in which the writer attacks the system of Confederation as the cause of the present decay of the French element and blames the Roman Catholic clergy for having supported this system.

John Cassils, 29, son of John Cassils, of Shaw, Cassils & Co., leather merchants, is dead, of consumption. He was a widely known and popular man.

Intelligence has been received of the death in London of Samuel Benjamin, formerly a resident of this city. The deceased was a member of the firm of Benjamin Bros., so well known by an older generation.

W. Ramsay, chief engineer of construction of the C.P.R., is dead, after an illness of several weeks.

Emmanuel Congregational church has decided to invite Rev. J. B. Silcox, formerly of Winnipeg, and now in Oakland, Cal., to become its pastor.

The lioness at Sohmer Park has given birth to two cubs. This is the first birth of the kind on the continent.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 23. — Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to thoroughly familiarize himself with the subject, so as to indicate in a general way the outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next Democratic House. He in no sense intends to prepare a bill in detail to be submitted to the Ways and Means committee of the next House, but rather to be in a position to give them all the assistance and information that they may need in the preparation of a tariff bill that will carry out in its work and intent the spirit of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform.

DEEDS OF A FIEND.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 22.—The Register has just received the following dispatch from Albia: A brutal and shocking tragedy occurred at Hiteman, a mining town near this place, this morning. William Fraser was a drunken miner, living with his family, consisting of his wife and one babe, at Carbondale. A few days ago, on account of Fraser's drunkenness and abuse, his wife, taking her babe left him and went to Hiteman to stay with her sister, Mrs. Smith. Yesterday Fraser came to this place, and went to Hiteman early this morning. Immediately after arriving there he inquired for the residence of Mrs. Smith, and being informed where it was, went immediately to the house, walked in, and, without a word, plunged a knife into his wife's heart, killing her almost instantly. Mrs. Smith hearing the disturbance in the room, was coming from the kitchen, when Fraser, with the cry of a demon, sprang upon her, driving his knife to the hilt in her breast. She died in a few moments.

Not having done enough of his fiendish work, he then proceeded to torture and mutilate his own babe of a few months of age, nearly severing one leg from the body and badly cutting the child otherwise. Neighbors hearing the disturbance rushed in, and Fraser immediately made for the woods. The citizens went in hot pursuit. After about two hours of an exciting chase Fraser was captured about two miles from here, without the least resistance, by Joe Box, Joe Lewis and Mr. Price. He was turned over to the sheriff and posse who had gone from here to bring him to this place. The sheriff put Fraser in a light wagon and started for Albia with all speed possible. They were overtaken by an infuriated mob of miners, who compelled the sheriff to surrender the prisoner over to them. Fraser was taken to Hiteman and told to look upon his bloody work, and then promptly hung to the limb of a tree near town. No motive is given for the crime except the anger caused by his wife's leaving him. The child's chances of recovery are pronounced by surgeons as very good.

CANADIAN NEWS.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

TORONTO, March 23.—There is a scheme afloat here to build a million dollar hotel on the northwest corner of King and Yonge streets. The building is to be at least eight storeys high and have a frontage of 165 feet on King street and 250 on Yonge street. The projectors are Torontonians and New Yorkers.

TORONTO, March 23.—The Brazilian monkey at the museum broke the Canadian record last night by bearing offspring.

SARNIA, March 23.—A brick grist mill, owned and operated by W. H. Hill, was burned. Loss, $800; insured.

BARRIE, March 23.—The charges against Jennie Wonch, of murdering her grandmother near Collingwood, has been postponed until the fall assizes.

HAMILTON, March 23. — Kelley & Beckett's Engine Company shipped to British Columbia a 100-horse power engine to be used in one of the big sealing steamers. It is the first ocean vessel engine ever built here.

HALIFAX, March 23.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, eight days out from New York bound to Glasgow, put in here this morning with her low-pressure cylinder rod broken. She will be detained about three weeks.

FIRE CHIEF ARRESTED.

SEATTLE, March 23.—Albert B. Hunt, chief of the Seattle fire department, was arrested to-day. The alleged ground for the arrest is that on October 31, 1892, he obtained a certificate of naturalization from the United States Court at Tacoma, where, it is claimed, he was not entitled to such certificate. The city of Seattle requires that all firemen should be citizens of the United States. It is alleged that Hunt, who then was an aspirant for the office of Chief Officer of the Fire Department, procured a certificate in order that he might unlawfully fill the place. Chief Hunt says he is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and that he will be able to establish that fact. The arrest is regarded as a political job.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SUCCESS.

PARIS, March 23.—The Government was again successful in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. A critical debate was expected in the Chamber on the question offered by Deputy Lucien Millevoie, as to what further action the Government intend to take in regard to the bribery and frauds shown to have been perpetrated in connection with the Panama canal enterprise. The enemies of the Government hoped that the discussion might lead to the overthrow of the ministry; but after some exciting speeches, the Government succeeded in carrying the order of the day by a show of hands, which proved that an attack on the ministry would be hopeless for the time at least.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

PARIS, March 23.—M. Paul Armand Challemel Lacour, the well known writer and statesman, was to-day elected a member of the French Academy in succession to the late Joseph Ernest Renan. Lacour received seventeen votes to thirteen cast for Gaston Bruno Paulin, of Paris, the well known writer and grammarian, and one vote for Emile Zola. No successor was elected to the place made vacant by the death of John Emile Lemoinne. Six ballots were taken for this seat without result, the candidates being Professor Manuel Henry Fouquier, the correspondent and editor, and M. Brunetier.

HAWAII AND THE U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—David Kawananakoa, of the Hawaiian Islands, accompanied by E. C. McFarlane and suite, arrived in this city from Washington last night. Prince David expressed himself as thoroughly pleased with the prospects of the speedy settlement of the Hawaiian question. He stated that he had full confidence in the present administration, which will doubtless render a favorable decision in the matter. They will proceed to Honolulu by the next steamer. Paul Neumann, the Queen's envoy, is expected to arrive from Washington to-day.

BURIED AT LAST.

PARIS, March 23.—Jules Ferry was buried to-day with military honors at St. Pie. All the shops in the town were closed. The street lamps were lighted and the lamp-posts were wound with crepe. Hundreds came from the neighboring villages to attend the services and more than 300 wreaths were laid around the coffin by admirers of the dead statesman. Senator Demole, Gen. Triocche and others delivered orations at the grave.

BEHRING SEA.

Meeting of the Court of Arbitration—All the Members Present.

Formal Organization of the Court—The Printed Arguments to Be Presented April Fourth.

PARIS, March 23.—The court of arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States in the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, met today in the office of the French foreign ministry. All the members of the court were present as follows: Hon. John M. Harkin and Hon. John T. Morgan, appointed by the President of the United States; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the President of France; His Excellency Gregers W. W. Gram, appointed by the King of Sweden; His Excellency Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the King of Italy; Right Hon. Sir Charles Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson, appointed by Queen Victoria; Hon. John W. Foster, present as agent on the part of the United States, and Hon. C. H. Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were Hon. E. J. Phelps of Vermont, James C. Carter of New York, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett of Illinois; and assistant counsel on the part of the United States, Robt. Lansing of New York. Counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney-General; Mr. C. Robinson, of the Canadian bar, and Hon. W. H. Cross.

Mr. Develle, French minister of foreign affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the court, agents and counsel. The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented and the court organized by the election of Baron de Courcelles as president. It was decided to meet at 11:30 a.m. each day and to sit four hours and a half daily. The meetings to be open to members of the press, to whom cards should be issued. The court then adjourned until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain, which will then be presented. These printed arguments are to be submitted to the American Congress and to the British Parliament, possibly next week. All the members of the court made a general and formal visit to President Carnot to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—The Geographical club of this city, of which Professor Angelo Heilprin is president, will raise part of the necessary funds for the next Peary expedition, arrangements toward fitting out which have begun. It is believed that when the vessel goes north there will be two parties on board. One will be that of Lieutenant Peary, while the other will be made up from the Geographical Society and under the command of Professor Heilprin. When the vessel touches shore Peary will take his party north, while Professor Heilprin will escort his party southward along the coast. Peary will have the undivided honor of approaching the pole. A special lookout for young Lieutenant Verreshoff will be kept.

SEATTLE, March 23.—The Northern Pacific, in the matter of time on through trains between St. Paul and Seattle, according to the summer time card of passenger trains which will take effect next month, will provide for such a reduction as the Great Northern cannot beat. Under the new schedule a fast train will leave Seattle between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and make the run to St. Paul in sixty hours, stopping only at the principal stations. Another train will run heavy and stop at all stations to do the local business, making about the same time as at present. The fast trains east and west will carry through sleepers to and from this city, but the slow trains will run under the same sleeper arrangements as at present. The present time on through trains is about eighty-two hours, so that the reduction is nearly a day.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A railroad project is being quietly pushed along which is designed to let the Canadian Pacific road into New York independent of the trunk lines which terminate here. Men with money and credit have organized the New York Canadian Pacific Railway and Hudson Docking Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. Surveys have been made and most of the right-of-way secured for a line from Ogdensburg, via Schenectady, to points on the New York and Newark bays, and it is proposed to begin the work of construction very soon. The New York Canadian Pacific Railway, formerly known as the New York, Ottawa & Northwestern, will be made the connecting link. The new line will be a New York extension of the Canadian Pacific from Prescott, Ont., which is just across the river from Ogdensburg, N. Y. The distance from Ogdensburg to the terminals in New Jersey is about 350 miles. The charters of the entire line through the state of New York, as well as the terminal in New Jersey, have been organized separately, in accordance with the laws of the two states. The property of the terminal company is situated at Cranford, N. J.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 23.—An immense sensation has been caused by the exposure of Land Office frauds in dealings in Texas lands, as shown by the Legislative investigation committee. It was said to-day that the Legislature would probably impeach Commissioner McCaughey. The committee is trying to prevent the publication of the evidence taken in the case. This evidence is said to implicate many men high in the legal and political field. McCaughey says everything he did was advised by Governor Hogg and the Attorney-General. The executive denies any connection with the matter. Deep interest is felt in the action of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. James B. Eustis to-day qualified as United States Minister to France.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—A cyclone burst over North Mississippi and West Tennessee this afternoon, leaving ruin in its wake. Tunica, Miss., was blown away and several people are reported killed and injured. The wires are down in every direction and it is difficult to get details.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—The Supreme Council of the Patrons of Industry of North America is holding its annual meeting in this city. Delegates have come from all over the United States and Canada. The business of the meeting will not be completed before Saturday. It is proposed to amend the constitution so as to do away with the County Association, and have each local Lodge do business directly with the Grand Lodge of each State. The move will be made in the interests of economy, and in accordance with the creed of the order which favors the abolition of as many middlemen as possible.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—A Terre Haute, Ind., special says: "Grand Master Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen, speaking of the ruling of Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit court, in the Ann Arbor strike, holding him and Chief Arthur responsible for damages resulting from their order of strike, says it is the gravest question that has ever confronted the Brotherhoods. Said he: 'I never for a moment dreamed that such a ruling was within the bounds of law, and if it is I am surprised that the able lawyers who assisted the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road in their $7,000,000 strike did not discover it. If Judge Taft enunciated the law, it is a death blow to labor organizations. It is certain that if I am to be liable for damages resulting from an order to strike, I am not going to order any strike.'"

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A large number of numismatists and collectors assembled in the Chestnut street auction house to-day at the disposal of the collection of autographic letters which formed part of the numismatic collection of Dr. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., a noted divine of Lancaster, Pa. The collection included letters from Edgar Allen Poe, Thomas Carlyle, Martha Washington, the last letter written by George Washington, autographs of every president and member of the cabinet from Washington to Hayes, all the signers of the declaration of independence, and several hundred notable men of all nations. In addition there is Washington's book-case and mahogany secretary, his dining and card tables, pewter ink-stands and other articles.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 23.—Prairie fires have been doing great damage in the Cherokee District, destroying all the pasture and much timber. Several parties of boomers have had a narrow escape and it is feared some have been lost. In the Osage reservation much damage has been done, and at Pauhuska the council of the Osage nation and several stores were burned.

DENVER, March 23.—Mrs. C. F. Taylor, wife of ex-President Taylor of the Mining Exchange, shot herself this afternoon in the right temple, death being almost instantaneous. She had locked herself up in a room at the house of her daughter. She had brain trouble lately and was no doubt temporarily deranged when she shot herself. The family is one of the best known in the city.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A number of newspaper men and guests witnessed an exhibition of Professor Elisha Gray's Teleautograph the other afternoon. The Teleautograph, as its name implies, enables one to transmit instantaneously by wire a facsimile of his writing to any distance. An ordinary pen or pencil is employed. As it moves, a pen at the other end of the line is reproduced in fac-simile at the other end. The tests this afternoon were entirely satisfactory, many being made by the guests. Writing, sketches, musical notations and stenographic characters were transmitted with equal fidelity. The tests were made through artificial resistances, representing many hundreds of miles of wires.

BOMB THROWING IN ROME.

ROME, March 23.—A bomb was exploded to-day into the street back of the University della Sapienza. No damage was done. The university was but a short distance from the Pantheon. Nobody saw the bomb placed and no arrests have been made. In connection with the affair at the Marignoli Palace it is stated that the police have no clue to the authors of the outrage, though they firmly believe that they are anarchists trying to intimidate the authorities and thus prevent the punishment of their friends recently arrested. This theory is not generally accepted, however, as the outrages have been directed as much against the Vatican officers as against the Government. Every possible effort is being made to detect the guilty parties and prevent a repetition of the outrages.

PAPAL RECEPTION.

ROME, March 23.—Pope Leo gave a ceremonial audience to-day to the Princess of Wales, her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maude, and her son, Prince George, Duke of York, attended by the full suite. The occasion was made one of unusual splendor. The entire pontifical court was assembled in state array, and all the English prelates at present in Rome were in attendance. The major domo and prefect of the apostolic palace, Mgr. della Volpe, and the grand almoner and eight other prominent members of the papal court received the visitors at the foot of the royal staircase and conducted them through the various rooms to the chamber of state, where Leo received them most courteously.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 23.—It was said at the State Department this afternoon that the resignations of all the delegates to the International Monetary conference had been received, and that at the cabinet meeting to-morrow the question whether or not a new body of delegates should be appointed will probably be discussed and decided. The opinion held by some persons who are in a position to form an intelligent view, is that President Cleveland has practically concluded not to send another delegation to Brussels. If that proves to be the case the Minister to Belgium will probably be designated to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

AN ISLAND HERMIT.

A Visit to One Who Has No Use for Civilization and Would Rather Be Alone.

Strange Life of Isolation—He Does Without What He Cannot Himself Make.

The man who gave to the universe the idea conveyed in the statement that "One half the world does not know how the other half lives," evidently lived before telephones, telegraphs, railroads and steam navigation, to say nothing of press associations. But even in this day, when all the world shakes hands across the breakfast table, there occasionally comes to light an incident which recalls the old statement. A COLONIST reporter had this forcibly illustrated by an early morning experience yesterday. The suspicious combination of Sergeant of Provincial Police Langley and a naphtha launch just being "warmed up" caught the watchful eye of the reporter, and a few moments later he had signed articles for an indefinite cruise into unknown waters.

The rakish little craft sped away like a young colt, and the outer wharf lay astern in a few minutes. The giant hulk of the old San Pedro dead ahead caused the scribe to venture a question as to the destination of the launch.

"No talking to the man at the wheel," was the stern answer, "and no steerage passengers allowed abaft the rowlocks."

Seeing that any further questions would be declared mutiny on the high seas, at the very least, the "hand" subsided and passed a very pleasant half hour watching the wonderful play of colors as the sun from time to time broke through a heavy bank of clouds that hung like a funeral pall over the rugged range across the Straits.

The craft soon passed under the lee of a small island—the anchor was dropped and in a few moments the party stood on the beach. Making toward a rough cabin, evidently built of drift wood, the party were welcomed by a strange looking man of some 38 or 40 years. He answered the usual salutations readily, and after a few moments conversation invited the sergeant and his companion to enter his cabin.

Here was displayed, in a wonderful manner, the various devices whereby a man with but few of the implements of civilization may still manage to render himself comparatively comfortable. The place and its contents reminded one forcibly of pictures which the youthful imagination is wont to form after a perusal of Defoe's immortal Robinson Crusoe. A small sign on the door, "Look out for bull dogs," was the first thing explained. This was pasted over a hole containing a pistol cartridge, and by a very ingenious system of springs when the latch of the door is disturbed, the cartridge is discharged. The man explained that once someone had opened his cabin and taken some things—hence the trap.

Then the visitors were invited to take a glance at the studio of the island artist, and a number of sketches in oils and water colors were brought out. Most of them were of local subjects, and executed in a manner which, though crude, showed plainly the possession of no mean amount of skill. Several sketches in neutral tint were shown, which would not have brought disgrace to any portfolio.

"Lessons? No!" said he, "I have never taken a lesson except from nature. I go out with my paper, and look and look until the spirit of the sketch is thoroughly formed in my mind. Then I paint it as well as I can.

"How do I pass my time? Well, sometimes I sit for days only thinking, thinking, but I am busy, too. See here, that is good salt, is it not? Well, I make it right here. Do you see those bricks?" pointing to a shelf filled with blocks of a dark substance. "Well, that is condensed jam made from berries which grow on the island. It will keep like that for years. Those blankets rolled up are sheets of fruit which I prepare by a process of my own. I could make you a suit of clothes or a hat out of it, only you would have to keep in out of the wet. Here are some clams which I smoke and put away. Come outside and let me show you what can be done with a little driftwood. There is a wind mill which I made. It runs a small saw of my own make. With this I rip up the driftwood into strips and build a boat now and then. Here is a forge, the fan of which I made, and here I burn my charcoal. My friend, I can make almost anything I need, and what I can't make I can very well do without. Down there is a spring where I get good fresh water.

"Town? Oh, yes, I go to town, but not often. I don't care for it, you know. I would rather be here by myself where I can think and work."

The sight of a Bible on the table led to the question: "What do you do on Sunday?"

"Well, I sit down," said he, "and have a church of my own. I can think as I like then.

"I am a Canadian and I have been on the coast for some years. I have only been on this island about a year and a half, but I have lived alone most of my life. I like it better."

Everything about the queer hut showed that the owner is possessed of a mind not educated but of unusual ability, especially in the mechanical line. Dozens of small articles, all evidently of home manufacture, attested to the skill of this strange being who evidently does not believe that "It is not well for man to be alone."

Sergeant Langley solemnly warned him that the "bull dog" must go, as such a trap was against the law, and was liable to injure some innocent person who might call upon him. He promised to remove it, and the party took its leave of the man who would "rather be alone." He was left standing on the shingle gazing toward a civilization which he is of but not in.

VICTORIA IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, March 23.—Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice and her husband, Prince Henry of Battenburg, arrived at Florence to-day and were received at the railway station by King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta, on behalf of the King. A force of royal carabineers escorted Queen Victoria and party, who drove at once to the Villa Palmieri.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

AN OLD STORY.

These who expected that anything new would have been brought out in the debate on Mr. McCarthy's resolution must have been disappointed. In that debate, ground that had been already well trodden was gone over again. The discussion between protectionists and free traders is so very old, and has been repeated in a thousand forms so often, that it is simply impossible for the ablest man alive to say anything new upon it. Mr. McCarthy contended that the day for protection in this Dominion had gone by, that it had done all the good it was capable of doing, and that to continue it would be to burden the people unnecessarily.

The matter of preferential duties had also been before Parliament before, but as the adoption of this policy is contingent upon the action to be taken by Great Britain, it does not appear to us that anything is gained by talking about it in the Dominion Parliament. There can not be the least doubt that whenever the British people show a disposition to discriminate in trade in favor of Canada, Canada will be ready to meet them more than half way. But Great Britain, so far, does not show the slightest inclination to adopt the preferential policy. On the contrary, the most influential men of both parties have clearly and distinctly declared against it. There are individuals in Great Britain who advocate favoring the colonies in preference to foreigners, provided the colonies are inclined to reciprocate, but they have not, as yet, succeeded in making an impression on the nation. Are not the Canadians, then, who are agitating in the Dominion for preferential trade with Great Britain in somewhat the same position as the child is who cries for the moon? If preferential trade is practicable it must be first advocated in Great Britain. When the people of the Mother Country can be persuaded to favor it the work is done. Until then agitation in Canada can have no satisfactory result.

The course which the Government are pursuing with respect to the tariff is without doubt the most judicious that can be taken. They do not deny that changes in the tariff are required. They do not attempt to contend that the present tariff is the best possible. They are, however, opposed to making sweeping changes hastily and without inquiry. They do not want to do injustice to interests that the national policy has created. They propose to keep faith with those who have invested their money in industrial concerns on the understanding that sudden changes would not be made in their trade policy. They, besides, see the inexpediency of revising the tariff until it is known what the trade policy of the Cleveland Adminstration is to be. They have therefore appointed a commission to inquire into matters connected with the tariff, which is to report at the next session of the Legislature. Until then matters are to remain as they are. We do not think that those who want to see judicious and equitable changes made could expect more than this.

The tone of the Toronto Empire on this subject is temperate and conciliatory. Commenting on the debate on the McCarthy resolution, it says:

That there are evidences here and there of people who want to go a little faster than we have been going; of people who, to one thing constant never, are fond of taking a plunge; of people who have some grievance to remedy and naturally desire speedy treatment, is no proof at all that any large proportion of the Canadian people want, commercially speaking, to tear down their house. In all parts of the world industrial development has brought about a certain vague demand for change. In England there is the gravest dissatisfaction with free trade. In the United States high protection and hard times have overturned a political party. France is bracing up republican institutions with strong protection; German farmers want some of the same. And in Canada the Grit leaders and Mr. McCarthy are demanding that the National Policy shall go.

No sane man supposes that in any of these cases any violent and radical departure will be the immediate outcome of the agitations. The proposition of the Canadian Government is that a full and intelligent inquiry into existing conditions shall be immediately undertaken, and the necessary tariff changes made in view of the light thrown upon the situation by thorough investigation. There may be some minds, so peculiarly given over to the policy of stampede, who want, like Mr. McCarthy, to try a little heroic smashing, just to see how the thing would feel, but we are convinced the solid, sensible business elements of the community are not with them. The National Policy is flexible enough to adapt itself to the new conditions that have developed around us, and we are satisfied that the Government, having promised to undertake the task, will conscientiously and intelligently do their duty.

We believe that the great majority of the people of the Dominion cheerfully acquiesce in the determination of the Government. They do not want the tariff to be revised in a hurry. They are quite willing to wait until the necessary inquiries are made, and until the surrounding conditions are such that the tariff when revised will not soon need further revision.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald takes exception to the statistics of crime in the United States compiled by Mr. Henry M. Boies. The showing which this statistician makes is not at all pleasant for United States citizens to contemplate. He says, for instance, that forty years ago there was one criminal in every thirty-five hundred of the population, whereas at the present time there is one for every seven hundred and eighty-six. The Herald objects that a very large proportion of those convicted in the courts are for venial offences—drunkenness for example. It says that forty years ago drunkenness was hardly considered a crime save in exceptional cases. If these offences were eliminated from the record the showing would be very different. We are afraid that there is some special pleading in this, but when every fair allowance is made it will, we have no doubt, be found that Mr. Boies is right. In fact other statisticians have come to a similar conclusion. Murder, for instance, is not a trivial offence, and it is well known that the crime of murder is greatly on the increase in the United States. Those who read the American newspapers cannot fail to see how light human life is held among our neighbors. Firearms are resorted to on the most trifling provocation, and the accounts of the lynchings that frequently take place are simply horrible. It is seen, too, that the killing and attempts at killing are not confined to men. Women frequently take the law in their own hands and attempt the lives of those who have insulted or injured them. The murder record of the United States is something fearful to contemplate, and has been the subject of despondent remark by many American citizens. The fact that crime is increasing in the States, and we believe in Canada, while it is decreasing in Great Britain and some other countries of the Old World, has excited both sorrow and surprise among inquirers on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Westminster indignation meeting, convened at a rather discordant blast of the Columbian trumpet, was evidently not a very impressive one. The speeches do not appear to have been at all stirring, and the indignation seemingly with provoking obstinacy refused to be worked up. We do not wonder that the solid and sensible citizens of Westminster refused to vote for the clumsy and disjointed resolution submitted to the meeting. That resolution is a curiosity in its way.

The proceedings at the Westminster meeting were in striking contrast to the friendly and neighborly feeling that pervaded the Legislative Assembly chamber when the grant in aid of the Westminster traffic bridge was under consideration. Good humor and harmony prevailed, and none but kindly words were uttered about Westminster and its citizens. Mr. Brown was not there, as he was at home giving aid and comfort to the indignationists. Does that circumstance account for the pleasantness of the time?

STRONG APPROVAL.

It appears that Commissioner Blount is well-qualified for the work which he has been sent to Hawaii to do. The New York Times describes him as "A moderate, clear-headed man who is able to see things as they are and to report them as he sees them, and he probably can be relied upon to give as impartial an account of the situation in Hawaii and as clear a view of its requirements as could be obtained." That paper also believes that one man can do the work better than three or four, and sending a single commissioner will be greatly less expensive than sending several. The action which the President has taken in this Hawaiian matter meets with the cordial approbation of the best people in the United States. Harper's Weekly says: "President Cleveland deserves the thanks of the country for the prompt withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty from the Senate. It will now become apparent that all the commercial advantages which, according to the advocates of the scheme, annexation was to secure to us can be had without burdening this republic with the grave responsibilities which the annexation of the islands would involve."

The New York Herald in its vigorous way says:

The treaty was withdrawn on Thursday with a promptness which carries the significance of reading the riot act to the headlong jingoists who have been clamoring and plotting for the seizure of the sugar islands.

By this timely and patriotic action the new administration has rendered the country a signal service. We trust it will be promptly followed by the recall of Minister Stevens and the despatch of a commission to Honolulu to investigate and report upon the extraordinary course pursued there by the representatives of the United States.

The more that is learned of this annexation business the more it assumes the appearance of annexation by force or conquest in furtherance of a gigantic sugar job.

NOVEL TRIBUNALS.

A law establishing Courts of Conciliation has lately been passed in North Dakota. These courts are very different, both in their constitution and their functions, from what are generally known as Courts of Conciliation. They are not to be confined to hearing and endeavoring to settle labor disputes. Disagreements of almost all kinds are to come before them and the duty of the arbitrators is limited to trying to find some way of amicable settlement. This is how the new tribunal is described in the St. Paul Pioneer-Press:

The North Dakota law provides that at the election in town, village or city, of a justice of the peace, there shall be elected at the same time and for the same term of office, four commissioners of conciliation. These commissioners are to serve, two at a time, with the justice, in hearing the statements, pleadings and testimony in civil cases, before the action is brought into court in the usual manner. These hearings are to be conducted entirely without attorneys, and the statements of the principals in the action will be the chief testimony. After hearing both sides, it is the duty of the justice and the commissioners to try and bring about an understanding between the two parties on the basis of justice, and to remove, if possible, the necessity for the more formal legal action. It is a provision of the law that none of the proceedings in the court of conciliation shall be used as testimony in any action which may follow, if the hearing does not bring about the desired result.

A similar law has been in force for some time in Iowa, and it is said to work well. The Courts of Conciliation in very many cases prevent litigation, and they also save the disputants much loss of time and considerable expense. Will the extension of the sphere of these courts have a beneficial effect? Labor disputes are referred to these tribunals because the law in most countries provides no way of settling them. But for nearly all other disagreements that arise between the members of communities there is a remedy at law. There is nothing that we can see to hinder labor disputes being brought before the Dakota Courts, but it appears incumbent on litigants of all kinds to give them a trial before they take their cases before the regular tribunals.

THE COLONIAL TIE.

There are many people in the world who appear to have been half asleep during the last twenty years or so. Ideas that were popular a quarter of a century ago they believe to be acceptable now, and they refer to systems which were then generally believed in as if they had not long ago become obsolete.

One of the notions that gained an evanescent popularity in the days of John Bright and other statesmen of the Manchester school was that Great Britain had become tired of her colonies and would like to get rid of them as soon as possible. "Let them set up for themselves," it was said by politicians that wished to be thought more than commonly liberal and large-minded, "it will be best for them and best for us." We question whether many of those who used such language as this with regard to the colonies really believed what they said. We have a suspicion that if any serious attempt had been then made to disintegrate the Empire these contemners of colonies would be among the first to defend them and to contend for the maintenance of their connection with the Empire. At any rate, this attitude was soon abandoned by thoughtful and patriotic British public men. They saw that it was a mistake to undervalue the dependencies of Great Britain, and to believe that she would be as great, as powerful, and as highly esteemed if they severed their connection with her as she was when she held dominion over them.

The small people, however, who echoed the speeches of the Manchester men without fully understanding their import, continued, parrot-like, to repeat what they had never fully comprehended. When there was any disagreement between the Mother Country and a colony these politicians, both at home and in the colonies, spoke lightly of severing the colonial tie and loudly declared the willingness of Great Britain to let any particular colony go as soon as it felt it to be its interest to become independent. Even now in the Dominion, the advocates of annexation are ready to affirm that if Canadians desire to join the United States, Great Britain will make no objection to their change of allegiance. They evidently forget that a new school of public men has risen up in England, who are far from undervaluing the colonies. These men believe that the possession of large colonies is one of the chief elements of England's greatness. And their object is not to part with them or to alienate them in any way, but to make the connection between them and the Mother Country closer and more binding. These Imperialists are strong in numbers, in talent, in rank and in influence, and they are growing stronger and more numerous every day. Among the chief of them is Lord Rosebery, a prominent, and after Mr. Gladstone the most popular, member of the Liberal party. At the 25th anniversary of the Royal Colonial Institute held in the Hotel Metropole, London, on the 1st of the present month, Lord Rosebery, who presided, made a brilliant and a most interesting speech which contained the following passage:

There are two schools who view with some apprehension the growth of our Empire. The first is composed of those nations who, coming somewhat late into the field, find that Great Britain has some of the best plots already marked out. (Laughter.) To those nations I will say that they must remember that our colonies were taken—to use a well-known expression—at prairie value (laughter), and that we have made them what they are. We may claim that whatever lands other nations may have touched and rejected and we have cultivated and improved are fairly parts of our Empire, which we may claim to possess by an indisputable title. (Hear, hear.) But there is another ground on which the extension of our Empire is greatly attacked, and the attack comes from a quarter nearer home. It is said that our Empire is already large enough and does not need extension. That would be true enough if the world were elastic, but, unfortunately, it is not elastic, and we are engaged at the present moment in the language of mining in "pegging out claims for the future." (Laughter.) We have to consider not what we want now, but what we shall want in the future. (Hear, hear.) We have to consider what countries must be developed either by ourselves or some other nation, and we have to remember that it is part of our responsibility and heritage to take care that the world, as far as it can be moulded by us, shall receive the Anglo-Saxon and not another character. (Hear, hear.) I think that we as we struggle in our parties about questions which are relatively small, should remember that the task of the statesman is not merely with the present but with the future, and that the energies of politicians should not be exhausted by the mere third readings of various bills. (Hear, hear.) We have to look forward beyond the chatter of platforms and the passions of party to the future of the race of which we are at present the trustees, and we should in my opinion grossly fail in the task that has been laid upon us did we shrink from responsibilities and decline to take our share in a partition of the world which we have not forced on, but which has been forced upon us.

Men who talk in this way, men who do not believe that the British Empire, extensive as it is, is not yet sufficiently large, are not likely to view with a coldness as unphilosophical as it is unpatriotic the severance of Canada from the British Empire and her absorption by the United States. They, on the contrary, may be depended upon to do all they can to prevent such an unhappy consummation. When, therefore, Canadian annexationists talk about the willingness of Great Britain to let Canada go they show their want of intelligence and their ignorance of the estimate which the best and the most influential men in the Mother Country place upon the dependencies of the Empire.

SOME GROWLING.

The way in which the Conservative party has been led in the British House of Commons has been the cause of much discontent. Mr. Balfour has disappointed his friends, and they are not backward in telling him so in the plainest terms. Some of the men who are disgusted with the Leader's mismanagement do not hesitate to express a preference for Lord Randolph Churchill. This is how the Standard expresses its discontent:

The session is not yet four weeks old, but, short as that period is, it has been long enough to reveal a want of organisation in the ranks of the Opposition not only damaging to their authority in the House of Commons, but of a nature to disappoint and discourage their best friends in the country. By mismanagement, carelessness, or indifference, they have on several occasions shown themselves to great disadvantage, and have suggested comparisons between their language during the recess and their action since Parliament began, of which their enemies, we may be certain, will not fail to make the most. All through the autumn and early winter we were assured by the Unionist leaders that the Ministerial majority was so small as to be practically ineffective against a powerful and united Opposition, and that as soon as Parliament assembled it would be seen how little reason Mr. Gladstone had to plume himself on his electoral success. We are sorry to say that, down to the present moment, little has been done to justify these assertions. The Government have been allowed to carry everything before them, and to figure as the masters of a large and trustworthy majority. That is the impression almost certain to be engraved on the public mind by a series of mistakes to which we need not allude more particularly; and we have no hesitation in adding that the continued repetition of them would have the effect of shaking very considerably that confidence in the steadiness and capacity of Unionist statesmen which a long course of wise, popular, and successful legislation had deservedly created. These are home truths which it is very disagreeable to tell, but a worse unkindness to suppress.

The following very significant passage is from the Morning Post, whose loyalty to the Unionist party is beyond question:

In Mr. Balfour's absence Lord Randolph Churchill has been a tower of strength to the front Opposition bench, and has done valiant battle for his party. Still the situation has been altogether unsettled, and we may hope to see the entire Unionist party combining for "a pull all together" during the next fortnight, which is all that is left to them before the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. There must be a considerable improvement in Unionist tactics, if the country is to be really roused to the knowledge of what is in store for it should Mr. Gladstone be successful in his Irish policy. The Ministerialists are not content with the admission that their leader is a Titan in politics, but insist on his possessing an Olympian right to play fast and loose with the destinies of the British Empire, and the Opposition are far too ready to accept the part of a reluctantly admiring chorus.

THE MEN OF ULSTER.

The excitement about the discussion of the passage in Mr. Clarke Wallace's Kingston address, in which he speaks of the way in which the men of Ulster regard the Home Rule Bill, and what they intend to do if it ever becomes law, has no doubt raised the curiosity of many Canadians as to how the measure now before Parliament is really looked upon by Irish Protestants, and if their talk about resistance is mere bounce intended only to have a deterrent effect upon Englishmen both in and out of Parliament. Is the movement among the Irish Protestants against the bill general, and do the Ulster men mean what they say? We have the authority of the London Times for giving an affirmative answer to both these questions. In an article headed The Consequences of Disruption, it says:—

Noblemen and gentlemen, the clergy of the Church of Ireland, the leading ministers of all the principal Nonconformist communions, merchants and manufacturers, professional men, financiers and men of business, the cream of the Ulster artisans and the pick of the Ulster yeomanry, are agreed that any system of Irish government which involves the grant of wide legislative and administrative powers to the former members of the Land League Executive, means the ruin of civil and religious liberty in Ireland, the downfall of all public and all private rights, the insecurity of wealth in every form, the destruction of credit, the loss of trade, universal pauperization and universal oppression. They make no secret of their sentiments or of the course which, in the event of their feelings being disregarded and their birthright voted away from them, they intend to pursue. No useful end can be served by trying to hide from ourselves the meaning of the resolutions which are now being carried and the speeches that are now being made at the Unionist meetings across the Channel. They mean constitutional resistance so long as constitutional resistance is possible. But they clearly mean something more. They are instinct with the spirit of armed opposition to the Parliament in College-green, and it would be worse than idle—it would be criminal—on the part of the people of this country to ignore the fact.

This may be safely taken to be the plain, unvarnished truth. The Times has too high a regard for its reputation as a newspaper to state as facts, with respect to Ireland, what could not be easily proved true. It can have no motive in trying to mislead its readers as to the state of public opinion in Ulster. If it published a single statement that could not be borne out by facts apparent to every observer in Ireland, the columns of the English papers, and even of the Times itself, would be flooded with contradictions, couched too in the very plainest and strongest of English.

The Times puts its readers on their guard against setting down the strong language used by the Irish opponents of Home Rule to the exaggeration of excited partyism. It says:

There is a certain danger that people on this side of the channel may be misled as to the real import of such demonstrations as the meeting of 15,000 citizens, held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Belfast, which we reported yesterday. For years they have been accustomed to the high-flown rhapsodies of hysterical Celts over such themes as Mr. William O'Brien's breeches and the prison tortures inflicted upon the martyrs of the Plan of Campaign. . . . . The way to measure the significance of Tuesday night's meeting in Belfast, is to treat it as we should treat a similar meeting held in Glasgow. If a mass meeting presided over by the chief magistrate, and addressed by the leading citizens of a Scottish city had passed such a series of resolutions as were carried amidst loud and prolonged cheering in the St. George's markets, is there any statesman or any party that would venture to ignore them? The Ulster men are of the same breed and of the same character as the Lowland Scotch. There can be no mistake about it that they are in deadly earnest, and they are openly talking of an armed conflict. They have pledged themselves 'to use every means in their power to prevent this iniquitous bill from becoming law,' and 'to resist its operation if it does.'

Whether the Ulster men are in earnest or not it is evident that the London Times believes that they are, and it has the best opportunities of arriving at the truth. The great body of the Conservatives of Great Britain are doubtless of the same opinion. They believe that one of the first results produced by the Home Rule Bill when it becomes law will be civil war in Ireland. The Gladstonians may affect not to believe this, but they must, if their judgment is not wonderfully warped, have their misgivings.

SUFFOCATED BY CHARCOAL GAS.

The Fate Which Overtook Two Unfortunate Chinamen Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning the family of Mr. F. H. Worlock, residing on Moss street, waited in vain for breakfast. Not only were there no signs of it at the usual hour, but Yu Wong and Hoi Wong, the two Chinamen who were wont to prepare it, were like the breakfast, not in sight. A visit was paid to the detached building in the rear of the house, which the Chinamen had been using for sleeping quarters.

The door was locked and the window fastened down, but the blind was up so that the interior could be seen. Within were the two Chinamen. The gardener, also a Mongolian, was called and told to awaken them. Several ineffectual efforts brought him back with a scared face, and the report "Ma tikkee him alle same dead."

Health Officer Dr. Duncan was sent for, and on his arrival the door was broken in, and the gardener's report confirmed. Both were dead. They were lying covered up as if asleep, and from their positions had evidently died without a struggle. The faces of both were covered with a substance which showed that they had vomited after becoming unconscious. From this it was learned that they had been eating cake, and a large cake on the shelf was taken charge of as evidently of the same make.

The bodies were removed to Lockhart's undertaking rooms, and the police notified. Officer Redgrave was detailed to work up the case. He found that the two men were cousins, and that one of them was a brother of You On, of 188 Government street. You On came up and identified his brother and the other man. He could not give any reason for the deaths. There had been no quarrel. They were in town on Wednesday evening. Gup Wan, an uncle of the dead men, was found. When told that a post mortem would be made he registered a violent protest, but would give no reason.

On examining the place where the men met their death Officer Redgrave found what was probably the cause of the death. An iron fire screen had been placed on a coal scuttle, and upon this a small charcoal fire had been kindled. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the embers were still alive. It is quite probable that death resulted from the fumes from the charcoal. The room was tightly closed and there were some signs of an attempt to close the cracks, but whether recent or not could not be ascertained. Dr. Jones performed an autopsy on the bodies during the day, and an inquest will be held on Monday.

FULL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice, Crease and Walkem, J J.)

Vancouver City By-law 159—An appeal from the decision of McCreight, J. As a bill is now before the Legislature covering the case, argument was postponed until May 1.

McLean Bros. v. Municipality of Richmond—Appeal from the decision of McCreight, J. The original action was brought to recover money said to be due from the municipality for work and material under contract authorized by the Richmond Municipality Loan By-law, 1891. The full history of the case has already been given. The appeal was abandoned and leave for a new trial granted.

Only at Certain Times.

"Fred only puts on the smoking jacket I bought him when he is sick."

"I didn't know he was ever sick."

"He isn't, except when he tries to smoke."—Life.

San Francisco, March 24.—Capt. Rod of the ship Ten Oakes, which arrived from New York after an eventful voyage recently, was arraigned in the United States district court to-day on a charge of cruelty at sea, and pleaded not guilty.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Dear Sirs,—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B.B.B. I did so and find myself quite restored to health.

Howard Sullivan,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm, Dunbar, Ont.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL.

The Victoria Rugby Football Club scored a victory against the Somenos team yesterday by four tries (eight points) to nil.

The game was started at 1 o'clock by Jones, who kicked off for Victoria, the Somenos captain, Harris, winning the toss, and electing to play uphill. Shortly after starting McCulloch got in for Victoria, but the place kick close to the goal line was difficult, and Jones failed to convert.

McCulloch, who with Clarke made some very good play, with quick passing again scored soon after, the place kick, however, failing. Just before half-time, Haines ran round and secured the third try, and took the kick himself, but owing to the greasy state of the ball made rather a worse failure than either of Jones' kicks.

The fourth try was gained in the middle of the second half, after some pretty combination play of Van Millingen and McCulloch. The latter passed to Haines, who dodged in and grounded the ball behind the Somenos goal line; McCulloch failed to improve the point.

The game was by no means so one-sided as would seem from the score. Several times the Somenos forwards, headed by Harris, screwed the scrum finely and came away with dangerous rushes, the ball at their feet. They often gained ground and the Victoria lines were only saved by their backs dropping on the ball.

The kicking of the Victorians was decidedly poor, but allowance should be made for the greasy state of the ball. Of the Somenos team Jackson was best behind the scrum, and Barkley and Musgrave, the halves, did some good work though they did not pass enough. The forwards were all good; among them should be mentioned Harris, who is a most valuable man.

The visitors were well entertained with a hearty lunch and had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Next year should see Somenos represented in the Provincial matches. Mr. Graham "refereed" yesterday's match, with touch umpires Capt. Jones and Mr. Musgrave. The play was witnessed by a few mounted cowboys, who evinced their enjoyment by firing off their six shooters and now and then taking a gallop up the ground.

VICTORIA JUNIORS V. ALL COMERS.

An excellent game of Rugby was played yesterday at the Hill between the Victoria Juniors and a miscellaneous team. The play was smart, although the ground was somewhat heavy, and resulted in a victory for the Juniors by two goals and four tries to one goal from the field.

GREAT WAS VANCOUVER'S FALL.

Nanaimo, March 25.—(Special.)—This afternoon's rugby match, Vancouver v. Nanaimo "Hornets," resulted in a victory for the home team by one try to nil. The match came off on the Caledonian grounds, there being a large number of onlookers. The ground was very wet and both sides played a hard game, the forwards having most to do, and were very evenly matched.

At half time neither side had scored. In the second half George Lister, a "Hornet" forward, broke away and managed to secure a try, the only as well as the first made in the whole afternoon. The remainder of the game was a series of scrums.

A return match will be played at Vancouver next Saturday. The Vancouver lacrosse minstrels played in the opera house this evening to a large audience and gave a good performance.

THE GUN.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

The Tacoma News sums up the prospects for the ninth annual tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, which will be held here in June, in a manner which is flattering to Victoria. It says that up to last year the association comprised Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, but last year British Columbia was included, and it was voted to hold the 1893 tournament at Victoria, B. C., the dates being June 14, 15, 16 and 17.

"That city," says the News, "has gone to work in earnest to make the shoot a memorable one. The clubs have prepared for a royal reception and entertainment during the stay of the visitors. So far over $1,200 has been raised by the Victoria clubs. From Tacoma there will go over a dozen shooters, including T. A. Bringham, W. R. Dodge, A. W. McNaughton, Ed. S. Barlow, R. W. Rydstrom, J. O. Searles, Joseph Burwell, E. A. Kimball, E. E. Ellis, Dr. T. F. Smith, R. B. Mullen and W. A. Eberly.

"Of these Mr. Eberly now holds the individual championship badge, valued at $250, presented by the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club, of Portland, and H. S. Denham is the holder at present of the Globe trophy, a gold badge set with diamonds, which is valued at $350.

"The shooters of Tacoma are congratulating themselves over the choice of Victoria for the tournament this year, so evident is it that the affair will be a great one and that a royal time will be had. Already the Victoria clubs have sent out the programmes, which have been well-prepared and make pretty souvenirs. On the front cover two guns are crossed with the American and British flags in colors. It is confidently expected that the tournament at Victoria this year will go far ahead of anything so far held by the association."

FOR THE H. P. CO. MEDAL.

The members of the Union Gun Club held their fifth shoot for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal at Macaulay Point yesterday, with the wind blowing across the traps in a way that made the shooting difficult at times and kept the scores down unpleasantly. The sixth contest will take place on Good Friday, when it is contemplated to hold a club tournament. Appended are yesterday's best scores on 50 birds:

J. C. Maclure	11101-11111-10100 11111-10111	20
	11111-11011-11101-11011-11111	42
F. S. Maclure	11111-11011-01011 11111-11011	21
	11111-01001 11111-11110-11101	20
F. H. Hewlings	01111-11111-11110-11111-11111	23
	11001-01110 01011-10011-10110	15
H. Coombe	10011-11100-11111-11001 11111	19
	11011-11010 11111-11011-01001	18

NANAIMO'S CLUB ALIVE.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 25.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Nanaimo Gun club was held on Thursday evening, at which twelve new members were enrolled. Mr. F. H. Wyse was elected captain in place of Mr. Adams, who has removed from this part of the country. Dr. J. T. Davis was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year. The first shoot will be held on Easter Monday, when three good prizes will be competed for.

CRICKET.

THE UNITED BANKS ORGANIZE.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Bank of B. C. building on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing the United Banks of Victoria cricket team. Mr. Charles A. Goffin took the chair at 5 p. m., and the election of officers succeeded. Mr. Applegarth, of the Bank of Montreal, was chosen captain, Mr. Goffin vice-captain and Mr. Bullen secretary-treasurer. It was decided to ask Mr. [illegible] as president of the [illegible] dents Mr. Worlock [illegible] letly and Mr. Gilles[illegible]

The selection of [illegible] cussed. A proposal [illegible] Victoria cricket clu[illegible] practice, on certain [illegible] being considered ne[illegible] for matches with vi[illegible] finally decided by a [illegible] use of the Beacon Hill grounds by kind permission of the Park committee.

Mr. Pegram, last year's captain, expressed the hope that the coming season would be more successful than the past, owing to a greater interest being shown and a larger number of outside matches being assured, one with the bankers of Vancouver.

The colors of the club are to be olive green and gold, and all necessary details are left in the hands of the following sub-committee: Mr. Applegarth (Bank of Montreal), Mr. Goffin, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Pegram (Bank of B. C.), and Mr. Goward (Green, Worlock & Co.)

THE ALBIONS ACTIVE.

A general meeting of the Albion Cricket Club was held in the City Hall last evening for the purpose of electing captain and vice-captain for the year. H. J. Martin was appointed to fill the former position, and E. A. Pauline the latter.

It was also decided at last night's meeting that the club should hold its first match of the season on Good Friday, when the grounds are expected to be in good condition, as men have been at work during the past few days getting them in shape.

CORROBORATION OF "BAWNMORE" RAID.

(Nanaimo Free Press.)

The article in last evening's Free Press taking exception to the maliciously false statements made by those sailors convicted of participation in the raid of the steamer Bawnmore, and showing plainly that the men had received an open, fair and impartial trial, and on the evidence convicted, has been quickly corroborated.

A prominent official of this city, who for most excellent reasons in the public interests does not desire his name or position at present made public, has allowed us to publish the following letter which he received and which he has every reason to believe is true in every particular:

Departure Bay, Dec. 19, 1892.

We, the undersigned, were seamen on board the American bark Theobald, on the first of this month. During that night several men from the Sailors' Union boat came on board armed with revolvers and induced us to desert from the vessel, promising us $20 each if we did so. They made no threats, but made a display of their revolvers, and we submitted to their request and accepted their promises, rather than take the risk of possible injury in case of our refusal.

We were taken to Port Angeles in a sailing boat, where we were landed without money, and learned that their promises were of no value, as we received nothing from them or their representatives at Port Townsend, which place we eventually reached.

Victor Anderson,
Edward Grubb,
William Rice,
Seamen on board ship Invincible.

The time alluded to in the above is before the Bawnmore raid, which took place on January 18th, but the actions of the raiders in both cases, are as lawyers say "on all fours." A brief resume of the "Theobald" case may not be uninteresting at this juncture. As stated in the letter, the men were taken to Port Townsend and there left. They then shipped aboard the non-union ship Invincible, and then came back to Departure Bay, and anchored within hail of their former vessel, the Theobald. The captain of the Theobald made an attempt to get his men back again, and in fact they were taken to the ship, but the captain refusing to pay legal expenses amounting to $15 per head, the men returned to the Invincible and went down to California in her. It will thus be seen that the efforts of the Union men were futile and imposed no hardships on any person except the men they professed to be befriending, for they lost all the wages due them on the Theobald, the Union men simply paying the expenses of transferring them from one non-Union to another non-Union ship, and in case of capture laid themselves open to the same fate that befel the Bawnmore raiders.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT
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This VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D., is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
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FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.
They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itsels in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

FARMS FOR SALE—$1,500 will buy 140 acres of land ¾ mile from railway station; near salt water on Cowichan bay; about 20 acres cleared land, balance lightly timbered; all arable land; log house. Other farms to sell or rent. Apply Geo. Bartell, McPherson, P. O., Vancouver Island. no10-tf

PHENOMENAL WEATHER.

Rough Experiences in Various Parts of the United States—Unprecedentedly Furious.

Houses Wrecked, People Blown Away, Traffic Suspended—A Terrible Chapter.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—Reports from many points in South Dakota and Western Minnesota up to 10:30 last evening indicate that the snow, sleet, hail, rain and thunder storm in those regions is raging with almost unprecedented fury. At Aberdeen, S.D., the storm reached phenomenal proportions and shows not the slightest indication of abatement. At that point the snow has been falling 36 hours and has reached a depth of 20 inches. Train service on all routes has practically been abandoned and will be for several days.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The path of the cyclone which entered Tennessee yesterday in a southwestern direction from Mississippi appears to have been twenty miles in width, although the serious damage was confined to a much smaller area. The wires are down in all directions, and there is no telegraphic communication with Nashville and intervening points, and little news is obtainable from places visited by the cyclone. This city barely escaped. A heavy rain fell and a high wind blew at the time the cyclone raged, until it became as dark as night for half an hour. Heavy damage was done to trees and small outbuildings. The train from Birmingham, Ala., arrived late last night and reported much damage between here and Bynalia, twenty miles east. At 2:30 this morning at Kelly, Miss., the wires were tapped and details telegraphed to show that the early reports were not exaggerated. Not a house escaped the cyclone's fury, and few were left standing; they are all badly damaged. The house of Roland Cox was lifted bodily and blown away, not a piece of timber being left. The house of Robert Stevens was levelled in ruins. The residence of C. Harris, a wealthy planter, was wrecked, and the houses of four of his tenants were blown away.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—A storm, which assumed the proportions of a cyclone before it departed, visited Indiana about 9 o'clock last night, and left devastation and suffering in its track. In Indianapolis fifty houses were wrecked in one neighborhood in the northwestern portion, and many families rendered homeless. The magnitude of the storm was not known until day dawned. At Tuxedo, a suburb, many houses were wrecked and several smaller ones carried away piecemeal. Many residents passed the night in their cellars. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall and fantastic play of lightning. Coraline mills, in the northwestern portion of the city, a three story brick, suffered much damage, its walls being wrenched and its roof taken off. One employe got a broken leg. The Capital City cotton mills lost its first story, and 150 men are thrown idle. Along Fall creek dozens of gigantic trees have been uprooted. Advices from all parts of the state show that much property has been damaged and some persons maimed. The loss, while not accurately known, in this city will amount to many thousands of dollars. No lives were lost in this city, and only a few were injured, and those not seriously. At Logan a three-story mill was wrecked and part of the debris thrown against the Central hotel. The Roman Catholic church and the City hotel were also badly damaged. The loss on the flouring mill will reach several thousand dollars. At McCordville the farm house of James McCord was blown to pieces and Mrs. McCord fatally injured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—A messenger returned from Kelly at 11 o'clock, and reports that the town is swept away. The cyclone struck it yesterday evening. Of thirty houses fifteen were swept away and the others were demolished. The track of the cyclone was half a mile wide, and its duration in Kelly was not greater than four minutes.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 25.—(Special.)—Mr. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., states that a big passenger traffic is going to spring up in the transportation of Chinese from Vancouver to Halifax, on their way to the West Indies. Chinese are allowed into the West Indies and are commencing now to go forward in large numbers.

President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., denies that his line has acquired an independent entrance to New York City. He also states that the C. P. R. has not acquired the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. R.

The prospects are that the opening of navigation will be considerably later than last year. The ice at present is very thick, and shows little signs of weakening.

AGAIN LA GRIPPE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—While the health authorities were congratulating themselves that New York would be spared a visit from influenza this season, the dreaded disease had already came and was settling on the city. For the first ten weeks of 1893, only thirteen deaths were put under the head of influenza and grippe, and for the week ending March 18, eleven deaths from the disease were recorded. This includes all the cases of la grippe and complications such as pneumonia or phthisis. For the corresponding week of 1892 only nine deaths were attributed to this cause. In the last four days there have been 12 deaths from la grippe, yesterday there were five. The other deaths yesterday included 38 from pneumonia, 11 from phthisis, and eight from bronchitis, all influenced more or less by grippe. This makes a total of 62 deaths yesterday from pulmonary and respiratory tronble, out of a total death list of 154, a little more than 40 per cent. Doctors in Brooklyn and Jersey City have also been kept busy attending la grippe cases.

SEVERE TREATMENT.

SEATTLE, March 24.—A special to the Telegraph from Spokane says: R. Van Redpath attempted suicide this morning, fear of disgrace attending a forgery committed by him having driven him to death. A warrant was to have been issued for his arrest, but when the officers broke open the door of his room he was found lying on the bed breathing heavily. He could not be aroused. A physician pronounced the case one of atrophia poisoning. The officers set their prisoner on his feet, marched him down stairs and then led him about the streets. A crowd of fully a thousand people followed. When one officer became exhausted in his work of whipping the would-be suicide, he handed over his buggy whip to one of the crowd who, with renewed zeal, carried on the flagellation. Redpath finally recovered full consciousness and was taken to jail. His body was black and blue from the vigorous treatment he had received. Redpath came recently from the East. He has dissipated a good deal since his arrival in the city, and running out of funds forged a cheque on the Brown National Bank.

RECEIVER WANTED.

SEATTLE, March 24.—Papers were filed in an important suit in the State Superior court to-day. The suit is brought by Thomas Earle, member of the Dominion Parliament, residing at Victoria, and Mr. McIntosh, president of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, for the appointment of a receiver for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, for a cancellation of the traffic arrangements of the two roads and for an accounting by the Northern Pacific railroad of the earnings of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern during the two years that the tariff arrangements had been in force. The plaintiffs allege that when the Northern Pacific took charge of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad it was paying all the expenses and all the fixed charges. In the two years that the N. P. R. Co. operated the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern it has run in debt in the sum of $584,299.54. The plaintiffs allege that when the Northern Pacific took the road their stock was worth 45 per cent. of its face value. Now it is valueless, wherefore they pray for a receiver, etc.

ULSTER'S AGITATION.

The Situation Said to Demand the Intervention of the Government.

A Manifesto From Belfast Calling on the Irish Constabulary to Organize.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dispatch from London to the Evening Post says the Ulster agitation is assuming a form calling seriously for the intervention of the Government. The secret committee has issued a manifesto from Belfast summoning the Royal Irish constabulary to attend a conference, whereat they may arrange to organize themselves despite all the rules of the service to the contrary. The manifesto adds that those who are punished for partaking in the movement will receive a cash indemnity.

CABLE NEWS.

PANAMA, March 24.—It is reported from Popan that a phenomenon which is puzzling the geologists has taken place. The hill known as Cruiz Loma, situated near the town suddenly disappeared. For several days deafening subterranean noises were heard, which caused alarm throughout the vicinity. Then the hill parted and immense masses of earth were hurled to the surface. In the descent a great mass lodged in the beds of the rivers. This was especially true in the case of the Rio Gauchicono, Rio Molino and Rio Blanco, all of these streams being obstructed. It is believed the obstruction will result in floods, which may cause great damage. Whole villages in which are many valuable estates are in danger. The upheaval is attributed to an eruption of the Solario volcano, which has been active for many months. Twelve persons and hundreds of cattle were killed by the flying rocks when the hill parted.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 24.—An arrest has been made in Molino of a man who is suspected of purchasing arms in Venezuela for the Colombian Liberals. It is believed the Liberals intended to start a revolution in Colombia.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, gave notice to-day of a motion to censure the Irish executive for condoning serious offences, and thus bringing the law into general contempt.

MADRID, March 23.—Admiral Pasquin has been appointed Minister of Marine in the room of Admiral Cesvera, who resigned. He will carry out a policy of retrenchment in naval administrations.

LONDON, March 24.—The House of Commons passed by a vote of 276 to 229 a resolution that, in the future, the members be paid for their services in Parliament. The resolution was introduced by Wm. S. Allan, Radical, for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

LONDON, March 25.—The approaching formal announcement of the engagement of the Duke of York to Princess May will be accompanied with that of the engagement of Princess Maude of Wales to Lord Rosebery. The delay in the announcement of the first-mentioned and more generally known engagement is due to the desire of the Princess of Wales rather, than is generally surmised, to any objection on the part of the Queen. Already, it is said, settlements for the future wife of Lord Rosebery are being discussed, though it is not at all likely there will be any hitch upon that score. Lord Rosebery on his first marriage had a sum of £30,000 settled upon him, absolutely out of his wife's (Miss Rothschild's) estate, and a life interest, subject to certain provisions for the children, in the remainder. Now that his own estates are comparatively clear, they bring another probable £25,000, while his honorarium of £5,000 as a minister of the Crown, is in addition. Lord Rosebery will be 46 in a few weeks, while the Princess is less than half his age.

PARIS, March 25.—The committee of investigation of the Chamber of Deputies regarding Panama affairs to-day rejected the motion of M. Maugun, Socialist deputy for the Seine, in favor of extending the powers of the commission. M. Maugun upon hearing the decision, forthwith resigned his place on the committee on the ground that the rejection of his motion crippled the inquiry.

ROME, March 25.—At Modena to-day the jury acquitted 24 Anarchists who had been on trial for taking part in an Anarchist riot at Villa San Michael in October last. The riot was a desperate affair and several persons were killed. The result of the trial of the accused has caused surprise and some indignation, as tending to encourage similar outrages.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Prior Fights Hard and Successfully for the Postal Officials.

Mr. Earle Protests Against British Columbia Coming Under the Canned Goods Bill.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Col. Prior has been making an energetic push for a provisional allowance to the postal officials in British Columbia. Accordingly Sir Adolphe Caron recommended that the council appropriate a sum. Hon. Mr. Foster struck out the item. Col. Prior heard of this and talked so plainly that to-night it is understood the appropriation will be made.

Professor Macoun, botanist to the Geological Survey, will devote himself this summer to collecting specimens on Vancouver Island.

Lieut. Andrew Gordon, nautical adviser of the Marine department, formerly Commandant of the Fisheries Protection service, died this morning, aged 42 years. He was an able and popular officer. He had had considerable experience in the Imperial service. He commanded the Hudson Bay expedition in 1884, '85 and '86.

In order to facilitate the entry of settlers with cattle from the United States three new quarantine stations will be established along the frontier—one at Huntingdon, British Columbia, where the Canadian Pacific taps the American lines.

Several members of the Agricultural committee object to immigration propagandism in the United States, believing it to be far better to devote attention to Europe. It was boldly affirmed at the Agricultural committee this morning that many of those coming over were entirely out of sympathy with our institutions. At present twenty-six agents are employed in the United States and fourteen in Europe.

Deputy Minister Burgess states that there is little prospect of securing the reduction of steerage passenger rates to the old figure. Several companies say that if the increased rates are not maintained some of them will have to go out of the business.

The Agricultural committee has passed a resolution strongly urging the Government to reappoint Dairy Commissioner Robertson, whose term of office is about expiring. It also decided to ask the Government to circulate throughout the Dominion a pamphlet on tuberculosis in cattle.

In the Criminal bill, Mr. Charlton moved to strike out clause 728 permitting the reception by a court of the verdict of a jury on Sunday. Even Messrs. Mills and Davies opposed the proposal, which was rejected by 55 to 24.

Regarding the proposal to appoint two commissioners to represent Canada at the World's Fair, the House decided to pay them expenses but not a salary.

Senator McInnes' amendment limiting the power of the Columbia and Kootenay Company to construct branches, was rejected by 27 to 17.

The Canned Goods bill passed the Senate. The House of Commons will deal with it next week. Mr. Earle says the measure must either be dropped for this session, or British Columbia be excluded from its provisions. Many British Columbia canners have wired objecting to the measure.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The text of the Canned Goods Act Amendment bill as passed by the Senate is as follows: Sub-Section 1 of Section 2, Chapter 105, Revised Statutes of Canada is repealed and the following substituted therefore "Except in the case of goods packed previously to the first day of August, 1893, every package of canned goods sold or offered for sale in Canada, whether for consumption in or export from Canada, shall have attached thereto or imprinted or impressed thereon a label containing the word 'Canada,' and setting forth in legible letters the name and adress of the person, firm or company by whom it was packed, and the year of packing thereof." The act is further amended by adding the following section thereto, "Upon any conviction under this Act, one moiety of the penalty shall belong to the person who laid the information."

Further telegrams have been received from British Columbia canners respecting the bill before Parliament. Hon. Mr. Bowell has promised amendments which would meet the views of the salmon trade.

The supplementary estimates were expected this afternoon, but the Governor's message had not reached the buildings in time.

Col. Prior informed me that there are good prospects for the appropriation of $100,000 for new public buildings at Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Daly is considering a proposal to bring out 500 domestic servants from Great Britain, the Government paying half the transportation and the steamship companies the other half.

The Railway committee this morning passed the twenty foot canal schedule but limiting the tolls to 10 cents per ton on sections paralleling the present Canadian canals, which it is thought will kill the project.

In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill this afternoon to legalize the employment of additional professors in the Royal Military College.

Hon. Mr. Foster stated that he would definitely announce on Monday whether or not Parliament would be asked to ratify the French treaty this session.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Charlton made a long speech in favor of the adoption of a two cents postage rate. He reviewed the history of cheap postage between Great Britain and the United States. He showed that the reduction of revenue in the United States caused by the reduction of postage had been very small, and argued that the same thing would occur in Canada if a two cent rate were adopted.

Sir Adolphe Caron said he had carefully studied the question, and the result did not justify him in recommending a reduction at present. Considering her territory, Canada had the best postal system in the world. Judging from the results in other countries he estimated that the annual loss to the Dominion would be three quarters of a million dollars.

Col. Prior then moved an amendment to the effect that all members of the permanent force in Canada should be placed on the pension list. He said the efficiency of the whole militia force depended in a very large degree on the permanent corps, and some provision should be made for officers and men whose remuneration was not large in proportion to their services. He made an able and vigorous address.

Sir Adolphe Caron said nothing could more conduce to the efficiency of the permanent corps than to make provision for pensions. When Minister of Militia he had prepared a bill for this purpose, based on the Imperial Pension Act, but with somewhat smaller pensions. He thought it only right that the permanent corps should be pensioned, as the mounted police were. It was rather late in the session to take the matter up, and he hoped Col. Prior would renew his motion next year.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, who was not in the House when the motion was made, said he would bring the matter under the consideration of his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. Haggart fully explained the changes in the Intercolonial railway management. He expected that in place of a deficit of $600,000 last year, there would be a slight surplus this year.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

COMOX, March 24.—Wm. Boise, of Staple, while going home to that place from here last evening, with $100 in his pocket, was met in the woods by a highwayman who robbed him, bound him to a tree and gagged him.

WINDSOR, March 24.—John Weir, bookkeeper for the Windsor Truck Co., disappeared on March 10. He came from England about a year ago.

MONTREAL, March 24.—The death took place at Bath, England, to-day, of Alexander Buntin, paper manufacturer, of this city, and one of the best known men in Canada. He was aged 71.

LUCAN, March 24.—George Parker, aged 60 years, dropped dead on the street yesterday. Heart disease was the cause.

TORONTO, March 24.—John W. Lewis, one of the oldest compositors in the city, having had a case on the Globe for the past 21 years, is dead, aged 54. He was a stepson of the late Judge McCrae of Algoma.

TORONTO, March 24.—William Mumford, bookkeeper to H. G. Smith & Co., is under arrest on a charge of robbing his employers of $1,700.

HALIFAX, March 24.—In the House of Assembly a bill was introduced to amalgamate the Nova Scotia and Woodside sugar refineries at Halifax and Dartmouth.

HALIFAX, March 24.—Provincial Secretary Fielding brought down the financial return for the year to-night, showing an apparent surplus of $30,000.

MONTREAL, March 24.—It was current report to-day that Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q. C., will shortly be raised to the bench. Mr. Archibald is the senior partner of the law firm of Messrs. Archibald & Foster, and is one of the best known members of the Montreal bar.

BRANTFORD, March 24.—Chief John Burk, one of the most eminent of the Onondaga chiefs, is dead.

TORONTO, March 24.—Chief Justice Galt has granted a writ of habeas corpus to issue on behalf of John Arnoldi, sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Ottawa, in addition to a fine of $1,000, upon a charge of malfeasance in office.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—The King's regiment disembarked froom the troop ship Teleuga, which arrived this morning, and marched to the citadel, where it took up its quarters. The regiment was raised in 1685 by James II., at the time of Monmouth's rebellion. In 1810 the first battalion and part of the second came to Canada, and in the war of 1812-13 was continually engaged with the Americans, and added Niagara to the names on the colors.

LONDON, March 25.—The Thames, as a result of the recent mild weather, commenced to rise yesterday afternoon, and for a while it was feared the village of London West would be flooded. Early this morning, however, the river commenced to recede and all danger is now over. In the southern portion of the city the houses are badly flooded and the residents can move about only by means of boats, the water having penetrated a breakwater in several places. Numbers of the country road bridges are reported to have been swept away, and travel is considerably impeded.

OWEN SOUND, March 25.—Information has been received by B. Wilkinson, of this town, that through the death of an uncle in England, he and his brother, residing in Toronto, have become heirs to $200,000.

GANANOQUE, March 25.—During a fracas over the ownership of property situated about eight miles east of here, John Fitzsimmons, aged 57, was shot and killed by Charles Shipman. Shipman, who has given himself up, claims that the shooting was accidental.

SHERBROOKE, March 25.—All the members of the family of G. A. Archambault, a notary, to the number of seven, have been poisoned by eating canned lobsters. Their condition was very alarming through the night, but they are now out of danger.

FREDERICTON, March 25.—The Supreme court has granted a new trial to Weldon and Randall, who were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the American life assurance concerns.

RIDGETOWN, N. S., March 25.—The widow of A. D. Cameron has been committed for trial on a charge of causing her husband's death by poison.

TORONTO, March 25.—It has been decided to secure for the Toronto University a memorial of the late Sir Daniel Wilson, its late president. The memorial will take the form of a portrait, to cost $1,000.

CARNOT'S SILENCE.

PARIS, March 24.—Although President Carnot has kept silent under all the charges and insinuations coupling his name with the Panama scandal, members of his family are not inclined to be equally patient. Ernest, the son of president Carnot, has written to L'Eclaire a communication complaining of a quotation published in that journal from a German newespaper to the effect that he (Ernest) had received money in 1889 from the Panama Canal bribery fund. Ernest states in the communication that at the time mentioned he was only 21 years of age and a student in the School of Mines, and was entirely unknown in political circles. He therefore denounces as an infamous falsehood the statement that he received any Panama money.

The newspaper which published the article quoted by the Eclaire is the Berliner Tageblatt. The indignation caused by the insinuation against the President is being exploded by the Government. It is reported that the decree for the expulsion of Herr Brandens, the Tageblatt's Paris correspondent, has been signed. Brandens denies, however, that he sent the objectionable paragraphs in his correspondence. The anti-German feeling runs high. All the Paris newspapers unite in denouncing the Tageblatte.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

CABLE LETTER.

Gladstone's Government and the Opposition Preparing for a Close Contest.

Conservatives and Unionists Rely on the Feeling Against Home Rule.

LONDON, March 25.—The whips are marshalling their full forces for the expected conflict on Monday on Right. Hon. A. J. Balfour's motion for a vote of censure. The Government intends to force a division if they have to sit throughout the night. Liberal members have been instructed to refuse to pair with Unionists, and to throw their whole strength into the vote, and thus show the impregnable position of the Government.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL,

establishing local government in the rural districts, has been received with acclamation throughout the country. It exasperates the Conservatives, who cannot openly oppose the proposed measure for fear of alienating the rural vote, but who hope to succeed in so altering the bill in committee as to retain the squirearchy and some part of their existing privileges. The bill is regarded as securing to the Government at the next election the support of all the doubtful rural voters. The Liberal press exults in the production of a most ably conceived reform, which revolutionizes the position of the working people in the rural districts, overthrowing the power of the squire and the parson. The new league of Radical and Labor members of the House of Commons already joined by 152 members has placed the Parish Councils bill in the front of its programme and the reception accorded the measure throughout the country has induced the Government to make arrangements for an autumn session to pass the bill through both Houses of Parliament.

AGAINST HOME RULE.

Lord Salisbury has written to the Conservative leaders in Belfast promising to carry out the original programme for a great protest against Irish Home Rule at Whitsuntide, minus the usual demonstration, which His Lordship, probably for prudential reasons, prefers to have omitted. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will go to Belfast to be present at the demonstration to be held there at Easter. The Conservative newspapers teem with stories of warlike preparations in Ulster for resistance to Home Rule. The Orange lodges are undoubtedly getting a large increase of funds. Probably £50,000 has been subscribed to help them in their programme, but the Ulster authorities report to the Executive in Dublin that no drilling is going on anywhere.

A serious accident is reported from Cologne tool works. Three workmen were killed and sixty injured.

U. S. TARIFF REFORM.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Nearly every mail that reaches the Treasury department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to the compilation of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform Club. The general outline of the New York Reform Club's tariff proposition corresponds clearly with a proposition submitted in 1885 by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning. That proposition divided the tariff as follows:

A—Articles of food and animals.

B—Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.

C—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufactured and mechanic arts.

D—Articles manufactured ready for consumption.

E—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

At that time the annual report of the bureau of statistics had contained a table showing the duty collected on each of those classes of articles. From this report of 1892 it appears that $173,097,670 duty was collected, of which $10,300,226 was collected under class A, $14,048,410 under class B, $22,216,412 under class C, $76,827,808 under class D, and $48,702,796 under class E.

Treasury experts assert that the proposition of the New York Reform Club places articles of classes A and B wholly on the free list, while many of the articles in class C are also placed on the free list. If this statement be correct, the revenue derived from customs would be decreased by the addition to the free list of articles now paying duty to the annual amount of $24,348,750, but might be increased to some extent by the increased importation of articles under class C, on which the duty is reduced. It is argued, however, that on the present basis of receipts and expenditures the proposed changes would result in an annual deficit.

NEWSPAPER SERVICE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The members of the New York Associated Press have sued the Western Associated Press for about $300,000 with interest, due on unsettled accounts for collecting and distributing press reports in the far West, under an agreement that expired on January 1. The agreement was made in 1882 for five years and was renewed in 1887 for the same period. The agreement provided that the New York association should furnish to the Western association news reports gathered from Europe, Canada, the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, and that the Western association should distribute the reports as subscribed for to newspapers in the far West that had been served formerly by the New York association. It was understood, also, that the Western association should collect news reports in the West and forward and furnish them to the New York association. The Western association had sought to enter the so-called territory of the New York association in the far West, but the latter had objected. It agreed, however, to allow the Western association to assume control of the service during the existence of the agreement. It was not expected that the New York association would lose any pecuniary advantage by the agreement, because the Western association agreed to take only a part of the nett revenue from the clients in the far West. The boundary of each association had been defined. The complaint alleges that the members of the New York Associated Press have no means of knowing, except by estimating, what the receipts and expenditures of the Western Associated Press in the far West have been during the past ten years, therefore they ask for an accounting. After the consolidation of the New York Associated Press with the United Press in December last, the latter continued the news service provided for by the agreement.

REPORTED ELOPEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—The reported elopment of Dr. Charles H. Giles of this city with Mrs. Jessie Barlow, wife of Wilton Barlow, of Brooklyn, was the subject of gossip yesterday, among the friends of Dr. Giles, and his father, the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Giles, a prominent Swedenborgian clergyman. In an interview Dr. Giles expressed the belief that his son had not eloped with Mrs. Barlow, and said he knew nothing of Mrs. Barlow's whereabouts. Giles is travelling salesman for a large drug house of this city, and his father said that he was in Montreal on a business trip. Dr. Giles said he had known Mrs. Barlow for a long time, and had married her to Dr. Barlow, and from his knowledge of her character he did not believe that she would desert her husband for another man. In Dr. Giles' opinion it is possible that on account of domestic trouble she may have concluded to leave her husband without making him aware what she intended to do. His daughter-in-law did not go to New York, Dr. Giles said, because she thought her husband had eloped, but because she and his son had decided to live there in future. Of the appointment at 96th street and Lexington avenue in regard to the letters said to have been shown Dr. Barlow by Mrs. Giles, from his wife to her husband, Barlow said he knew nothing.

KING HUMBERT ATTACKED.

A Workman Hurls a Stone at Him, But He Escapes Injury.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Honor of His Italian Majesty.

ROME, March 25.—The city is in a state of great excitement over an assault that was this evening made on King Humbert. The King was returning from the Villa Borghese, where he had been spending a portion of the day, when a person having the general appearance of an Italian workman threw a stone at the King, the missile almost striking him. There was a considerable number of people on the streets at the time, it being about 5 o'clock in the evening, and several persons rushed upon the assailant and seized him before he had a chance to make another attempt at violence. The assailant was promptly taken in hand by the police and conveyed to prison, otherwise he would, in all probability, have been killed by the angry mob. An immense crowd assembled and cheered the King with frantic enthusiasm, and all the way to the palace the scene was like a triumphal procession. King Humbert gracefully acknowledged the ovation, and was evidently deeply moved by the loyalty displayed by his subjects.

The assailant of King Humbert is, it appears, a religious fanatic named Berardi. The authorities have made inquiries regarding his history, and have ascertained that he had been sentenced to imprisonment for seven years for a murder committed a number of years ago. In 1882 he was released from prison and emigrated to America, the authorities thinking they had got rid of him for ever. Berardi, however, returned to Rome, but his presence did not attract attention till to-day. He has acknowledged that his intention was to insult King Humbert, because the King had declined to be reconciled to the Pope. He also claimed that he had been engaged in forming missions for the liberation of slaves in America and China. The police are trying to ascertain whether he had any accomplices.

PASSENGER RATES.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The presidents of all the Chicago roads met to-day and settled on the World's Fair rates. The matter was ostensibly left in the hands of the special committee of the Western Passenger Association, which is to report at the meeting of the association on Monday, but the presidents took matters into their own hands and settled the rates. They will hand their conclusions over to the passenger agents, who will approve them, and they will then be formally adopted as the regular rates to the exposition. It is not definitely known just what rates will be adopted, but it will either be one and one-third or one and one-half, with the probabilities in favor of the former. The presidents have been compelled to take the question into their own hands because of the impending danger of a general demoralization of passenger rates which would have been the legitimate outcome of a delayed decision on the subject. Many of the roads were quietly preparing to handle excursions at their own figures, and it would have been only a short time before there would have been a general scramble for the business, which the presidents were afraid would bring rates too low for profit.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 24—(Special)—Over five hundred settlers arrived to-day on the colonist trains. An elderly Belgian woman expired on board the train as it was nearing Winnipeg.

A fire at Fort William destroyed Manning's bakery, Hamilton's office, Garret's bakery, and Andrews' butcher shop.

Inspector Hunt, of the N.W. Police, died suddenly at Duck Lake of paralysis of the heart. He was a native of Quebec.

Caughan, on trial at the Brandon assizes for the manslaughter of Arthur Randall, has been acquitted.

Count de Cazes, Indian agent in the Edmonton district, is here. He has recently been appointed by the Dominion Government as commissioner to represent the Indian department at the World's Fair.

FOR CHICAGO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The large party of Japanese which arrived on the Gaelic en route to the World's Fair started overland this evening by a special train, which will also carry a thousand or more tons of exhibits which were brought over for exhibition purposes. The train consisted of three sleeping and twenty-eight freight cars.

NO SURRENDER.

Union Sailors Say They Propose to Carry on War to the End.

They Appeal to the Provisions of the U. S. Contract Labor Law.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 25.—(Special)—The union sailors gained a point here today in the fight which they declare is not yet ended and which they propose to maintain to the bitter end. Eight non-union men who were brought over from Victoria the night before last and placed on the American ship Enterprise were taken from the ship to-night under habeas corpus proceedings entered by John Benedikson, keeper of a union sailors' boarding house. It is alleged that the men signed in a saloon in Victoria, were brought over on a British tug and placed on the vessel in violation of the contract labor law. The case is one involving a delicate point of international law. A United States Commissioner boarded the vessel today and the men acknowledged their signatures before him. One of them immediately came ashore and applied to the British Consul for advice. Consul Klocker gave him the opinion that he was not compelled to ship if he did not want to do so. The man claims that he acknowledged his signature only so that he could come ashore and make a complaint. The streets and wharves all afternoon were crowded with sailors and trouble is expected every moment. The union men probably have the best side of the argument. The case comes up for trial on Monday.

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The State department has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British representative in Washington, from that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that of ambassador, and that his credentials as such are on the way here. Under the provisions of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill of March 1, 1893, President Cleveland is authorized to confer the same rank upon the representative of the United States at London. It says that whenever he shall be advised that any foreign government is represented, or is about to be represented, by an ambassador, etc., it shall be in his discretion to direct that the present representative of the United States to such government shall bear the same title. The provision was inserted in the bill for the reason that the representatives of the United States in many countries have been compelled to yield precedence in official business and otherwise to the representatives of smaller countries holding higher titles. Hitherto no ambassador has been accredited to the United States because the United States did not confer that title on any of its ministers abroad and reciprocity is always observed in diplomatic representation.

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A telegram has been received at the Treasury Department from Chinese Inspector Coblentz at Portland, Ore., stating that Deputy Collector Cornell and Inspector Armstrong at midnight on Thursday had permitted 57 Chinese passengers to land from the steamer Haytian Republic. The Chinese are said to be coolies. Orders have been sent suspending the two officials and directing a thorough investigation. The collector was absent at the time. The Department is also advised of the arrest at Deming, N. M., of five Chinese who came from Mexico. The Chinamen, upon conviction, will be sent to San Francisco and thence be forwarded to China. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year 137 Chinamen have been returned to China. Last year 157 were returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Information from Washington points strongly to the fact that the United States propose to enforce the Geary Act as passed by Congress. Chinese who are not registered will be deported. A further confirmation of the report that this plan will be carried out was gained to-day. Messrs. Spreckels & Bro. have been communicated with by the Treasury Department officials and asked if they are in a position to furnish accommodations for a large number of Chinese on any of the steamers controlled by the firm. What reply Spreckels & Bro. have made is not known, but the opinion prevails that the inquiries have not been answered and the subject is now under consideration.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—Representative Sikorski to-day introduced a bill in the House prohibiting Chinamen hereafter from wearing their shirts outside their pants, and requiring them to "dress the same as other citizens." A violation of the act is to be punished by fine of $1 to $10 and by forfeiture of the pigtail. The bill was referred to the committee on health and sanitation.

CONSUL AT GLASGOW.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has decided to fill the position of consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by the appointment of Judge Allen P. Morse. His principal opponent was Mr. Ousely, of Illinois, who formerly held the place. The present consul at Glasgow is Levi W. Brown, of Ohio, who was appointed in 1889. The salary of the office is $3,000, agencies and fees bringing up the compensation to about $5,000. Judge Morse is a one-armed soldier who defeated Judge Cooley, now of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for the Supreme Court Judgeship of Michigan. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats in the last campaign, and was a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination at the last Chicago convention. He is an intimate friend of Don Dickinson, who, it is said, has posted him for the place.

SUDDEN DEATH.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — Baron Andrada, Brazilian envoy extraordinary and Argentine claims commissioner, who was stricken with apoplexy and paralysis last night, died at 9:15 this evening at the Arlington hotel. On Friday evening he had attended the performance of the "Still Alarm" at the National theatre, and fell just as he was descending the steps at the entrance on his exit from the building. Baron Andrada was the oldest diplomat in the Brazilian service, and came here to present to President Cleveland the Brazilian side of the controversy between his country and the Argentine Republic.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

REASSURING.

In another column will be found a letter to the Westminster Columbian, written by Mr. Thomas Cunningham, on "The Fruit Outlook." Mr. Cunningham is an authority on fruit cultivation, and anything which he says on the subject is well worthy the attention of all who take an interest in the fruit growing and fruit preserving industries of this Province. He is a most successful horticulturist himself, and his experience cannot be at fault with respect to the effect of the late severe winter on the fruit trees. When he says that the cold weather has not damaged the pear trees in the least, and that notwithstanding the severity of the winter he is thankful to report the best promise of an abundant crop of fruit that he has seen in five years, he may be implicitly relied upon. He speaks of that whereof he knows, and testifies to that which he has seen.

This is not the case with persons who, taking their own surmises for knowledge, speak of the effects of last winter's frost as being most injurious to the fruit trees. Such reports are calculated to do the Province a great deal of harm, for one of its most promising resources is its fruit-growing capabilities. People are only just now beginning to realize how well adapted this Province is for raising a great variety of the best kinds of fruit. As good pears can be raised in British Columbia as any country in the world can produce, and the skilful fruit grower can calculate with certainty on the very best results. Reports, therefore, which lead inquirers to believe that the winter may be so severe in this Province as to kill the pear trees can hardly fail to discourage those who propose to cultivate fruit in some part of it. Consequently when so experienced and so successful a fruit-grower as Mr. Thomas Cunningham assures the public that there are no grounds for such reports gardeners and fruit-growers here and elsewhere may safely act upon the information he imparts.

LIGHT PUNISHMENTS.

The punishments of the men implicated in the Panama Canal frauds are, considering the magnitude of their offence, very light. It should be remembered that they were all intelligent men who were trusted by the people. The money which they squandered and appropriated to their own use was entrusted to them by people who had faith in their integrity. They all, both bribers and bribed, knew exactly what they were about. No one could have deceived himself or could have been deceived by others. The bribers knew that the money they gave to buy votes was not their own to give, and the bribed knew that the money they extorted from Charles Lesseps and others was stolen. They did not need anyone to tell them that Lesseps and his associates had no right to use the money of the stockholders in buying votes. The members who were bribed were guilty of a double crime. They committed a crime against the people when they received money from a company doing business with the Legislature, and they committed a more despicable crime, if possible, in taking as the price of their votes and their influence money which they knew to be stolen. Either of these offences deserved the most severe punishment. Men who are unfaithful to a public trust, who sell votes which are supposed to be unpurchaseable, should be made examples of, and men who receive stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, become partners in the guilt of the thief. The speculators, who merely deceived the people by false representations and stole their money afterwards, though criminals certainly, are not criminals of so deep a dye as the Deputies and Senators who knew perfectly well that the directors of the Panama Company were cheating the people, yet who ran after them to get a share of the stolen money.

It takes away one's faith in human nature to find that men occupying high positions in the State and in society, and bearing unblemished characters, could not, when the opportunity presented itself, resist the temptation of committing crimes of the most sordid kind. It is difficult to believe that there is such a thing as honor left in the world, when we see men who might be expected to scorn to do anything that even appeared to be dishonorable, perpetrating crimes that a really honorable man could not imagine himself capable of committing. It is well for the reputation of the French nation that the Panama criminals meet with so little sympathy, and that the people demand that they receive the punishment which their crimes deserve.

A LITTLE TOO VENTURESOME.

The Hon. J. M. Rusk, late United States Secretary of Agriculture, undertakes to tell the world in the March number of the North American Review what American farming will be a hundred years hence. Mr. Rusk cannot place a very high value on his reputation as a prophet when he takes upon himself to predict what condition any industry in America or any other country will be in in the year 1993. Who in 1793 would have ventured to predict the changes that have taken place in the industrial world in a hundred years from the time he spoke. If any one did, and his guesses happened to be at all near the truth he would have been set down by nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of his contempories as hopelessly deranged. If, for instance, he had said that before the close of the century carriages would speed over continents at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and that the inhabitants of Europe and America would be able to tell each other the news of the hour instantaneously, how many would have believed him? When it is considered that a hundred years ago there were no railroads, no ocean steamships, no telegraphs, and that the only motive powers known to be practicable besides the strength of men and horses were wind and water, we will have a notion what a revolution has been effected in the industrial world in a hundred years.

In the Year of our Lord, 1793, a very large part of this American continent was to civilized men a *terra incognita*. The capabilities of the prairies of the Great West were unknown. Immense areas which are now cultivated and have, dotted over them, cities, towns and villages, were a trackless wilderness, to penetrate which seemed hopeless even to the courageous and enterprising pioneer. It was not then known that California was rich in gold and that inexhaustable stores of silver and other precious and useful metals lay hidden in the rocks and gulches of the Rocky Mountains.

The settlements of civilized men all over the continent were then comparatively few and far between, and farming in all parts of it was carried on in the most primitive way. There was then literally no "machinery" on the farm. Everything was done by hand, even to winnowing the grain. The farming implements were few and exceedingly rough and clumsy. The produce of the farm was carried to market, though the distances were necessarily short, slowly and with great labor.

The great ambition of the farmer was to raise and manufacture on his farm everything, or almost everything, consumed by himself and his family. The clothes which he and his wife and children wore were manufactured and made at home. Carding and spinning and weaving and tailoring and tanning and currying and shoemaking were all done on the farm. The farmer made his own cider, and often distilled his own whiskey. The rural population of the country lived a hard but not an unhappy life. They rose early and worked late. There was no talk of an eight-hours day in those times. Food was plenty, but it was coarse, and there was little variety. But see the work that these hard-living and hard-working people did! They redeemed a continent from the wilderness, and they built up a nation. There were little more than three millions of people then in what is now the United States, and only a few hundred thousand in the whole of Canada. The change that has been effected on this continent during the last hundred years is, even to look back upon, amazing; it is easy to see that at the beginning of the period it would have been far beyond the power of the human mind to foresee or even to guess at all intelligently at its extent.

When we look back to the beginning of the century and try to call to mind only some of the changes that have taken place, we realize the hardihood of Mr. Rusk when he tries to peer into the future in order to give us an idea of what farming or any other industry will be like a hundred years hence. He can have no idea as to what discoveries will be made in that time or what new forces will be brought into subjection to the will of man. Inventions may now be in process of being worked out in the brain of some genius of whose very existence the world does not dream. These discoveries and inventions may completely revolutionize the agriculture not only of America, but of the whole world. Ex Secretary Rusk can have no more idea of their nature and the changes they will cause than he has of the appearance and mode of life of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. How then can he presume to guess what farming in America will be like a hundred years hence. Such guessing is most unprofitable work.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The citizens of Seattle are evidently more liberal-minded than those of some places in this Province that we could name. The Legislature of the State of Washington has just voted a handsome sum towards the erection of a fine State building in Olympia, Seattle instead of grumbling and growling that the Capital of the State is to be benefited by the improvement, good-humoredly felicitates its inhabitants on having succeeded in prevailing upon the Legislature to grant money enough to build a structure which will be not only an ornament to the Capital but a credit to the State. The Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says:

The good people of Olympia can now rest in peace. They have succeeded in securing the capital with a good big anchor in the shape of a million dollar building. They have worked hard to secure the prize and no one will begrudge them the realization of their hopes.

We trust that some of our British Columbia contemporaries will follow the example of the Post-Intelligencer and adopt a more liberal and a more neighborly tone when they have occasion to notice the passage of the bill authorizing the erection of Parliamentary Buildings in Victoria.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 23.—(Special)—W. R. Gillett died suddenly in bed this morning. The deceased was general agent of the London and Ontario Investment Co., and came to this province in 1884 from Toronto, where he occupied a position with the same company. He was originally from Port Hope, where his relations at present reside.

A Prince Albert dispatch says that between January 29 and the present time fifteen trains should have arrived there but only four have done so. The non-arrival of trains and mails is seriously affecting business.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

FOR every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

AMICABLY SETTLED.

The Troubles in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Satisfactorily Disposed of.

A Long and Tedious Investigation Brought to a Close Yesterday Evening.

The Presbytery met again Thursday morning, and was engaged all day in investigating the troubles in St. Andrew's church, referred to its members and special assessors for consideration. The proceedings were opened in the usual form.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod opened the case for the defence, and declared that he would take the necessary steps to have his character and standing as a minister vindicated against the attacks made upon him the previous day. He proceeded to treat of the petition, and denied the right of the petitioners to their claim that they represented the congregation of the church. Some of those men had been managers of the church, and no sooner had they resigned their position than they proceeded to assail and obstruct their successors in their work. The other petitioners were comparatively new members of the church, and lived at such a distance that their attendance at meetings was seldom. It had been broadly stated by Mr. Hutcheson that his (Mr. Macleod's) usefulness had ceased and that he ought to retire. Now, if such a charge had been made against Mr. Hutcheson—had he been told that his usefulness as a merchant in Victoria had ceased and that he had better retire, an action for defamation of character would in all probability have ensued. Mr. McMicking had stated that he (Mr. Macleod) was endowed with an uncontrollable temper.

"Now, where would Mr. McMicking be to-day had I an uncontrollable temper and from what he has said of me?" asked the speaker. He next proceeded to say that his character having been attacked, and these attacks published in the public press, it was not to be expected that he would get a call to any other church—that is, if the statements made by the petitioners were credited. He had never sought a call during his ministry; the call was made upon him, as in the case of St. Andrew's church, Victoria. The finances of the church since his advent next received attention. Mr. Macleod quoted from the annual printed reports of the Board of Managers in support of his statements, though some of these reports, he claimed, were misleading. In 1891, for instance, it was reported that there had been a falling off in the receipts, while there were 138 new members added to the church. Forty-two of these were added in the month of December of that year, and the vast majority at the last two communions of the year. Again, in 1892, with a bad summer and very many other troubles, the receipts of the church would compare favorably with those of the previous years. When he first came to the church, his call was signed by forty-seven members, and there was at that time a congregation of eighty-one persons. The congregation had steadily increased, year by year, until at the end of 1892 there were 346 on the roll. This did not look as if his pastoral exertions had been a failure. He denied his responsibility for the management of the finances of the church.

The reverend gentleman next alluded to the circumstances attending the memorial services of the late Hon. John Robson, and the removal of the portrait of that gentleman from the church. In this connection he read certain correspondence passing between Mr. McMicking and himself, and said that with the feeling expressed by Mr. McMicking it was anything but pleasing to find that gentleman appointed chairman of the Board of Managers, with the subsequent annoyances. The question of stipend was next touched upon, and Mr. Macleod read correspondence between Mr. Carmichael and himself on the point. When he accepted the call of the congregation he had the understanding from the late Hon. John Robson that the stipend was to be paid monthly, in advance. When Mr. Carmichael, as treasurer, wrote offering to pay half a month's stipend, promising the remainder at the end of the month, and stating that in future the stipend would not be paid in advance, he (Mr. Macleod) considered he had rights to protect.

"I felt," said he, "that if I admitted their right to touch my salary, they would do it again. I had in view that the previous minister of this church had had his salary reduced to $1 per quarter. (Laughter.) What was to prevent them taking a similar course with me? The object was made clear by the subsequent proposal to reduce my stipend to $2,000. They might as well made it $1, because these men know full well that I could not live and pay my way in Victoria on an income of $2,000 a year. It was their covert way of bringing about my resignation, for this was admitted to be the object at the Synod meeting."

Rev. Mr. Macleod again took the stand after adjournment, and proceeded to review the addresses of the petitioners as delivered on the previous day. Mr. McMicking had cast out an insinuation as to his (Mr. Macleod's) ministerial career which one could not expect from an honorable enemy. It was not necessary, Mr. Macleod said, for him to vindicate his ministerial career, extending over twenty-one years. Toronto was the last scene of his labors, and the session of the Central Presbyterian church there, with which he was connected for seven years, passed a resolution complimenting him upon his services, the congregation as well as the receipts of the church having increased three-fold during his ministry. Mr. McMicking's allusion to "the little girl pursued with avidity through the press," was, Mr. Macleod said, unkind. So far from the lady in question being "pursued with avidity," it was the young lady who went for him, in consequence of a sermon he had preached on the public school question and in condemnation of the too free use of the rod. The sermon, he believed, did good, although it might have had the effect of creating some ill-feeling on the part of the teachers. Another sermon, alleged to have created some ill-feeling, was one he had preached and which was said to have been aimed against secret societies. The reverend gentleman denied that this was his object. He also alluded to Mr. McMicking's accusation that he was endowed with "an uncontrollable temper, inherited from his parents."

"That I must pronounce, and I try to avoid strong language, as a lie in whole cloth. That I should say that I inherited an uncontrollable temper from a saintly woman—one of the noblest women that ever lived—and from a father that had spent forty years in the ministry—whoever put such words in my lips, put a lie into them. If Mr. McMicking has any honor or honesty in him, he will apologise."

Then it had been stated that his selection of certain sections of scripture read by him, was intended to offend. This statement he emphatically denied, and accused those who thus misinterpreted his intentions of doing him an injustice. As to his mission to Toronto, he denied that he undertook to raise subscriptions sufficient to reimburse the managers to the amount of the travelling expenses. His expenses were paid to the General Assembly, and while in that city he rendered valuable services in arranging for the furnishings and fittings of the church. The petitioners claimed that they were the bone and sinew of the church, but there certainly were other members who, perhaps, had more right to make that claim, and of these were gentlemen who now sat in the session and on the board of managers. Stress had also been laid on the point that a vote was taken other than by ballot, but if the pastor was openly called why should not any action affecting his position be openly dealt with? The so-called manse had been alluded to. The fact was that the house was too palatial and too costly, the rent or interest on the purchase money being $40 per month. The place was subsequently sold for $11,000. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Carmichael, the reverend gentleman said:

"Mr. Carmichael made a personal attack upon my character. I hope on cooler reflection that he will apologise for having used these words. If he does not do so it will be necessary for me to take the proper steps to vindicate my character against a slander and a gross one."

Mr. Macleod argued that if the building loan had been properly handled in the first instance, there would have been little of the present financial troubles; and denied that he had difficulties and differences with the auxiliaries of the church as alleged by Mr. Dryden. It had been said by Mr. Hutcheson that the sooner he (Mr. Macleod) resigned the better.

"Is this a struggle for truth and justice or for mastery?" asked the reverend gentleman, as he averred that he had friends in the congregation, and that he was convinced that were he to resign it would not be in the interests of the church. The largest vote the petitioners secured was 75, while the action of the session and the pastor was sustained by a vote of 171. These were facts which he asked the Presbytery to consider.

Mr. Finlayson, sessional clerk of the church, avowed himself agrieved and ashamed of the action of the petitioners, whose real object was to secure a severance of the pastoral tie. He paid a high tribute to the worth of the Rev. Mr. Macleod and defended that gentleman ably, concluding with the hope that the petition would be dismissed.

Rev. Mr. Winchester declared himself a disinterested party, not even enjoying the acquaintance of some of the petitioners, and only recently having been made a member of the session of St. Andrew's church. He believed that had the laws of the church been better known and adhered to a great deal of the present trouble would have been avoided. The session's papers having so clearly stated the case, he contented himself with a brief allusion to the facts.

Dr. Milne, M.P.P., said that he heartily disliked church quarrels, and much regretted the present one. No doubt there had been deficits for some years past, but this was chiefly due to paying off debts. But the condition of the church was by no means as hopeless as the petitioners would have people believe. With a little more energy and economy all would turn out well. The interest on the building fund had kept them back, but with present arrangements and a life insurance scheme now under consideration the difficulties would be overcome. The Doctor went into figures to show how great savings could be effected and had been effected in the management of the church. Speaking of the personal attacks made upon Mr. Macleod, he said that they were unjust and unfounded, and appealed to the Presbytery to sustain that gentleman's character.

Rev. Mr. Macleod asked for the production of a vote of thanks alleged to have been passed to the retiring board of managers.

It was explained that signatures had been obtained to the document, and canvassed.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, Nanaimo, suggested that the case should close, and that the Presbytery consider their report.

This proposition was received, and after adjournment for supper the Presbytery reassembled, the press and public being excluded.

The Presbytery assembled sharp on time, and the petitioners, pastor and session, were also present. Shortly after eleven o'clock Rev. Mr. Macleod was called in before the tribunal, and was in conference for half an hour. At 12:30 the doors were thrown open, and to all in waiting the Moderator announced that the Presbytery had adjourned until ten o'clock in the morning, and requested that the petitioners and all others interested should be in attendance by two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time it is hoped a decision will have been arrived at. Some half a hundred disappointed parties heard the announcement.

The long discussed troubles between Rev. P. McF. Macleod and a portion of the congregation of St. Andrew's church were brought to a termination Friday afternoon. The Presbytery and assessors, who had been sitting with closed doors for nearly five hours on Thursday night, and from ten o'clock yesterday morning until four in the afternoon, succeeded in bringing about an amicable settlement, and are being congratulated on all sides for the patient hearing they accorded the parties concerned, and the pains they have taken to bring about a satisfactory solution of a difficult and painful case.

At 2 p.m. the petitioners and a number of those interested in the case assembled in the schoolroom, but a few minutes afterwards were invited to retire, as a decision had not been arrived at.

For a couple of hours they remained about the building, and then Rev. Mr. Macleod was called in. The petitioners were subsequently invited into the Presbytery, and when the doors were thrown open to the public Rev. D. MacRae, as clerk, read the following, the result of the deliberations:

"Moved by Rev. E. D. McLaren, seconded by Rev. J. W. McMillan, and resolved:

"That this Presbytery deeply regret the unfortunate alienation from the minister of St. Andrew's church of the sympathy and co-operation of certain members of the congregation, and express their conviction that this alienation has resulted in many cases from misunderstandings about matters of very slight importance.

"They place on record their unqualified confidence in Mr. Macleod's ministerial character, and they deplore the injury that has been done him by unkind and baseless statements made by some of the petitioners.

"They bear most hearty testimony to Mr. Macleod's great ability, and to his untiring energy in the work of the church at large, as well as in the work of his own particular congregation, and they desire to express, in the strongest possible terms, their admiration of his many attractive personal qualities and the bold fearlessness with which he has always been ready to champion every cause of social reform.

"They have noticed, with great interest and satisfaction, the steady growth of the congregation under Mr. Macleod's ministration, and they are gratified to learn from the statement of the chairman of the Board of Managers that there is not even a single sitting vacant in the body of the church.

"They express the hope that the session may be able in some way to retain for the congregation the active sympathy and active co-operation of the petitioners and of those who share their views, some of whom have been for many years identified with the congregation, are deeply interested in its welfare, and have been greatly distressed by the present unhappy condition of affairs.

"They consider that they have secured all the information that would be likely to be elicited by the institution of a more formal process of investigation, and they therefore dismiss the petition with an earnest injunction to all parties to seek the things that make for peace."

This, the unanimous finding of the Presbytery, was read over to the parties, who were asked by the Moderator if they acquiesced.

Rev. Mr. Macleod replied: I acquiesce in the finding of the Presbytery on my own behalf and on behalf of the session of St. Andrew's church. I further gladly put myself in the hands of the session as to what my future course shall be in the interests of the church.

The petitioners agreed that "having carefully considered the finding of the Presbytery, read in their hearing, and also the statement of acquiescence of Mr. Macleod on behalf of himself and the session, in the interests of peace and of the spiritual welfare of the congregation, accept the same finding."

Mr. James Hutcheson here advanced and said: I don't believe in doing things by halves. Is Mr. Macleod, now that all is over, willing to shake hands with the petitioners?

Rev. Mr. Macleod expressed his hearty approval of the friendly suggestion, and a warm hand-shaking ensued.

The Moderator expressed satisfaction at so happy a termination of the difficulties, and Rev. Mr. Macleod having been granted three months' vacation, owing to his present delicate state of health, the meeting of the Presbytery was brought to a close in the usual form.

From the DAILY COLONIST, March 24.

THE CITY.

Public Offices Closed.

Yesterday's issue of the Gazette contains formal notice of the closing of the Government offices on Good Friday and Easter Monday, March 31 and April 3.

B. C. Wood Works Co.

Messrs. J. H. Binsted, C. M. Lapoint, W. C. Hicks, and Fred. J. Bauer, of Vancouver, have been duly incorporated as the British Columbia Wood Works Co., Ltd., with a capital of $25,000 in $10 shares.

Martini-Henry Rifles.

At a meeting of the officers of the B. C. B. G. A., held last evening, a resolution was passed, that in view of the fact that the General Commanding had recommended the issue of Martini-Henry rifles to all artillery corps, and that as the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association will, this year, be shot with that weapon, the Department of Militia and Defence be requisitioned for the necessary rifles to replace the Snider.

Kamloops Incorporation.

Mr. W. H. Whittaker, Kamloops, is in town, his mission being to complete the preliminaries to the incorporation of the "Inland Capital." He comes armed with a sufficiently signed petition from the property holders of the town, and hopes upon his return to be able to announce that the long-sought for incorporation is an accomplished fact. The example set by Vernon has stirred up the good people of Kamloops to renewed action.

Coal Prospecting Licenses.

No fewer than thirteen fresh applications for coal prospectors' licenses were gazetted yesterday, the majority of the applicants being desirous of prospecting Saturna Island, among them Messrs. J. A. Kirk, A. J. Hill, J. W. Harvey, A. Morrison, J. Punch, A. Godfrey, C. E. Woods, D. McNair, W. H. Towle, E. L. Webber, H. M. and N. P. Stramberg, and Hugh McLean. J. E. Saucier will explore the east bank of the North Thompson river, in Lillooet, and S. and C. H. Tingley, Osoyoos Division of Yale.

Lecture on Palestine.

Rev. Canon Paddon delivered a lecture on Palestine in the school room of St. John's church last night. The reverend gentleman has resided as a missionary in the Holy Land, and was consequently thoroughly familiar with his subject. In an able and eloquent manner he presented a panorama of the past and present of the land which cradled Christianity and sent it forth to the nations of the earth. The entire lecture was replete with vivid word paintings and apt illustrations, and was closely followed by a delighted audience.

To Celebrate With a Banquet.

At a joint meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and the subscribers of the Board of Trade Building Association yesterday afternoon the proposition to celebrate the successful completion of the Board's new home with a grand banquet was received with general favor and thoroughly discussed. A committee was finally appointed, on the motion of Mr. R. P. Rithet, to ascertain how many will subscribe to the necessary expenses, submit a list of guests to be invited and obtain particulars of the cost of the banquet, reporting at the quarterly general meeting on April 7. The committee as named consists of Messrs. G. Leiser, H. E. Connon, D. R. Ker, C. E. Renouf, A. W. Jones and A. C. Flumerfelt. At the close of the meeting a subscription list for the banquet was opened, every member present promptly affixing his signature.

Cleveland Will Rule.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A Washington City special to a morning paper says: It has just leaked out that President Cleveland had notified the members of his cabinet that they must make no appointments until the names of those selected to assume the office are submitted to and approved by him. This rule is laid down by the president in the most positive terms, and it is to apply even to clerks in the departments. Another interesting fact also became known to-day. At the first cabinet meeting the question of allowing Republicans in the diplomatic and consular service to serve out the terms for which they were appointed was discussed. The sentiment expressed generally is in favor of not removing any Republican holdover, except for cause. Secretary of State Gresham, alone, is said to have objected to the plan.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Reported Wreck of the Sealing Schooner "Otto" at Pachena—Refitting for the North.

The "Quadra" Out of Dock—Repairs of the "Maude"—Catches of the Sealers.

Schooner Minnie, Capt. Victor Jacobsen, the second sealer to return to port to prepare for her Northern cruise, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with 107 skins stowed in her hold. The principal news brought by her is that of the wreck of the Otto, which left here in command of Capt. Keefe some time in January. This information was given to Capt. Jacobsen by the storekeeper at Kyuquot, who had been told that the Otto had run ashore at Pachena and had part of her keel, together with a great deal of her coppering, carried away. If this information is authentic, it is quite probable the Otto will be obliged to return to port for repairs. As far as can be ascertained, the schooner dragged her anchors in a storm one day last week and thus got on the rocks. The Minnie spoke the Oscar and Hattie on Tuesday last with 10 skins, the Brenda with 53, the Fawn with 75, the Annie E. Paint with 104, and the Beatrice with 105. On starting for Victoria the Minnie left all her Indian hunters at Pachena, where she will call for them in a few days.

REFITTING FOR THE NORTH.

The little schooner Labrador, Capt. Whiteley, has returned to port from the sealing grounds, to take on fresh supplies for her Northern cruise, on which she started at daylight to-day. Like all the other schooners, the Labrador has had poor luck, having only fourteen skins to show for her spring trip. The Labrador was in company with the Walter L. Rich at sea when the gale arose on Friday last, and although the latter had four of her boats stove in, the former, a much smaller boat, rode the rough seas for 36 hours without receiving the slightest damage. Of the fourteen skins, Capt. Whiteley says he secured twelve the first two days he was out. The Brenda and Fawn were in Hesquiot last week, the former with 75 skins and the latter with 49 odd.

STUDIED DISHONESTY.

An uncommon incident occurred at the outer wharf on Wednesday evening, when a man was noticed to jump over the railing of a steamer in motion and swim ashore. Early this week, it seems, a party came over from the Sound and secured twelve non-union sailors for the barkentine Empire, which, in the meantime, was lying off Port Townsend awaiting a crew to sail for England lumber laden. This done, the men having been partly paid in advance, the tug Mystery was' chartered to put them on board the bark. Everything went smoothly until the Mystery was passing the outer wharf, when two of the sailors suddenly left the boat. One escaped by swimming ashore as described, while the other is said to have been lowered into a small boat which came alongside.

THE QUADRA OUT OF DOCK.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, came out of the Esquimalt dock yesterday afternoon and came round to her berth at the custom house. The Quadra will leave Victoria on Monday for an inspection tour of the Gulf lighthouses with the Agent of Marine.

"A BANQUET OF SWEET SOUND."

That there is in British Columbia sufficient musical talent to present a concert programme exceptional in quality and so diversified in character as to please all tastes, and at the same time to present this programme in a manner that would stand the criticism of any audience, is something of which all residents of the Province should be proud. Such a concert was that at The Victoria last evening. Those who provided the "banquet of sweet sound," or at least the majority, appeared before Victorians for the first time, but so did their music appeal to heart as well as ear that each number was listened to in intense delighted silence, succeeded by heartiest applause. The people of Victoria are not quick to become enthusiastic, and they are inclined to be severely critical; so much the greater triumph of Miss Monteith and those who appeared with her.

Of course the far-famed soprano, whose praises have been heard from across the Atlantic was the chief attraction of the programme. Much was expected of her, nor did she disappoint. Her selections were as widely differing in character as perhaps it would be possible to imagine, yet in each the spirit of the music was as intelligently interpreted as the written words and music. The first number—the grand aria d'Isabelle de l'opera Pre aux Cleres (Herold)—demonstrated the remarkable cultivation and power of Miss Monteith's voice, a sweet, sympathetic soprano, which seems to flow as easily and as harmoniously as a summer brook; the second, "Robin Adair," gave the touch of nature which ever endears the ballad to the people; the third, recitative and aria, "Wich Verdure Clad," Haydn's "Creation," gave the key to the meaning of the English critic who said, "Her singing of sacred music is religion itself—grand, pure, ennobling."

Superlatives are for the most part as uncalled for as lightly bestowed, but in attempting to describe Miss Monteith's singing they cannot be avoided. Her method is the perfection of art—simplicity, sweetness, thorough articulation and sympathetic interpretation of the composer's best thought, delicate as the whisper of a dream or masterful as a hero's deed. If, during her residence in Victoria, she succeeds in imparting to the many who will no doubt become her pupils the secret of her sweet singing, the public, as well as they, will owe her a second debt of gratitude.

Mr. F. Victor Austin is himself a Victorian, which is a source of satisfaction to all good citizens. Choosing for his first selections Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata and Wieniawski's "Legende," both of which as played by Musin still linger in memory, he challenged comparative criticism; nor did he over-estimate his ability or win an unfavorable verdict. His most pleasing number, however, was unquestionably his last—"In Memoriam," a composition of his own, and Musin's famous Mazourka de Concert. The former possesses peculiar beauty and power; rich in melody, it has that within it which thoroughly enthrals attention. Commingling, blending, inseparable, are two distinctive strains—the one sad and mournful, a sob though not a dirge; the other grand as the swell of a mighty organ, telling of hope beyond. The composition is a work of genius; it will live long. The mazourka is too well known to require description, suffice it to say that it was played in a manner of which Musin himself would not have been ashamed.

Of Miss Dawson's work, both in piano solo, duet and accompaniment, much might be written and all in praise. Her touch is firm and delicate; her execution brilliant. She well deserves all the honors accorded her.

Miss Saxton's most acceptable recitation was beyond doubt her "chistening" in which she displayed much more than ordinary talent; her other and more pretensious number, "The Trial of Queen Katherine," was also well handled.

Mr. Fane Sewell and Mr. Percy Fischel, in baritone solos, completed the programme, which was enjoyed by a large and thoroughly musical as well as fashionable audience. The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, who honored the concert with their patronage, also took occasion to enjoy it from their private box.

A CURE FOR CROUP.

CROUP kills thousands where cholera kills tens. For this dread disease no remedy can compare in curative power with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. McNEE.

For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES

developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,
WM. MCNEE, St. Ives P.O., Ont.

Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNee and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.

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FOR 20c. WE WILL SEND THE NEW HARDY WHITE CLIMBING ROSE . . . Mary Washington . . . TOGETHER WITH OUR PAMPHLET HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ROSES. AND OUR CATALOGUE FOR CURRENT SEASON.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
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not mean merely to stop them them return again, I mean a the disease of FITS, EPILEP- SS a life-long study. I warrant st cases. Because others have now receiving a cure Send at a Free Bottle of my infallible and POST-OFFICE. 186 ADELAIDE ST. ONT.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. H. White.

REPORTS.

MR. STODDART from the select committee appointed to inquire into the subject of cattle and sheep grazing lands reported, recommending the re-enactment of the act of 1879, with certain changes.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

MR. KELLIE from the select committee on Carpenter Creek land claims reported, re claim of McArthur.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The House went into committee to consider a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill respecting Real Property, Mr. Martin in the chair. The bill was reported, read a first time and placed on the orders for second reading Monday.

ISLAND RAILWAY, ETC.

MR. MCKENZIE introduced a bill relating to the Island Railway, Graving Dock, etc. Read a first time; second reading Monday.

PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Public Roads bill,

MR. SWORD moved an amendment that the bill should only be in force in municipalities when a by-law to this effect was passed by the council.

HON. MR. VERNON pointed out that if the amendment were carried, it would simply have the effect of rendering the bill inoperative.

MR. HUNTER was sure the result of the amendment would simply be confusion.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—You don't prohibit the use of wide tires. (Laughter.)

MR. KITCHEN said that as far as he could ascertain the bill at present was the one that was wanted, and he hoped the hon. member would be willing to withdraw the amendment.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it would be disadvantageous to the principle of the bill to have such a clause inserted as the one proposed.

MR. ANDERSON said that in Victoria district the Wide Tire Act worked well, and it now cost much less to keep up the roads than formerly.

The amendment was lost.

HON. MR. DAVIE suggested a couple of verbal amendments.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected that no notice had been given.

HON. MR. DAVIE objected to the waste of time splitting straws, evidently for the sake of delaying the business of the country, more especially at such a time, when all were anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible.

HON. MR. BEAVEN withdrew his objections, and the amendments were inserted.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved an amendment to prevent the act coming into force in the cities until the city councils passed a by-law.

MR. BROWN said he represented a city and did not agree with the honorable leader of the Opposition. Let the act apply all over the Province, and not exempt anyone.

HON. MR. DAVIE, while he could only speak for the city of Victoria, was inclined to favor the idea, as there were some roads in Victoria which could stand narrow tires. If the cities wished to go on wasting their money, why not allow them to learn their lesson by experience?

HON. MR. VERNON said he differed with his honorable colleague. It was a question of the interests of the general public as against the interests of the few who used heavy wagons.

The amendment was lost, and the report was adopted.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House went into committee on the Municipal bill. Mr. Semlin in the chair.

On Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment to provide for provisional licenses for picnics, etc.,

MR. BROWN entered a strong protest. He objected to such a provision being forced on New Westminster. The only good effect of the clause would be to enable the holder of a liquor license to make a little more money at the expense of those who objected.

HON. MR. BEAVEN claimed that this was now the provision of the Provincial law and the result was that picnics were held outside the city limits.

MR. GRANT moved an amendment to provide a safeguard by making it necessary for the application for temporary license to be made by the managers of the picnic as well as by the saloon keeper. He thought the Mayor should be the one to grant the temporary license.

DR. MILNE moved to strike out the clause altogether, on the ground that it was totally unnecessary. He was not satisfied with the explanations of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and thought that the less such legislation there was the better.

Dr. Milne's motion was lost.

Mr. Grant's amendment was then put and carried.

HON. MR. TURNER moved an amendment to enable the aldermen to draw $400 a year salary instead of $200, as may be fixed by the council. It was carried unanimously.

MR. GRANT moved an amendment to reduce the vote necessary to carry a money by-law to a majority instead of three-fifths.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he thought the three-fifths law worked very well.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he had introduced the provision last year and had no reason to believe a change would be beneficial. He would vote against it.

The amendment was lost.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved an amendment to place the police of the cities of the Province under control of a Board of Commissioners. Under the present arrangement the police were not independent, and the effect of the amendment would be to remove them entirely from politics. The policy of the Government in making the appointment in places where there were no County Court judges would be to appoint some one who would be entirely removed from politics.

MR. COTTON opposed the amendment on the ground that the people who paid the police should have the control. He believed that the police would be well controlled by a board composed of the Police Magistrate and County Court judge and two elected members. This would do away with the objectionable features.

HON. MR. BEAVEN did not think that either proposition would be acceptable to him. He had yet to learn that there were any complaints made of the system in force here. The police in Victoria were under the control of the Chief of Police, who was a proper officer. What was the use of electing commissioners to do the duty which should be done by the municipal councillors.

After some discussion, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

AUTHORITY OF A CHAIRMAN.

In reply to a question by Mr. Grant,

MR. SPEAKER ruled that, in accordance with the decision clearly laid down in May, the chairman of committee of the whole had the same powers as the Speaker of the House.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30.

DYKING AND DRAINAGE BILL.

MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation bill. He said the principle differed only from what was already the law by making lands alienated from the Crown, by pre-emption or otherwise, liable for assessment under the provisions of the Drainage Act. The Dominion Government practically recognized the principle by agreeing to sell lands in the District subject to these assessments. This in no way interfered with the B. N. A. Act or anything of that kind. It was true there had been a petition received against it from interested parties, known as the Maple Ridge Dyking Co.

MR. SPEAKER, at this point, said there were grave doubts as to the regularity of the bill. He would not stop the discussion, but he thought that clauses 7, 14, 15, 40 and 42, possibly others, were in direct contravention of the B. N. A. Act, and beyond the power of any private member of the House, inasmuch as it was proposed to impose a fee, or levy an assessment, upon lands for a specific purpose.

HON. MR. VERNON said that apart from the question of order, there were several serious objections to the bill, inasmuch as some of its provisions appeared very high-handed and interfered with vested interests. So far as the principle of the bill itself was concerned he was not opposed to it, and the objections could be dealt with in committee, where he would discuss them more in detail.

MR. BROWN asked what the authority for the point of order was.

MR. SPEAKER—Section 54, B. N. A. Act, 1867 (incorporated in Rules and Orders): "It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose, that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor-General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

MESSRS. BROWN and KITCHEN did not see that the point of order applied, as there was a material difference in the principles involved.

On the suggestion of the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works, the bill was allowed to stand over.

THE GAME BILL.

MR. ANDERSON moved the second reading of the Game bill. He said it was for the purpose of putting an end to the promiscuous shooting off of firearms on the public highways. This had grown to be a dangerous practice and should be put a stop to. He had introduced it at the request of persons in his district, who had complained a great deal about it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said it was a bill that should not receive its second reading. It was totally impracticable to prevent people from shooting with a shotgun within 100 yards and with a rifle 1,000 yards of a public highway. It was useless to put a law on the statute books that could not be carried out.

MR. KELLIE said it was a most remarkable bill and would scarcely apply to Kootenay. If, as it had been the case with himself, a bear entered his cabin and carried off the supplies, he would hardly wait until the animal was 1,000 yards away before shooting. (Laughter.)

HON. MR VERNON appreciated the object in view, but advised the mover to drop it for the present, as he did not think it altogether practicable.

MR. ANDERSON agreed, and asked for the discharge of the second reading.

THE GAUVREAU EXPEDITION.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. McKenzie (20th March) for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of the Ganvreau expedition last summer, and to ascertain the cost and full particulars of the same, was resumed.

HON. MR. VERNON said the Government had no objection to granting a committee for the purpose named, and, in fact, Mr. Gauvreau was anxious that an inquiry should be gone on with, but he deprecated the custom growing up in the House of moving for committees to inquire into all kinds of things without first finding out whether there was really any foundation for inquiry and the taking up of the time of members and the county. The person making the complaint was a subordinate under the command of Mr. Gauvreau, a gentleman of high professional standing, and instead of making his statement to the head of the department came to this House and sought an inquiry. This he considered very wrong, and should not be encouraged. Gentlemen occupying responsible positions of this kind would hesitate before undertaking such responsibility if they were to become the subject of inquiry on the complaint of any subordinate who might wish to ask for it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he thought the House did not need a lecture as to its duties.

Messrs. BOOTH, COTTON and HALL objected to the course pursued and agreed with the Hon. Mr. Vernon. Mr. Hall said the exploration party to find a route into the Yukon through Canadian territory was sent to offset the American route, whereby goods could be delivered on the Yukon by Americans without duty being paid. He had been consulted by the Government as to this matter, but could give no definite information, and there was no correspondence on the matter.

HON. MR. DAVIE took a decided stand as to the character of the inquiry proposed, supporting the position of the Commissioner of Lands and Works. Mr. Moore, the gentleman making the complaint, was a man of exceptional energy and pertinacity, who had been before the Government a great deal, and had prevailed on the good nature of the Commissioner of Lands and Works with the result named.

MR. MCKENZIE said he had been asked to bring the matter before the House, and he knew nothing about the case except what he had been told.

The motion for a select committee was voted down by 16 to 5, Messrs. McKenzie, Beaven, Semlin, Forster and Grant voting aye.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The House went into committee on the Parliament Buildings bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair. It passed through practically without debate. During the passage through committee, the Commissioner of Lands and Works stated that the competition on the plans had been most fairly carried out, with general satisfaction to all. The plans selected were certainly the most suitable, although the interior would have to be altered in some respects to meet what experience dictated as necessary to meet the requirements of the various departments.

MR. COTTON moved the following amendments to insert as an additional clause: "And whereas it is necessary to anchor the Capital at Victoria before the Redistribution bill is brought down," and to add to clause 6: "And whereas it is desirable to institute a large and comprehensive scheme of outdoor relief." (Laughter.)

MR. HUNTER thought the amendment should have inserted as a rider, "and whereas it is in the opinion of the Mainland association, etc." (Laughter.)

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the County Courts bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The clause in reference to the garnishment of wages was passed as it stood.

On the suggestion of Mr. Smith, a new section was added to make the provisions of Secs. 18, 19 and 20 *re* decreasing the jurisdiction of the County court, apply to all the County courts, except those of Yale, Cariboo, and Kootenay.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Mr. White.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Report of committee of the whole on the New Parliament Buildings bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

DESTITUTE PERSONS HOME.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a home for destitute persons, Mr. Forster in the chair.

MR. SWORD moved an amendment to prevent any person while an inmate of the home from voting at either Provincial or Dominion elections.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

B. C. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill to grant certain aid to the British Columbia Southern Railway.

Ordered that the bill be considered on Monday.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked if this was to grant more aid.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied no; it was only making some changes.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Public Health bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it was not the intention of the Government to repeal the Health Act now on the statute books, as it had been passed prior to Confederation, and there could be no question whatever now as to its constitutionality.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The House went into committee on the bill to secure uniform conditions in fire insurance policies, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

RAILWAY BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Railway bill, Dr. Watt in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Supreme Court bill, the principal object of which, he explained, was to enable the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to proclaim additional Supreme court districts. For instance, Nanaimo wanted a Supreme court district, and as the country progressed they would be needed elsewhere. It was deemed advisable to have the power vested in the Lieut.-Governor in Council so as to prevent the necessity of bringing down a special act. A further provision of the act was to establish civil assizes. The present system caused delay to litigants and inconveniences as well; but there was also another class of people who were affected, the jurors, who were now unable to know when they might be called upon and who were thereby put to a great deal of inconvenience.

The second reading carried.

CREDITORS' PRIORITY ABOLITION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Execution Creditors' Priority Abolition bill, which he said had been requested unanimously by the mercantile community of the Province as represented by the Boards of Trade. He was bound to say, though, that he approached the subject with some misgivings, as his opinion was that the bill was not likely to be held constitutional, although its constitutionality had not been successfully attacked in other provinces of the Dominion, there had been collateral decisions had against it. The bill, however, would have a suspending clause which would bring it into force later on, possibly after a direct decision had been reached in some of the other provinces. He was afraid the subject would never be successfully dealt with until such time as the Dominion Government, which had exclusive jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency, passed a general bankruptcy act. He was not sure that the present bill would not result in some litigation; but, on the other hand, there was a good deal of legislation for want of it. However, the bill had been asked for by the different boards of trade and was consequently introduced.

MR. SEMLIN—If it is not a good bill, why recommend it to the House?

HON. MR. POOLEY—It is not recommended to the House.

The second reading passed.

FRASER RIVER TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

HON. MR DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to grant a subsidy to the Fraser river traffic bridge, and to authorize the city of New Westminster to assist by passing a by-law granting $250,000. The Government grant he explained to be what was represented would be sufficient to pay the sinking fund and interest on the money for five years. He moved the second reading with much pleasure, as he felt that the construction of the bridge would be of great advantage to the Province, and amply justified the Government in giving the aid asked for.

MR. PUNCH said he would like to see the Government extend the assistance from five years to ten, and, if they could not do this, to increase the yearly grant from $12,500 to $15,000, as it would take the latter amount to pay the interest and sinking fund.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that while he was not in a position to answer the hon. gentleman (Mr. Punch) in the affirmative, he would promise that the suggestion would be taken into the consideration of the Government.

MR. COTTON expressed the hope that the amount would be increased and the time extended. This was a public work which would be of great benefit not only to the district but to the Province at large.

HON. MR. BEAVEN was sure that if the bridge could be constructed at this point it would be of great benefit to the Province. It was a work of some magnitude, and as the city of New Westminster was assuming a great deal of responsibility in connection with the matter, he thought it was but right that the Province should assist. He wanted to hear what the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had to say about the feasibility of the scheme.

HON. MR. VERNON said it was pleasant to hear the general unanimity of feeling on the subject. It was a Provincial work—there was no question about this, and he only wished hon. members of the House to look at all questions of the kind in this light. (Hear, hear.) For instance, the construction of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway was a Provincial work; although it appeared to be only a local undertaking, it was of great benefit to the Province at large. He explained that the present proposition was to enable the Northern Pacific railway, which was going to Vancouver, cross the river close to New Westminster and make that city a stopping point, too. It was desirable to have the bridge for traffic as well as for the railway. Soundings had been taken, and all preliminaries had been arranged, the railway company agreeing to change their route and make the structure a traffic bridge, provided they could get the assistance asked for from the city. The people of New Westminster had been enterprising. They had gone into somewhat heavy expense in connection with their excellent system of waterworks, electric lighting, etc., and as the proposed bridge would be of such benefit to the whole section of the country he thought it quite justifiable to give the assistance.

MR. HUNTER said he did not think he knew of anything in the world that was so subject to rapid change in respect to its economical instincts as the hon. gentleman who posed as the leader of the Independents or of the Mainland Association. Only a few days ago the hon. gentleman had been heard lecturing the House on the financial policy and on "anchoring the Capital" (laughter), and now he was advocating a scheme to throw $250,000 into the Fraser on a bridge that was unscientific, unproductive and uncommercial. It was simply a proposition to divert a great transcontinental railway out of its natural course, and bring it six or seven miles out of its way, all for the benefit of New Westminster. The bridge would cost $500,000, of which the Province would have to pay some $250,000 eventually. What an enormous sum of money this was to sink in one river when the great district of New Westminster wanted roads and streets and bridges so badly. In this connection he had expected to hear his hon. friend from New Westminster (Mr. Kitchen) trot out the old, old story of the poor settler in the swamps of Chilliwack packing his lumber and food into his clearing on his back, while his produce lay rotting on the ground. (Laughter.) More than this, how did the House know that the bridge would not cost a million dollars before it was completed? The money would be spent in New Westminster and what benefit would it be to the Province? True enough, the money would "percolate through the Province," but why not distribute it direct in roads, etc.? Surely the great Fraser river that ran past New Westminster and Chilliwack could be used, and if so, why build the bridge. For these and other reason, he had great pleasure in supporting the bill. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. SWORD supported the bill and hoped the assistance would be increased.

HON. COL. BAKER was pleased to see the happy family now upon the floor of this House, the hon. leader of the Opposition, and the hon. leader of the Independents, all seeing projects brought forward by the Government in the same satisfactory light. (Laughter.) Here the House and the country had its first chance to see the happy effects of "anchoring the Capital at Victoria," for now a measure was brought down to build a local bridge on the Mainland, and there was no sectional feeling whatever shown, nor did the Island members object to the expenditure. (Laughter.) He regarded this grant as practically a railway subsidy, and it would bring the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern into Westminster and through there to Vancouver. These two cities, like the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, would, he hoped, in time grow together, and he was sure the increase of railway accommodation would assist very materially in building them up. The question of increasing the subsidy was one which would require the serious consideration it would receive at the hands of the Government.

HON. MR. TURNER said that some hon. members wished to know how the amount, $12,500, had been arrived at. It was 4 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund, which had been represented as sufficient. *En passant*, there was, he understood, a public meeting being held to-night at New Westminster to protest against the erection of parliament buildings, and as the hon. member for New Westminster City (Mr. Brown) was there, they probably had their Winchesters out. (Laughter.) He understood there were some people in Westminster who were opposed to the erection of this bridge, and hoped if this were the case they would express their opinions freely at the meeting referred to.

MR. HORNE, DR. WATT, MR. GRANT and MR. HALL supported the bill. The latter felicitously expressed the hope that as bridges had a great deal to do with joining separate elements and divided parts, this one would be successful in joining together the Island and the Mainland—bridging over, in fact; all the differences which sometimes were allowed to cause dissension. (Applause.)

MR. EBERTS supported the bill, which would bring the city of New Westminster into touch with the great farming district along the line of the railway.

MR. BOOTH commented on the magnanimous spirit shown by the Government in granting the bonus to the bridge, which was in a district which was most bitter in its opposition to the Government, and even now it was a well known fact that there were a few "hysterical lunatics," led by a blue ruin demagogue, doing their level best to create dissension. He had pleasure, notwithstanding this, in supporting the measure.

MR. KITCHEN hoped the Government would increase the subsidy. He bore evidence to the fact that New Westminster city had always been well treated, although he did not think the same could be said of New Westminster district.

The second reading carried unanimously.

INTERPRETATION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Interpretation Act amendment bill, which was intended to simplify the drawing of acts of Parliament.

The second reading carried.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Land Registry Act, which he explained had no connection with the Comprehensive Real Property bill before the House, but was to facilitate the working of the present system.

The bill was read a second time.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Companies Act, which proposed to make some changes in the present law, principally in regard to the disincorporation of companies.

The bill was read a second time.

NOTARIES PUBLIC BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Notaries Public act, which he explained was being intended to provide for the examination of parties who wished to be made notaries.

HON. MR. BEAVEN, while he recognized the principle that a man must have some qualification to be a notary public, thought that the bill should be gone into most carefully.

MR. COTTON thought the bill was one which was much needed and would be productive of a great deal of good.

DR. WATT congratulated the hon. junior member for Vancouver (Mr. Horne) on having executed such a rapid flank movement on the Government, in getting an appointment before the act had passed. (Laughter.)

MR. HORNE retorted that he had been a notary public in both Ontario and Manitoba, and had passed examinations in both places.

HON. MR. VERNON supported the measure, which he thought was one that should have been in force long ago.

The second reading carried.

PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

The Public Roads bill was read a third time and passed, an amendment by Hon. Mr. Beaven to render it inoperative in the city of Victoria being defeated.

The House adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

ANN ARBOR STRIKE.

What Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Brotherhood Has to Say—Views of a Social Economist.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an official communication as to the position the Brotherhood occupies in the Ann Arbor strike, says in part: "In all cases where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railway companies we have no trouble, and find it to be much the best way to do. The great trouble has been on small roads, especially that they take advantage of men, making them work for less wages and giving no pay for overtime. In this last case every honorable effort had been made to adjust the difficulty, but without success, and here it is said the men stopped work without giving notice, which is not true, as I myself addressed a letter to General Manager Ashley, informing him that his engineers and firemen had determined to leave his service at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 8, thus giving him ample time to decide whether he would grant the reasonable requests of his men or not. When I informed him that I would appeal to his father, the president of the company, he remarked abruptly: "He is an old man; he does not know whether I am paying 2 cents a mile or $2, and must not be disturbed." If there had been a head to the Ann Arbor road that believed in living and letting live we would not have had any trouble, but so long as this grinding process is carried out by railways, just so long will there be trouble with the companies. If the men are not at liberty to quit work when it suits their convenience, certainly the same rule will apply to a railway company, and we therefore deny their right to discharge men at any time they choose without consulting their convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employed.

NEW YORK, March 24.—President Gunton, of the school of social economics, has lectured on the Ann Arbor railroad strike and the order of Judge Ricks to Chief Arthur to recall the boycott and strike. Prof. Gunton regards the order of Judge Ricks as an act of socialism and a logical sequence to the interstate law, which forbids discrimination in railroad rates against any one. This piece of paternal legislation which has handed over the railroads to the government it now appeared also handed the laborers as well, and the railroad employes now practically worked for the government. Edward III of England, in 1350 declared that every man who asked more for his labor than he had done several years before, would be put into prison and be branded with a red hot iron. Prof. Gunton said that if matters went on as they were going the red hot irons would again be brought out of the fire to brand the employes.

TOLEDO, March 23.—Lake Shore engineers testified to-day in the Ann Arbor railroad strike. They declared that they had resigned, and were no longer employed by the company when requested to take out a train. They did not know any Ann Arbor cars were in the train. Several witnesses, union and non-union, testified that they would under no circumstances haul Ann Arbor freight.

THE SCANDAL.

PARIS, March 24.—In the Deputies yesterday Deputy Millevoye argued in sensational language as to what move the Government proposed to take in regard to the Panama case. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied and deprecated the continuance of a debate which, he said, was raised by the enemies of the republic, who were aiming to keep up the agitation until the general election. The order of the day was adopted, and afterward there was another scene. Jules Roche crossed the floor to M. Bourgeois and reviled the Minister of Justice for having advised that he (Roche) should be prosecuted. M. Bourgeois made no reply.

M. de Casenove de Pradine demanded urgency for a motion in favor of the dissolution of the chamber. Premier Ribot opposed the motion, and the chamber adopted the previous question by a vote of 314 to 200, thus indorsing the action of the Government.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Post's Paris cable says: "The jury only convicted Charles de Lesseps by a bare legal majority of two. The suspicion is growing that the Government is concealing the real list of Panama canal officials. Constans has been engaged for a week in researches in regard to Panama affairs, preparatory to a strong attack on the Government, aiming to overthrow the cabinet.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

The Gladstone Government and Its Supporters Preparing for the Contingency of a Dissolution.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the Evening Post from London says: "Mr. Gladstone has convened a meeting of his party for Monday to discuss public business, and, it is understood, to consider the advisability of an autumn session in order to secure the passage of some popular measures and enable him to go to the country fearlessly in the event of a dissolution on Home Rule."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

DIAMOND MAKING.—The philosopher's stone is not sought by the modern chemist, yet he aims to transform common materials into brilliant gems. As long ago as 1880, Mr. Hannay showed diamond-like crystals which had been formed on heating under great pressure, in an iron tube, a mixture of lithium, lampblack, essence of paraffin, and bone oil. The nitrogenous compounds of the last substance were supposed to have played an important part. M. Henri Moissan has now obtained carbonado, or black diamond, and even some minute crystals of the colorless gem, by a process in which carbon from sugar is dissolved in a mass of iron and allowed to crystallize our under high pressure. The pressure is produced by the expansion of iron during condensation. The carbon is strongly compressed in an iron cylinder closed with a screw stopper, then a quantity of soft iron is melted in an electric furnace, and the cylinder is plunged into it. The crucible is at once taken from the furnace, splashed with water, and slowly cooled in air. The iron is dissolved away by repeated treatment with acids and other reagents. Researches on the solubility of carbon in iron, silver and their alloys are being continued, and it is hoped that diamonds of appreciable size may soon be produced.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENCE.—Chemistry, it is pointed out by Pearson's Journal, is the branch of natural science that has so far proved, beyond all comparison, the most fertile in benefits to mankind. There is absolutely no branch of modern science or art which does not directly or indirectly owe more or less of its development to chemistry. The manufacturer is no less indebted to it than the physician; and the artist and the astronomer must alike confess its enormous practical utility. In all the arts, whether of peace or war, the assistance of the chemist is an absolute necessity. In union with optics, chemistry has bestowed a sixth sense upon humanity by making possible the invention and use of the spectroscope. It may even be said that the chemist, after practically exhausting the terrestrial field of research, like Alexander has sighed for other worlds to conquer, and, unlike him, has obtained them; for not only are the secrets of the earth laid bare in his test tubes, but the composition of the remotest star that can be reached by a telescope is to him a matter of equally certain knowledge.

ELECTRICITY IN CHOLERA.—Having had good results in treating the diarrhœa of children by the Faradic current, applied several times directly to the abdomen, Dr. Ervant Arslau last summer tried electricity in two cases of Asiatic cholera at Padua. The patients were children of nine and twelve years. In both the diarrhœa ceased after the first application of electricity, but in one bilious vomiting continued, and was instantly checked by applying the current for one minute to the pneumogastric nerve. The treatment was not confined to electricity, but Dr. Arslau was satisfied that the method, either alone or combined with other remedies, can render great service.

INOCULATION FOR CANCER.—Cancroin is the name given by Prof. Adamkiewicz, of Cracow, to a substance that he believes will prove a cure for cancer. The investigator has demonstrated the infectious nature of this disease, and has produced what seem to be cultures of the still unknown specific microbe. Cancroin is evidently the poison resulting from microbical action. It is found in the filtrate of a fluid made by rubbing up cancer material with sterilized water, and as a remedy is used subcutaneously in very small quantities.

A NEW CARRIER BIRD.—An officer of the Russian army has trained the falcon for the work of message-carrying now performed by pigeons and in ancient times by crows. The falcon is superior to the pigeon in speed and endurance, covering 15 leagues an hour for 15 hours as easily as the pigeon flies 100 leagues at the rate of 8 or 10 leagues an hour. A falcon flight of 250 leagues in 16 hours is on record. This bird can also carry a heavier dispatch, is safer from injury by men or birds of prey, and can better resist storms.

REGULATING FLOODS.—In mountainous regions erosion produces such rapid and disastrous changes that the Swiss Government is seeking to regulate the torrents of that country. A frequent source of floods is the damming up of a large river by the mud and stones brought down by a freshet in a small tributary. This danger is avoided by building a succession of weirs and cutting a parallel canal, the sediment being thus caught and the overflow regulated before the water reaches the main valley.

The waste of ammonia and tar in using coal for the iron-works and gas-works of the United Kingdom exceeds, according to Sir Lowthian Bell, $5,000,000 a year. This must continue until some process is devised for saving these substances without lessening the effective qualities of the coke and gas yielded by the coal.

A new metal has been discovered by Dr. Purcell Taylor, who names it farmarium. It has a beautiful violet color, a high melting point, a specific gravity of 8.2, and is hard and crystalline. It's rarity will prevent it from becoming more than a scientific curiosity.

In South Africa the ruins and territory within a radius of one mile from the top of Zimbabwe Hill have been set aside for archæological and scientific purposes, and neither farms nor mines will be permitted.

Much has been added in recent years to the average length of human life, yet further addition seems to be possible. The Society of Hygiene of Vienna is working to disclose the secrets of longevity. Circulars have been sent to very aged people, asking about their diet, clothing, recreation, intellectual pursuits, and the general principles by which their lives have been governed, and the results of the inquiry are to be published.

The plan of introducing the musk-ox of East Greenland into the mountains of Scotland is urged. The animal would supply a long, yellow wool, which is said to be as fine and beautiful as silk.

The electrolytic bleaching of starch is said to have been so successful in England that the product commands an extra price.

Gelatine dry-plates were first successfully used in photography by John Burgess, of Peckham, Eng., in 1873.

COTTON STRIKE ENDED.

Representatives of Both Sides Come to an Amicable Settlement After a Protracted Session.

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 24. — An agreement has been reached by which the great cotton strike will end on Monday. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners met at half-past three yesterday afternoon to discuss terms for the settlement of the strike. The operatives were willing to accept a reduction of two and a half per cent. in wages, but some masters insisted on a five per cent. reduction. It was the refusal of the spinners to accept this latter reduction that precipitated the strike, which resulted in the stoppage of between fourteen and fifteen million spindles. Many diverse opinions as to the proper method of settling the trouble were advanced and argued pro and con, representatives of the spinners opposing any proposal carrying with it a reduction larger than the one they had offered to accept. Both sides determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves, and the consequence was that the meeting was a protracted one. The meeting was protracted for twelve hours, with no intermission for food. The various aspects of the case and several questions involved were discussed in all their bearings. Finally it was agreed that the spinners should accept a reduction of sevenpence in the pound in their wages. The masters agreed to again start their spindles on Monday, and thus passed one of the longest fights ever known in the cotton trade.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

What Paul Neumann Has to Say as to the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Paul Neumann rejoined Prince David and Colonel MacFarlane to-day, and all three expect to sail for Honolulu on Thursday next by the Alameda. Neumann said he was well pleased with the present status of the Hawaiian question. "I have no doubt," said the Queen's commissioner, "that the existing conditions would have been brought about naturally and that my mission to Washington had nothing to do with accomplishing it. Delay and investigation is the inevitable result of a mature consideration of a question. The hasty action of Mr. Foster and President Harrison was beneficial to the Queen and natives whom I have represented." "How do you regard Congressman Blount's appointment as Hawaiian commissioner?" "It is eminently satisfactory. Mr. Blount is a man of good judgment, is observant and impartial. I have not endeavored to ascertain his personal views upon the Hawaiian problem, but his report will be fair and will influence the administration to do what is right. We want the United States to be concerned in the government in some form or other. We do not want this country to miss the opportunity of gaining a foothold for the protection of American interests in the islands. The wisest course, it seems to me, would be the establishment of a United States protectorate to direct the general government and arrange foreign treaties, but allowing the Hawaiian residents the management of their own local affairs. If the United States wishes a coaling station we want to give it. We are not arbitrary concerning details, but an American connection is very much desired." "If the Cleveland administration should conclude that the Queen had been revolutionary in her acts, would you support the claims of Princess Kaiulani?" "I do not see why the Princess should lose her inherent rights under such circumstances. It was said in the East that the interests of the Queen and of the Princess were diametrically opposed, and that the latter was working solely for her own interests. I do not think that either statement was true."

THE PASSIONISTS' SAINT.

The religious order of the Passionists is claiming canonisation for one of its priests, Father Charles, who died a few weeks ago at Mount Argus, near Dublin. Father Charles was a man of extraordinary piety and asceticism, in appearance most like a mediæval saint, and in the manner of his life not less wonderful. By birth a Dutchman, he served when young in the Dutch army, but early abandoned the world for the cloister. Many years ago he was sent to Mount Argus, where he soon acquired among the Dublin poor the reputation of being a saint. The power of working miracles was ascribed to him, and even among the rich, when sickness came into homes, Father Charles was always sent for to do battle with the Angel of Death. The Passionists are, though a modern, yet a very severe order. They observe all the canonical hours, rising at midnight for matins. Their rules of fasting are rigorous, and, though they take no vow of silence, conversation is not according to the spirit of the congregation. Father Charles' special perfection consisted, according to his brethren, in the exactitude of his obedience. He was never known to break even the most trivial rule.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

aul-tu-th su-d&w

From the DAILY COLONIST, March 25.

THE CITY.

Neat, Compact and Convenient.

A neatly bound pocket map of the Terminal City has just been issued by A. K. Stuart, and is for sale at the book stores. It is accompanied by an index, and is a reliable and compact guide to Vancouver.

Iolanthe Arrangements.

The management committee of the Iolanthe club met last evening and completed arrangements for the closing social and dance of the season, to be given on the evening of Friday, April 7, in Philharmonic hall. The decorations, supper, music, etc., will be the best, and the invitations will be limited in number to 150.

B. C. Southern Railway Subsidy.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature yesterday on message from the Lieut.-Governor making some changes in the land subsidy granted to the B. C. Southern Railway. It will enable the company to get their land in alternate sections, and to get their proportion at the completion of each twenty-mile section.

Drawing for an Appropriation.

The sixty-fifth drawing for an appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society was held last evening, conducted by a committee composed of Messrs. J. Leonard, J. Holland and C. Booth. The drawing resulted in No. 2 A and B, standing in the name of Mrs. E. Chislett, being declared entitled to the appropriation of $2,000.

From the East.

Mr. J. Lukov has returned from a business trip to the East, and reports trade slow at the other side of the Dominion. He was agreeably surprised to find so much inquiry in Montreal as to British Columbia, and Victoria in particular, and that the people there appear to know all about movements in connection with the Canada Western railway and other contemplated enterprises on the Coast. Mr. Lukov also reports that Victoria's credit is second to that of no other city in the Dominion.

Carl Martens as a Composer.

Charles Baswitz, a newspaper man of Helena, Mont., and Carl Martens, conductor of the Calhoun Opera Company, have produced a new opera, which they entitle Navajo. The scene of the opera is laid in the Rocky Mountains, and the heroine is a young girl whose parents are killed by the Indians and who becomes an Indian princess. She finally falls in love with a United States officer, who discovers that she is heiress to large property in England. After many romantic and dramatic situations the play closes happily.

To Aid Home Missions.

A successful sale of work was held in Christ church cathedral school house yesterday. A short time ago a couple of boxes of ready-made clothing were sent out from the Old Country by some friends and relatives of Bishop Hills, as the nucleus of a bazaar in connection with the Cathedral, and for home missions. The Ladies' Aid Society added to the stock a large quantity of needlework prepared by them, and the result was the very creditable showing on the stalls yesterday evening. Sales were quick and profits large, thanks to the energy of the amateur salesladies and the purchasing powers and sympathy of patrons. Tea and cake were served out during the evening and proved a source of profit at ten cents per head.

Funeral of J. M. Pirie.

The funeral of James M. Pirie was held from Christ church cathedral yesterday, Rev. Canon Beanlands officiating. Messrs. Wm. Minty, Geo. Ledingham, Ed. Pithrie, Geo. Sheddon, Alex. Minty and Geo. Webly acted as pall-bearers. The deceased was a native of Mickle Hado, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Just how long he has been in this section is not known, but from several persons who knew him it was learned that he leaves a wife and one child in his old home. He had also several sisters living in Aberdeenshire. Though far from home and friends he was kindly cared for, and all was done for his comfort that could be suggested. He left sufficient funds to defray the expenses of his funeral and leave a small balance.

The Somenos Summer Resort.

The surveyors employed by Mr. H. H. Nagle completed the work of laying out the streets of Alexandra Park, the new townsite on the E. & N. railway, yesterday, and the work of grading and sidewalking will next be taken in hand. The promoters of Alexandra Park, of whom Mr. Nagle is the principal, intend not only to grade and sidewalk their streets, but to provide a sewerage system, gas, electric lights and waterworks before putting their town on the market, and they are now arranging for the construction of a modern three-story and basement hotel to be completed this summer. Alexandra Park is to bid for popularity as a summer resort, and Mr. Nagle thinks it wil be a great success. He leaves for San Francisco next week to advance preliminaries there.

DIPLOMATIC ADVANCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—One result of the advancement of Sir Julian Pauncefote and M. J. Patenotre to the rank of ambassadors will be the reorganization of the diplomatic corps in Washington. Under the recent arrangement, the heads of all the foreign legations were envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary and, being of equal rank, they took precedence on state occasions in the order of their seniority. Under this rule, Baron Fava, the Italian minister, has been for several years dean of the corps and while he was absent on leave last year Minister Romero, of Mexico, second on the list in seniority of appointment, acted in his stead. Ambassadors, however, outrank ministers and envoys, and Sir Julian becomes Dean by virtue of his rank, followed by M. Patenotre. The recognition of Sir Julian as Dean occurred at the British legation last evening, when a number of his colleagues called to congratulate him on his promotion. At the time he was engaged with Baron Fava. The latter, learning of the presence of the other ministers, said to Sir Julian: "Come with me." Arm in arm Sir Julian accompanied the Baron into the reception room, and was there introduced by the Baron as the new ambassador from England, and the future Dean of the Diplomatic corps in Washington. Another prominent member of the corps said that in some capitals to which ambassadors and ministers both were accredited, each grade has its own dean, but a separation of the two classes of diplomats, it was felt, might destroy the cordial unanimity which had always prevailed in the Washington corps, and Baron Fava's request that no division be made, was agreed to.

GOOD-BYE TO "C" BATTERY.

Information Received That the Men of Col. Holmes' Command Will Go to Quebec.

The Barracks Here to Be Taken Possession of by Royal Artillery.

Before the summer of 1893 comes to an end it is more than probable that Victorians will be called upon to bid good-bye to Col. Holmes of "C" battery and all his gallant men, the little family of Canadian regulars who now make Work Point their home being transferred in a body to the Citadel at Quebec. The matter has been discussed at the barracks not infrequently during the past few months, and last evening the following definite particulars were received in the form of a dispatch to the COLONIST from Quebec city:

"A great change, it appears, is to take place this spring in the Canadian regular army, and the following information in connection has just been obtained upon the best authority.

"Two guns from "B" battery here will be moved with their detachments, replacing "A" battery at Kingston, which becomes a field division, the foot division of "A" battery and all of "C" battery from British Columbia coming to the Citadel at Quebec.

"The two remaining squads here will be transferred to quarters at the Cavalry School, which is to be removed to Toronto. It is reported that Lieut.-Col. Montizambert will be given command of the three batteries."

Lieut.-Col. Holmes not having returned from Nanaimo, could not be interviewed last evening in regard to the above dispatch. Other officers of the battery were talked to, however, none of whom expressed any surprise. The information, they say, has been expected for some time—in fact such an arrangement was hinted at by Major-General Herbert during his recent visit to Victoria.

In the event of "C" battery leaving for the East this year, it is expected that their quarters will be handed over to the Imperial authorities and taken possession of by Marine Artillery under the orders of the Admiral of the North Pacific station. Nothing yet is known as to who will succeed Col. Holmes as deputy adjutant-general, nor are any details of the change obtainable at the battery barracks.

"THE CRUCIFIXION."

Stainer's Sacred Oratorio Produced With the Best Effects in Christ Church Cathedral.

"A Meditation on the Sacred Passion of the Redeemer"—A Rare Musical Treat.

Sir John Stainer's ever popular oratorio, "The Crucifixion," was produced with the best effects at Christ church cathedral last evening, and those who were present, as well as many who were not, will be glad to learn that the oratorio will be repeated on Good Friday. Every available seat was occupied, and from the good things which must be said of the production the absent ones will no doubt strain a point to be present on the occasion of its reproduction. The music is varied and attractive—as pathetic as it is solemn. The scene opens in the garden of Gethsemane, and the recitative commanding the disciples, "Sit ye here while I pray," gives scope for the display of a good tenor. Mr. S. Aspland filled the bill admirably. The agony is, naturally, depicted in the solemnity of a baritone, and was done justice to by Mr. P. Wollaston.

Could ye not watch with me one brief hour?
Could ye not pity my sorest need?
Ah! if ye sleep while the tempests lower,
Surely, my friends, I'm alone indeed!

A chorus of voices respond, asking—"Help us to pray, and watch, and mourn with Thee," which was well and effectively given by the choir. Two pathetic solos follow, interrogatory and explanatory, with which Messrs. Aspland and Wollaston were judiciously entrusted; and then a trio recitative, in which they also appeared, aided by Mr. F. Wollaston. The rendition was most acceptable, as was also the processional to Calvary—a chorus of volume and force.

"How sweet is the grace of His sacred face!" was well given by Mr. Aspland; so was the Crucifixion scene, (recitative) by Mr. P. Wollaston. The mystery of the Divine humiliation was sung by the congregation and the choir, all standing, and was a very hearty display of piety and harmony.

"God so loved the world,"—a semi-chorus, gave the following an opportunity of displaying their vocal powers: Messrs. T. Johnston, J. Johnston, W. Brown, K. Wollaston, J. Keith and C. W. Rhodes. But the gem of the oratorio was undoubtedly the duet "So thou liftest Thy Divine petition," rendered by Mr. J. Aspland and Mr. H. Kent. The lines were beautifully taken, and with good time and voices that blended with a charm.

The oratorio sparkles with bright passages, and to be appreciated must be heard. It will be repeated on Friday next, so that another opportunity will be afforded lovers of good sacred music of enjoying a treat. All concerned in the production are to be congratulated upon the success attending their efforts to present an oratorio new to a Victoria audience.

FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, March 25.—The Senators who belong to the Left held a caucus to-day for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate in place of the late Jules Ferry. Three ballots were taken, resulting in the election of M. Challomel Lacour, Senator from Bouches du Rhone, and the newly elected member of the French Academy, as the candidate of the Left. On each ballot M. Challomel Lacour had more votes than either M. Constans, formerly minister of the Interior, or M. Magnin, governor of the Bank of France. M. Challomel Lacour is said to be preferred by President Carnot and his friends to the other candidates named.

From the DAILY COLONIST, March 26.

THE CITY.

Board of Trade Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on April 7. It is particularly desired that notices of new business be handed to the secretary at once.

The Feast of the Passover.

The Feast of the Passover will be celebrated by the Hebrew congregation in the Synagogue during the first eight days of April. The Synagogue is being renovated in preparation for the event.

To Open With a Bazaar.

The members of the Hebrew Ladies' Association are busying themselves with preparations for a grand bazaar, with which it is intended to open the new and spacious school house being added to the Synagogue. The building will be handed over by the contractors early next month.

Will Adjourn Over Easter.

The Legislature will adjourn on Thursday evening of this week until the following Tuesday. This will go over the Easter holidays, and members are now hoping to get away early in April, about the 10th. The long looked for Redistribution bill will not in all probability be brought down until after the holidays.

The Samaritan Home.

The ball in aid of the Samaritan Home, which was to have been held some weeks ago but which was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, has been fixed for Tuesday, April 4. It will be held in Philharmonic hall, and will be under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.

The New Bishop.

Yesterday was the date fixed for the consecration of Bishop Perrin, who is to preside over this diocese, at Westminster Abbey, and although no cablegram reached town on the subject, local ecclesiastical authorities are confident that the ceremony was performed. His Lordship's departure from England for his new field of labor will be duly announced.

A Heavy Storm.

Among the news from the North reported yesterday was the destruction of a dwelling at McLellan's cannery on the Naas river, which was blown down during the recent storm. It was only by hard work that the church at the same point was also saved from going down. The run of oolachans still continues, though nearly over, and the Chieftain has secured some forty barrels.

A First Consignment.

The first consignment of fish, furs, etc., from Winter Harbor, head-quarters of the Queenstown Fishing and Trading Co., is to hand. It consists of a quantity of boneless halibut, dried salmon, furs, bears' grease, etc., all of excellent quality. The company have already some two dozen Indians in their employ, and with an experienced manager and skilled white labor it is hoped to make a big success of the enterprise.

Victoria Enterprise Again.

It is announced that Mr. T. F. Sinclair will very shortly leave for China to undertake the construction of a street car system for Hongkong for a company of Victorians, of which he is a member, Messrs. Dupont, Dunlevy, Byrnes, Turner, Kirk and one or two others being his associates. The company have acquired the rights of an English corporation, to whom a franchise was granted eight years ago, and will in all probability utilize electricity as their motive power. The company will have no heavy grades to overcome, and the system will probably be in operation within a twelvemonth.

J. A. Virtue the Manager.

A contract was yesterday closed between the Mount Baker Hotel Co. and Mr. J. Alexander Virtue, whereby the latter becomes manager of the new Mount Baker hotel at Oak Bay. The new manager has the reputation of being one of the best hotel men in Canada. He was for many years steward of the well-known St. James Club in Montreal, and left there about two years ago to take the management of the Hotel Vancouver, succeeding Mr. S. S. Gore. The Hotel Vancouver under the new management speedily became known as one of the best on the Coast, and now that Mr. Virtue is coming here he will bring a large clientele.

The James Bays Entertain.

The entertainment in the Imperial theatre last night, under the auspices of the James Bay Junior Rugby Football Club, was a very successful affair, although the programme originally outlined was not adhered to. Having waited for about forty minutes after the prescribed hour for raising the curtain in the vain hope that those who had promised assistance would turn up, the Juniors determined upon an impromptu performance. Mr. J. S. Floyd opened the proceedings with a song, and three times during the evening the audience enjoyed the sweetness of his voice, perhaps his best number being "Queen of my heart." Mr. Perrin sang "Let me like a soldier fall," and in response to an encore gave a very humorous and happy topical song, in which James Bay flats, the electric tramcar system, social tea parties, etc., came in for a share of attention. Mr. Fowkes delighted his auditors with a few comic songs, given in his best style. A trio of boxing contests were watched with interest. Messrs. Genn and Anderson were the first pair to don the gloves. They had three rounds, and showed some very clever work. An amusing contest was that between Prof. Bob Foster and Anderson. Bob acted wholly on the defensive and the success with which he evaded the blows aimed at his face was productive of much merriment. The third set-to was between Smith and McCallum and proved exciting. There was also an exhibition of club swinging, and on the whole the evening was a most enjoyable one.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

(Condensed from the S. F. Call.)

On January 21 John A. Farwell, Henry Ackerson, Thomas Spillman and Jacob Kincardo entered into a verbal agreement at Victoria, B. C., to jointly undertake the task of bringing three separate parties of contraband Chinese into the United States. The total number of Chinese which it was decided to handle was 350. A camp was established in the mountains in the vicinity of Agassiz. Spillman was put in charge of the rendezvous, while the balance of the party who were thoroughly familiar with all the trails and passes of the surrounding mountains, were selected to do the "steering." The first consignment in charge of Spillman, numbering about fifty, were steered to the camp in bands of ten. Much suffering was experienced, as little or no food could be secured on the route, and the trails and roads were blocked with snow and ice. After several weeks of hard work, the 350 Chinese were landed on United States soil. From these Chinese is supposed to have been collected the sum of $8,750, or $25 a head, to which was added $10,000, the proceeds of opium operations. The smugglers then decided to move to Victoria or Port Townsend, where they could invest in small sailing vessels and engage in opium smuggling on a large scale.

On February 17, or the day previous to the time when the smugglers had agreed to return with their boodle to Victoria, Kincardo, who had all the plans arranged previously, disappeared, taking the profits of the two months' work of the combination with him. He subsequently made his way to California. Private detectives were placed on his track and he was traced to this city, where he was accosted last Wednesday by D. G. Parkinson, an agent in the employ of a late partner. By threatening Kincardo with the disclosure of certain transactions in the East he was induced to return North with Parkinson. He first made out and signed the following statement:

"Before making any statement concerning the case, I wish it distinctly understood that I have nothing to say concerning our business or how we made our money. On the night of February 17 last I removed $18,750 in United States gold, which was secreted under the floor of our cabin in British Columbia, a place occupied by my partners, John Farwell, Henry Ackerson and Thomas Spillman and myself. Though I removed the money as mentioned, I believe it to be rightfully due me, as I hold notes against all of these men in amounts which more than cover the sum of the hidden coin. I herewith agree to return two-thirds of the money through D. G. Parkinson to the parties mentioned, provided I shall be exempt from arrest and prosecution and receive from them new notes for the money due me by them, secured in proper form. (The last part of this clause was subsequently stricken out.) The money is buried in British Columbia in a place where I believe it to be absolutely safe, and will be produced when a satisfactory agreement is entered into between all the parties concerned."

ELIOT F. SHEPARD DEAD.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Eliot F. Shepard, editor of the Mail and Express, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 25, 1833. He was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1858 and was the founder of the N. Y. State Bar association in 1876, which has formed the model for the organization of similar organizations in other States. In March, 1888, he purchased the New York Mail and Express. Mr. Shepard's death followed the administration of ether by physicians, who were about to make an examination to ascertain whether or not the suspicion that he was suffering from stone in the bladder was correct.

Chauncey M. Depew, speaking of his death, said: "It was shockingly sudden and unexpected. Col. Shepard had taken special pains that none of his family should be at his house during the time he was undergoing medical examination. I first met the Colonel when he became a member of Governor Morgan's staff as an aide de camp in 1860. He was a great favorite of the Governor's. During the recruiting of the volunteer regiment in 1861, Governor Morgan placed him in charge of the recruiting office at Elmira, and a most efficient officer he proved himself to be. When Governor Morgan was elected Senator, the Colonel opened a law office, and I presume you are as familiar with his career as a lawyer as I am."

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday at his late home, Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, of which Col. Shepard was a prominent member, conducting the ceremonies. It is probable he will be assisted by several other members, as the Colonel had pews in other churches.

Dr. McLane, who, with Dr. McBurney, administered the chloroform, said: "I am not reticent because there is anything to conceal. Col. Shepard had arranged for an examination at the hands of Dr. Charles McBurney and myself, to astertain if he had stone in the bladder, of which he gave symptoms. Dr. McLane is the family physician. Ether was administered at 1 o'clock. The first administration produced dangerous symptoms and the administration was immediately stopped. He rallied again under oxygen, but at 4 o'clock he began to sink, and died at 4:02 o'clock, of oedema of the lungs.

Dr. McBurney said there was nothing about Col. Shepard to indicate that administration of ether would be attended with danger. Nevertheless they took all precautions known to medical science. Dr. McBurney said he had never seen a case like Col. Shepard's, and they were very rare.

Coroner Schultz called upon Dr. McLane this morning. He said he merely called to ask a few formal questions, as he had been requested to make an investigation. No autopsy will be made. Tho body was embalmed last night.

John A. Sleicher, managing editor of the Mail and Express, said to-day that nothing could be said of the future policy of the paper until after the reading of Col. Shepard's will.

PETER'S PENCE.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Archbishop Corrigan received to-day the following letter from the Prefect of the Propaganda, acknowledging the receipt of Peter's Pence:—

Mgr. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York:

MOST REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have received together with your letter a check for 87,985 francs to the order of the Holy Father, to whom I made it my duty to remit the same without delay. I have great pleasure in stating that His Holiness was most deeply touched by this beautiful demonstration of affection and filial piety shown toward him by the Catholics confided in your Grace's care, and that he appreciated the great liberality with which they have contributed to relieve the august poverty of the church. Above all, in the name of the Holy Father I return special thanks to yourself for the pains taken to make the collection for the Sovereign Pontiff so successful in your diocese. Moreover, I request you to convey to the faithful under your charge, the sentiments of gratitude and benevolence which the Holy Father entertains in their regard, to all of whom, as well as to yourself, he imparts his apostolic benediction. Meanwhile, begging the Lord to bless you,

I remain,
Your Grace's devoted servant,
(Sgd.) M. CARDINAL BEDOUHOWSKI,
Prefect.
F. AUGUSTIN,
Archbishop of Carissa, pro Secretary.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Coal Market in San Francisco—Building Contracts—Trading Company Reorganization.

Westminster Resolutions Repudiated—Great Northern Freight for Victoria—Union Hospital.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 25.—F. S. Roper, inspector for contagious diseases among cattle and horses, is here making a round of the livery stables.

Fred. Giles, accused of stealing a watch, from Fred. Minaty was discharged this morning.

There has been no through mail since Wednesday, and none will arrive till to-morrow morning.

The president and directors of Alexandra hospital celebrated the anniversary of that institution by an at home this evening.

There is considerable comment about the new school buildings, in which the brick is already beginning to crumble away.

F. W. Hart has the contract for the furnishings of the new Bank of B. N. A. building. He left yesterday for Chicago to purchase materials.

P. W. W. King has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Oriental Traders Co. (Ltd.) The permanent liquidator will be oppointed at a meeting to be held April 27. The company is to continue business upon a new basis under the name of the Anglo Columbian Co. (Ltd.), and the present assignment is to wind up the old company officially. It is not expected that any creditor will lose.

Councils of the Y.M.I. are to be started in New Westminster and Mission City.

The Trades and Labor Council have now a civic committee, which has begun its labors by handing in a long-winded report last night made up of comments on last meeting of the City Council and approving of suggestions already made in the press. The Trades Council disapproved of guaranteeing the Street Railway Co.'s bonds.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 25.—Most of the canners here are purchasing machinery from Chicago firms for the manufacture of cans furnished with a simple opening device. All the canneries in the Welch Rithet syndicate will, it is reported, use them.

General expressions of pleasure were made this morning when the COLONIST's report of last night's session reached here. People did not look for such a unanimous and friendly feeling in favor of the bridge, and the prospect of the burden being made still lighter by the Government adds to the general satisfaction.

At the public meeting held last night in the city hall, under the presidency of James Johnston, the following resolutions were adopted: Moved by Dr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Brydone-Jack, and resolved, that this meeting emphatically condemns the action of the Provincial Government in pledging the country to an expenditure for parliamentary buildings, which, in the present circumstances of the Province, is ruinously extravagant, and that we pledge ourselves to use all constitutional means to defend our liberties and assert our rights, and to this end we will heartily co-operate with the people of other constituencies throughout the Province.

Moved by Captain Cooper, seconded by Ald. McKenzie, that a committee consisting of the chairman of the meeting, Dr. Cooper, Messrs. Brydone-Jack, J. B. Kennedy, Guy W. Walker, W. Myers Gray, George Kennedy, Alexander Hamilton and the mover, with power to add to their number, and with power to confer with any other committee with a view to further action. be appointed.

Early this morning a memorial was circulated and received many signatures, among others, those of many aldermen, stating that the meeting last night, denouncing the parliament buildings bill, was not representative and repudiating the proceedings. The memorial will be forwarded to Premier Davie to-morrow.

The Great Northern has chartered the steamer Dunsmuir to carry through freight to and from Victoria.

The legal firm who are managing a number of claims against the Great Northern for right-of-way privileges between Liverpool and South Westminster, say that a settlement is likely to be reached almost immediately. The arrangement, it is said, will be satisfactory to all parties, and the outlook at present is that the sheriff will not be called upon to act.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 25.—A. R. Johnson & Co. are calling for tenders for the erection of five new frame stores at the corner of Bastion and Commercial streets.

L. Lawrence, proprietor of the Eureka soda water works, has purchased the Vancouver livery stable building on Wallace street, which he is having reconstructed for the accommodation of his soda water factory.

The Nanaimo amateurs are rehearsing the "Colleen Bawn," which they will produce in the opera house some time next month.

It is understood that efforts will be made to resuscitate the defunct Tannery Co. A meeting of the shareholders is called for Monday afternoon, when it is expected that Mayor Haslam, the present owner of the works, will lay some scheme before them.

T. Forster, M.P.P., recently explained his actions in the Legislature to his Northfield constituents, who received his statements favorably, passing a unanimous vote of confidence in their member.

Inkerman lodge, Sons of St. George, will celebrate St. George's Day by a grand entertainment on the 23rd or 24th April, preparations for which are now under way.

Louis F. Post, an American Free Trade advocate, lectures in the opera house Wednesday evening. April 6.

A meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held last evening. Messrs. Donald Smith, Marcus Wolff and J. M. Rudd were appointed the executive committee for the ensuing quarter. In future fifty cents will be charged for the endorsement of policies. The question of electric light wiring was discussed, but the matter was laid over for future discussion without any definite settlement being reached.

John Rosenfeld, of San Francisco, one of the principal stockholders in the New Vancouver Coal Company, is in town. Mr. Rosenfeld does not speak very encouragingly of the future prospects of the coal market. He complains of the competition of the English and Australian products, which, owing to the low freights, can be delivered in San Francisco at a lower rate than the Nanaimo article. Still he states that the company will continue to carry on its present extensive operations, but could the coal be delivered at San Francisco for about twenty-five cents per ton he maintains that twice the present output could easily be disposed of and regular work would be assured to even a still larger number of miners than at present in the employ of the company.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, March 25. — Indian Agent Lomas was engaged Thursday hearing cases under the Indian Act.

Mr. S. Bevins, wife and daughter left yesterday for Victoria, en route for Kentville, Nova Scotia, via the C.P.R.

H. M. Graham (Victoria) is at the Quamichan hotel.

Constable Maitland-Dougall took down W. H. Bowden, of Koksilah, on this morning's train, to be lodged in the insane asylum at New Westminster.

Tenders are being invited for the clearing and grading of certain streets in the Alexandra Park townsite.

Sydney Roberts, G. R. O'Driscoll, Rev. D. Holmes and H. H. Nagle came up from town this morning.

UNION.

UNION, March 23.—Considerable alterations are being made to the Union wharf with a view to facilitate the loading of ships on either side. Several new chutes have been added, and the immense structure has had a thorough overhauling throughout, new piles having been driven all round the framework. The new chutes will be used in loading ships with Union coke. The chutes are built on an easier grade than the others, so that the coke will not be smashed up in delivery to vessels at any state of the tide.

A large piece of ground adjoining the wharf has already been cleared with a view to erect several large coke ovens thereon, at an early date, the bricks required having arrived at the wharf some time ago.

On Saturday last, one of the sailors belonging to the steamship San Mateo (now loading at Union wharf) was conveyed to the lock-up at Comox, on a charge of disorderly conduct on board ship. The resident magistrates considered the case worthy of their attention, inasmuch as the "tar" was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The Union public hospital has received its final coat of plaster, and the work is a splendid recommendation for the contractor, Mr. S. E. Purkis. Mr. T. Milne arrived by the Joan on Wednesday to paint the interior of this handsome building, which will be finished by the middle of April. The hospital committee have wrought hard, and in the face of the greatest difficulties, yet the building has been erected, and when complete will have a debt of $400 hanging upon it. The committee hoped to receive an appropriation from the Government sufficiently large to wipe off the debt and finish the rooms, but not a single cent has been awarded to this useful and much needed institution.

Grant & McGregor are busy with the new store for J. McKim, of Comox. It is being built nearly opposite the residence of Mr. G. W. Clinton, the American Consul. All the framework is already in position, and the contractors expect to begin the roof to-morrow. Mr. McKim hopes to be able to open his store in two weeks.

Mr. T. D. Little, superintendent of the Union Colliery Co., received the sad intelligence yesterday of the serious illness of his youngest child in Victoria. Mr. Little went down to the Capital on board the Joan.

The steamer Joan arrived at the wharf yesterday heavily loaded with passengers and freight for local merchants. Trade with this handsome steamer is steadily increasing, as the public are now conversant with the fact that she is one of the finest on the coast, and the kindness shown to one and all is indisputable.

Mr. Duncan Ross, master of the Union schools, has so far recovered as to be able to again attend to his duties.

Mrs. G. W. Clinton returned on Wednesday after a pleasant visit to the Capital.

Rev. J. H. Higgins, the newly appointed Presbyterian minister, preached in the public hall on Sunday last to large audiences. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and both of the discourses were very attentively listened to and appreciated.

ILLICIT BUSINESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Captain D. T. Tozier, of the U. S. revenue cutter Wolcott, recently arrived from Puget Sound customs station at Port Townsend, whence the Government transferred him to New York harbor, where he will proceed in a few days. "I was appointed by the Government some time ago to take command of the Wolcott," said Capt. Tozier, "and proceeded to Puget Sound to assist in breaking up the illicit traffic in opium and Chinese which was being carried on. When I arrived there I found that opium and Chinese were being smuggled over the border by the shipload. The fleet was inadequate to cope with the smugglers, and even when the Wolcott was stationed there, we found it almost impossible to interfere with the business. After I had been stationed there a short while I made a complete study of the subject, and made trips to the Canadian border. I found that large rings were openly carrying on the illicit business, in one place over one thousand pounds of opium were manufactured and shipped away every year. Where all this went to was a question for me to find out. I had not been on the station long, however, before I learned that not much opium is used in that section, and as very little was shipped duty paid to the United States, I concluded that it was sent to this country by illegal means. I received information that mysterious crafts made nightly cruises from Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island and then down to American waters. I soon learned that these mysterious crafts were doing illicit business. They all fly the British flag, and we could not legally confiscate them so long as they did not come within twelve miles of shore. Smugglers take advantage of this, and of the fact that the fleet is inadequate, so they carry on smuggling without much danger of arrest. The customs officials stationed on the Sound are doing everything in their power to put a stop to the traffic, and the work of some of the men is worthy of much praise. What is needed is two more fleet revenue cutters to ply up and down the coast and follow those boats when they get into American waters, and seize them when they get within the shore line.

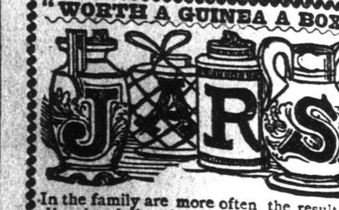
Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Try Victoria Lager.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



In the family are more often the result of *disordered digestion* than most people know.

BEECHAM'S PILLS *will keep peace in a family*, by curing Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, Constipation and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from these causes. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

If You Think any kind of a crop will do, then any kind of seeds will do; but for the best results you should plant FERRY'S SEEDS. Always the best, they are recognized as the standard everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual is the most important book of the kind published. It is invaluable to the planter. We send it free. D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, Ont.

$50 FOR A CHICKEN.

To create an interest in the breeding of high class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50 00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased off me.

Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the best breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive Circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company, $2.00 per sitting of 13. Address T. A. WILLETS, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls, Weston, Ont. ap23

"STORM."

WINNER OF STALLION RACES AT VICTORIA AND SAANICH, 1892.

This celebrated stallion will make the season of 1893 (1st March to 30th June) in Victoria at the Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road, and in Saanich at Henry Simpson's.

STORM is a handsome seal brown in color, weighs 1,250 lbs., and stands 16 hands 2 inches in height. He is remarkably intelligent, exceedingly level-headed and game, kind in disposition and thoroughly broken.

TERMS—$30 for the season, payable at time of first service (usual return privileges).

For tabulated pedigree, purses, pasturage, dates and all other particulars consult large cards or address

D. McCALLUM, Care P.O. Box 264.

N.B.—Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the owner of STORM will not be responsible for any which may occur. mch1-1m

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN.

FOR GENTLEMEN! All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for Lost manhood, Premature Decay, Inability, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, etc. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, post paid. All correspondence confidential. Write for circulars. Address D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, P. O. Box 260. Sole Agent, Victoria, B.C. se7-d&w

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. *Beware of substitutions and imitations.* SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE —The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. au12

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O., or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-tfw

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EECHAM'S

LLS will keep peace in a family, by curing Sick Headache, Stomach, Impaired Digestion, red Liver, Constipation and ous and Nervous Disorders from these causes.

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If You Think any kind of a crop will do; any kind of seeds will do; the cheapest results you should

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. They are recognized the standard everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual is the most important book of the kind issued. It is invaluable to every planter. We send it free. Address

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

FOR A CHICKEN.

interest in the breeding of high I will award a special prize of the person raising the heaviest ck chicken hatched from eggs me.

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T. A. WILLETS, reeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls, Weston, Ont.

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E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, Sole Agent, Victoria, P.O. se7-d&w

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COTT'S MULSION

Liver Oil with Hypo- of Lime and Soda is palatable as milk. OUS FLESH PRODUCER and the little lads and ake cold easily, may be ist a cough that might s, by taking Scott's ter their meals during ason. titutions and imitations. BOWNE, Belleville.

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farm in Westham Island, ia, 119 acres; over 50 acres Fine soil, good natural arn and stable; one mile New Westminster. For apply to D. Robertson, , O., or to Chisholm & amilton, Ontario. mo18-1tw

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

A Fresh Chapter From the Bowser Diary—A Brief Revival of Mutual Appreciation.

Testimonials to the Unfailing Powers of a New Champion Heir Disappointer.

(Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.)

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

"Now, what could be nicer than this?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser the other evening as he got into his slippers, sat down in the big rocking chair and glanced about the cozy sitting room.

"I am glad you like your home," replied Mrs. Bowser as she moved nearer.

"Why shouldn't I like it? There is our boy—handsome, healthy, and one of the best natured boys ever born, and here is my wife, who is always willing to make any sacrifice for my comfort. I don't always say that I fully appreciate this thing or that, but I assure you that I do just the same. I expect that if husbands praised their wives oftener there would be fewer family jars."

"Wives like to be appreciated," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"Of course they do, and husbands ought to realize it more fully than they do. I want you to know, dear, that though we have been married several years I love you just as much as I did the day we were married."

Mrs. Bowser rose up and blushed and hugged him.

"I expect," he continued after a pause, "I expect that I am sometimes almost overbearing and inclined to be a bull-dozer, but I hope you will overlook the fact."

"I always do, my dear."

"Husbands are apt to think they know it all, you know, and that wives are entirely out of the count. It's a great mistake. We'd all hit the mark oftener if we consulted our wives more frequently. From this on I wish you'd counsel with me on all important matters."

"I should be so glad!"

"You are a woman of extraordinary intelligence. You have good perceptive powers. You have good business ideas. Had I made it a rule to consult you in the past I know that I should have made fewer blunders. While I think of it, dear, I wish to beg your pardon for one particular thing."

"Why, you haven't done anything!"

"DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?"

"Yes, I have, and I've been heartily ashamed of myself ever since. You remember the evening my chilblains were itching so?"

"Oh, yes!"

"I wasn't exactly responsible for what I said that evening, but nevertheless I beg your pardon. You wanted me to try borax water, you know, and I guess—I guess I called you a sap head. Will you forgive me?"

"Of course, but it was alum water I wanted you to use, and had you done so"——

"Alum water! Not much! You insisted that I lave my foot in borax water, and my natural sense told me what a silly thing it would be. Who ever heard of curing chilblains with borax water!"

"No one, I guess, but alum water is an old fashioned remedy. If you had used it as I wished you to"——

"You wished me to! If you wished me to use alum, why did you persist in saying borax?"

"But you are mistaken, my dear, and you were at the time. Don't you remember that you once said you wanted a corkscrew when you meant a screwdriver, and how mad you got about it?"

"Never! Never remember anything of the kind! A man who would say corkscrew for screwdriver would be a fool, and no one has ever yet charged me with carrying around a head stuffed with suet!"

"Well, dear, it isn't worth disputing about," said the diplomatic Mrs. Bowser as she saw the storm gathering.

"But it is!" persisted Mr. Bowser as he got out of his chair. "You repeatedly and distinctly advised me to try borax water."

"Alum water, my dear."

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know who I am?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he stood before her in all his dignity. "Do you realize that you are disputing my word? I say you said borax water. That ought to settle it. It does settle it. I must say that I am shocked and grieved to witness such a spirit of perverseness in you. If you were talking to another woman, there might be some excuse, but when you are addressing your own husband—a man who knows more in a minute than you do in a week—you ought to realize the situation. Do you admit that you said borax water?"

"I said alum water, Mr. Bowser. Don't you remember one day last fall when you wanted a glass cutter and you called it a can opener, and we"——

"Never! That is simply a fresh insult. I sat down here in my own home to enjoy the evening with you. My heart was full of love and kindness. You, in your obstinacy and perverseness, have seen fit to quarrel with me and turn my happiness to gall. I withdraw to the library to look over certain papers which I may wish to take to a lawyer to-morrow! I do not want to be disturbed. Good night, Mrs. Bowser—good night!"

ENTIRELY UNSOLICITED.

Dr. Goodnuff:

DEAR SIR—For seven years my family stood around my bedside day and night expecting to see me die. On 50 different occasions I apparently expired, but only to revive after an hour or two and continue business at the old stand. For five years I did not utter a loud word. For three years I could not hear the piano next door. My wife ran away with a horse tamer and was gone 10 months and returned, and yet I did not miss her. My sole diet for a period of a year and a half consisted of one glass of lemonade which a friend discovered at a Sunday school picnic and captured for my benefit. I was hastening to the grave, and totally unprepared at that, when a carpenter who dropped in to drive a spike for my wife to hang herself on, mentioned your stomach bitters. I at once sent for a bottle, and there was

FULLY RESTORED.

an immediate change for the better. Within an hour I could whistle "Yankee Doodle." Before night I had licked two of the children and begun a lawsuit against a neighbor. Next day I walked half a mile and punched the head of an undertaker. To-day, thank heaven, I am fully restored to health and painting the town red, and one bottle did it. I do not even know you, but I feel it my duty to tell the world what your bitters have done for me and to advise others to give them a trial.

Dr. Kindheart:

DEAR SIR—On the 15th of December, 1890, my passenger train on the P. and P. railroad was derailed by an open switch, which the switchman had forgotten to close on account of the marriage of his only daughter to a member of the legislature. The car in which I happened to be at the time rolled down an embankment and half way across the state of Rhode Island. When it got through rolling, I was pretty badly used up. One of the buffers was driven through my left lung and protruded at the back about four feet. Both legs and both arms were broken, every rib cracked, the entire scalp torn from my head and hung on a telegraph pole, and a reliable correspondent of a leading daily paper assured his readers that I had lost both sight and hearing and would never be even fit to preside at a political reform movement, even if the flame of life continued to flicker. I resigned myself to what appeared to be the inevitable. When my dear wife picked me up and plumped me into a rocking chair, I sat and rocked. When my mother-in-law picked me out of the chair and flung me on the bed, I lay and reflected. I was resigned to my fate. I freely forgave everybody who had kicked my dog, and I asked forgiveness of every one whom I had injured. Such was the state of affairs when a burglar got into the house one night. He brought with him several newspapers in which to wrap up my silverware. One of these papers was accidentally left behind him, and in glancing it over I saw the advertisement of your Australian Restorer. While I had no doubt that you were a horse thief and a liar, I caught at the straw and sold my icebox that I might give the Restorer a fair trial. One bottle got me out doors. Two bottles put me back on the road in my old position. Before the third bottle was gone my mother-in-law died happy, my wife received a legacy of $20,000, and I had been elected alderman of the Fourth ward. You did not solicit this testimonial. On the contrary, you offered me $500 not to publish it, as you are now 1,000,000 bottles behind orders, but my heart is so full that I must speak.

RESIGNED.

P. S.—While the Restorer is only advertised as a certain cure for the ailments of humanity, I wish to add that my cow was suffering with the disease known as "hollow horn," and one bottle cured her and increased her yield of milk by four quarts per day. My dog had all the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia, and four doses started him off on a rabbit track three days old. It has cleared my house of rats, killed my neighbor's parrot and made my home one of the happiest on earth.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

OUR GREAT SPEECH.—That native editorial modesty and self abnegation so characteristic of the west makes us hesitate to refer to our great senatorial effort of last week on the admission of Arizona to the sisterhood of states. And yet if we do not do it who will? All our friends are agreed that it is a specimen of oratory which should be preserved for the coming generation, and that duty and patriotism demand the sacrifice of our modesty for the moment. We shall therefore defer to the wishes and advice of our friends and publish the speech in full in a supplement to go with this issue. For the benefit of such as may fail to receive this supplement we hereby give a brief synopsis:

In presenting a petition having over 3,000 signers, praying that prompt action be taken for the admission of Arizona as a state, we received vigorous and long continued applause. We had no intention of making a speech, but the moment was ripe, and the applause put us on our mettle. We began in a modest, humble way to speak of the discovery of America by Columbus. Some of the senators couldn't see the point at first, but when we produced proofs that this territory was included in the discovery—that it had always formed part and parcel of the new world—that her rights were as inherent as those of great New York or Pennsylvania—the applause fairly lifted us off our feet.

We came down to the landing of the pilgrim fathers. They landed at Plymouth rock simply because it was more convenient than to land at Tombstone, Tucson or Prescott, in this territory. That fact shouldn't give Massachusetts any legal advantage over Arizona. Arizona was here. Her majestic mountains, fertile valleys and babbling streams all cried out a cordial welcome, and the pilgrim fathers and mothers and sons and daughters would have found here a haven of rest and a garden of plenty. The applause on this occasion chipped off half the nail heads in the floor and reached the ears of our esteemed contemporary as he was entering a saloon a mile away to lie about the circulation of his alleged newspaper.

We touched upon the Revolutionary war and its causes. That war was the direct result of taxation without representation—of repeated attempts to ignore the just claims of an intelligent and liberty loving people—about the same state of affairs as may be witnessed in this territory to-day. At this juncture we waved an American flag which we had provided ourself with for the purpose, and every man within sound of our voice or sight of that flag sprang to his feet and shouted, "Liberty or death." It was a telling hit. It was a dramatic incident. The critter whom we, out of courtesy, refer to as our esteemed contemporary heard of it down at the postoffice and came near being lynched for calling us a demagogue.

FOR FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES WE SIMPLY CUT LOOSE.

We demanded the admission of Arizona on the strength of her population. No correct census has ever been taken. Whenever the census takers have called around at least half of us have been off prospecting for minerals or following the trail of somebody making a change of climate. We demanded it on the ground of area. We have seven times the acreage of Delaware and four times that of New Jersey. We have 150 different mountains, any one of which would take up all the state of Rhode Island and spill over into Connecticut and Massachusetts. The state of Connecticut isn't long enough to take in our Bill Williams' creek. Our Pinal range would extend across the states of Ohio and Indiana, and our Salt river valley would pasture all the cows in Illinois and Wisconsin. We demanded it on the strength of our progress, on the ratio of intelligence, on our climate, soil, wealth, morals and high character as an enthusiastic, patriotic, go ahead people. It was the effort of our life. As we reeled it off we felt that our fervid sentences were waking the dust of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in the past, and that our children's children would paste them away in the scrapbooks of the future. For 55 minutes we simply cut loose from things earthly, and we admit that we astonished ourself. We were held right up to our work by the intense interest and wild admiration of our hearers, and our physical exhaustion was such that when we sat down we could have been used for a dish rag. Our shoes were untied, our collar was hanging by one end, our hair on end, our suspenders had 11 inches of slack, and we had ripped our Prince Albert coat up the back and lost most of our vest buttons. But we had won. When the next congress meets, Arizona will take her proud place in the bright galaxy of states and press forward with a zeal and enthusiasm which shall astonish the nation. The subscription price to THE KICKER remains the same as before our great speech, and there will be no increase in advertising rates before July 1.

M. QUAD.

HISTORICAL SPOTS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 25.—Orchard Knob, celebrated because from exposing himself to the guns of the enemy at that point, General Grant commanded the battle of Mission Ridge, has been purchased by the United States National Park Commissioners, and will be included in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. A few days ago the commissioners purchased the site of General Bragg's headquarters at the time of the same battle. The commissioners are now negotiating for the point of Look-out Mountain, having been given such authority by a recent act of Congress.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

NYE ON HIS TRAVELS.

Royal Gorge Described—Pike's Peak a Permanent Playground for Mice.

The Car Porter's Life Work—The Silver Question Touched up—About a Real Woman.

(Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.)

WESTWARD HO, March.

Did you ever see a porter on a sleeping car make up a berth? It does not look like anything hard to do, and yet if you try to make up 26 berths and have them look tidy you will find that great beads of perspiration are pouring down from your brow. I am watching one at his work as I write. I love to sit in a car this way, with a table, and write on and on indefinitely with an earnest air, as one might if he were putting a summer kitchen on the universe.

I LOVE TO SIT IN A CAR THIS WAY.

One of these deft blackamoors is making a berth for a single lady whose face reminds me of a dream I had when a child and had washed down a quart of green gooseberries with a pint of warm milk. She has two cords at the back of her neck which run up into her raven black hair as far as the eye can reach. Some of her hair will not remain up, but comes out in a shy way about her ears, like a bunch of timothy on a vacant lot.

The porter is a perfect Hebe in figure, and as he gets warmed up to his work you can tell where he is. Yet he is graceful in his work, and when he is done the berth into which I go looks almost like a calla lily with a humming bird in it.

I am the humming bird.

When Mr. Pullman put forth his great success in traveling and sleeping, he provided a place for a humble, simple race of people who are fitted exactly to this work. The new feature he introduced has become familiar now—viz., the African by descent and the porter by berth.

Oh, what a great, ghastly, white, still and solemn spinal column the earth lays bare up at Leadville, Colo. Over 10,000 feet, two miles and a quarter, above the sea level lie the mighty vertebræ of a continent. Here dwell the avalanche and the man who refuses all money but silver. Even the conductors on the railroad hesitate about taking anything but silver here.

I had no idea that the silver question had aroused such a feeling in the western states. A mine owner told me yesterday that a very little spark would let off an explosion in Colorado and the mining states that would echo around the world. He could command 25,000 troops in a few hours, he said. The present price of silver meant a loss of a dollar a day to the miner and closed many good mines.

Wall street is blamed for all this, and great capitalists are looked at askance. Twice this happened to me in Denver. It is a great problem for the new and victorious administration to solve.

I have often laid awake at night thinking of Mr. Cleveland up at Lakewood in his room trying to write his inaugural address and some one tapping at the door to ask for an office just as he has almost invented a new phrase like innocuous desuetude for the new era, and then so many other things, like the sugar teat islands and the silver question, and I start up wildly and say to myself: "Who would envy him? Who would make the long fight in November to take up in March such an unwelcome job?"

Therefore we must stimulate our sons to industry by some other means than the hope of being president. I would honestly rather speak in public on the stage at a mere pittance, yet knowing that I was doing good and earning $750 per week for it, than to be president of the United States with cockroaches in the east room and red ants in the cabinet.

Speaking of these household pets, let me say that I never heard of a better illustration of feminine character than the other day up at Laramie.

A young man whose sister is visiting him came home the other night and was scared out of his wits by finding her at midnight in her nightrobe prowling around the outside of the kitchen with a cocked revolver waiting for a burglar to come out at the back door. Sure enough, he soon came out and was captured by the two and the revolver. He was sent over to the jail, and then the brother asked why this slender young lady in her nightclothes had gone around outside the kitchen. "Why didn't you go in by the inside door?" her brother asked her.

"Why," she said; "you don't know so much as I thought you did. There are mice in the kitchen."

Speaking of the rat, the mouse and the cat, we have been told for 18 years that cats cannot live at Leadville owing to the rarefied air which increases the heart's action and finally affects the brain, resulting in one of the most horrible of deaths. The death of a cat brought to Leadville has always been regarded by eastern people as one of the saddest sights to be seen.

I inquired a good deal while there regarding this matter and found that the cat does live at Leadville, and in private houses many of them are as happy and well as elsewhere. "But there are no rats," said my informant. "We have mice, but no rats."

That evening at the theatre a large boy rat came into my dressing room and ate a cake of soap while I was dressing.

Cats, it is said, cannot live at the top of Pike's peak. Possibly they cannot. Neither can anything else. Speakers and singers experience great difficulty at both Aspen and Leadville on account of the hyperolimatic conditions there. They gasp and become giddy, and sometimes unconsciousness follows.

Dr. Dugan was once in the audience when it was suddenly discovered that the queen of the ballet had become unconscious in her undressing room. He was summoned. Around him he found 20 or more danseuses ready to faint and clustered about the head of the ballet, who lay there gasping in her rich penwiper costume. He looked at her a moment, as the physician might have done 80 years ago when he told the mother it was a girl. Then he called for a bucket of water, and in a moment life and health returned to all the dancers. They were real well and glad to go on with their work.

The dress of premier danseuse often costs thousands of dollars, but is more fitted for a house dress than anything else. It would be a poor costume to use in climbing Pike's peak.

In 1868 an avalanche came down the mountains, filling the valley with snow and improved farm property as far as the main entrance of the Hotel Jerome. All that saved Aspen was that she was not present at the time. Aspen is a beautiful city, but the air is so rarefied that a tenderfoot gasps like a dying sucker on the grassy bank.

Canyon City is also romantically situated at the entrance of Grand canyon. It has everything that heart could wish except more tourists. Hot and cold springs, with or without mineral in them, are ready for the invalid who craves a new kind of water to sozzle in.

There is one spring which was famous for its healing powers centuries ago, and the Indians came from all over North America to bathe in it and show off their new clothes.

The proprietor wishes me to say that since then the springs have been entirely refitted with fresh towels, combs, brushes and soap. The change is noticeable and agreeable.

I cannot do justice to the Royal gorge, which is near Canyon City and named after the lunch counter at Omaha. My pen falters.

I quote from a livery stable man of Canyon City.

"The Royal gorge! Whatever there is in the grand canyons to surpass the other canyons of the Rocky Mountains, whatever there is to put the Swiss 'Via Mala' in the shade, is found in the first five miles that lie west of Canyon City. Here is where the cliffs are vertical and where rays of sunlight never enter. This abysmal chasm ranks with the Niagara and the Yosemite, among the greatest wonders of America. No words can enable the imagination to realize the stupendous and gloomy grandeur of the scene. It is as if the Almighty in his wrath had riven the mountains asunder to make a sepulchre for the sun, and the ancient sun, as the centuries roll away into the ocean of time, comes every day a little while and shines into the great abyss calmly and pensively, like a passing martyr smiling into his own grave.

"The impression which the scene makes upon the sense is uncommunicable. The abysmal grandeur thrills the soul with a subtle and anxious feeling of mysteries unfathomable, of tragedies that have wrung the breast of nature. The waters know the undiscovered secret of their mother's woes and rush in turbulent anger from the scene. Winds are born here which voice in moaning undertones through the passage of the chasm some old, transmuted grief, too sorrowful to be spoken aloud. This spectacle is a majestic lamentation in granite and may be seen from one of my carriages, costing only $2 per hour, including food for the team."

A LARGE RAT IN NYE'S DRESSING ROOM.

Much may be said of the magnificence and awful and impressive grandeur of the Royal gorge, and the wonderful power that could not only create but sever these great mountains as with a mighty sword. Much might be written of all the wonders between the Mississippi and the Golden Gate, enough to convince the most skeptical, doubting soul on earth that there was a great and good intelligence back of all accidental chemistry, glacier erasion, earthquake action, and preadamite changes—a God who created this mighty museum of never ceasing wonders and then left them all open on Sunday, so that the poor and the working men might come and see them.

I still believe that there could have been no harm in leaving the Royal gorge open on Sunday.

BILL NYE.

GIVES STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

DEAR SIRS,—Last year I was very thin and reducing very fast, owing to the bad state of my blood and appetite. A friend of mine induced me to get a bottle of B.B.B., which I did. I obtained immediate perceptible relief from it, have gained strength and appetite, and now weigh 193 pounds. M. T. MURPHY, Dorchester Bridge, Quebec, Que.

BRISBANE, March 24.—The Intercolonial postal conference has agreed to a resolution to establish a Pacific cable between Australia and Vancouver.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Southern California Agitates for Division From the North—Great Northern Traffic.

An Elopement Combine—Lockout of Clothiers—Literature for Trainmen.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The article published in the Times yesterday to the effect that the Canadian Pacific railroad is going to have an independent route into New York city through the medium of the New York Canadian Pacific railroad and the Hudson Docking Company, which, according to the story, is to build a new road from Ogdensburg via Schenectady to points on New York and Newark bays, is generally discredited by persons who, it is supposed, would know if any such scheme were contemplated. The Bank of Montreal is the financial agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., and Walter Watson, sr., manager of the bank, said he knew nothing of the alleged scheme and did not believe there was anything in the story.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—A new movement is being inaugurated by the Great Northern in establishing libraries for the benefit of trainsmen at the division points of Havre and Kalispell, Mont., and Wenatchee, Wash. Reading rooms will be opened and the books can be drawn out by the men and read while on their long runs. Upon the cover of each volume on the railroad system is marked, "Return Quick," so that the books may be kept in lively circulation. The books were given by the boys and girls of Pratt's high school, Brooklyn.

SAN DIEGO, March 24.—An effort is being made here to create a state division sentiment, and a petition is in circulation for a non-partisan organization. It reads: "We, the undersigned citizens of San Diego, believing that the interest of all California demand that the state be divided, and a new state, to be known as South California, be added to the glorious sisterhood of states, hereby call upon good citizens interested in the movement to bring about the above result, to meet us, at a time and place to be determined and announced in the press, for the purpose of organizing the first South California club."

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Henry S. Barnes, accompanied by Minnie Coleman and her sister Dixie, aged 17 and 19, daughters of James W. Coleman, of Anna, Ill, sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate, arrived here last night. They were arrested on suspicion, and after a time broke down and confessed they had eloped, together with five other girls and six other young men, with the intention of going to Chicago and getting married in a bunch. In is not known where the rest of the party are. They are supposed to be part in Murphysboro, Ill., and in Chicago. The only reason given for the elopement was that things were not pleasant at home.

SPOKANE, March 23.—General Superintendent Shields of the Great Northern returned last evening, having spent several weeks along the western line of the Great Northern inspecting the track and superintending preparation of the road for the beginning of passenger business. He states that the work is now nearly completed and through passenger service between St. Paul and Seattle will probably begin the latter part of April. The track will be ready for the service about April 1, he said this morning. Some men are still employed in surfacing near the western end of the line and others are at work on the depots and tanks; the latter, however, are now nearly completed. The road will be all ready before the time originally set for the opening, which is between April 15 and April 30. The exact date has not yet been announced, but will be decided in St. Paul.

BETHANY, W. Va., March 24.—Several miles above here in Pennsylvania, near the source of Buffalo Creek, an oil well has been opened recently. Large quantities of oil have been coming down the creek since Sunday night. The oil took fire on Sunday night at 9:30. The fire spread across the creek and started down the creek in a sheet of flame nearly seventy feet high. Soon Bethany was in a semi-circle of flame, and the creek looked like a serpent of fire nearly two miles long. A dense smoke which almost suffocated the people of Bethany rose, and at the end of two hours every road was blockaded. Wagons containing country people came in for miles to see the fire, which lasted twenty-four hours. The water in the creek was nearly boiling when the fire was gone, and when it had sufficiently cooled more than 100 students and part of the faculty of Bethany college went in bathing.

CHICAGO, March 24.—W. F. Weed, part owner of the Chicago Graphic, was instantly killed by a falling brick this evening. He was passing the Phœnix building when a brick was dropped from the tenth story by a workman. It struck Mr. Weed squarely on the head, crushing his skull.

SEATTLE, March 24.—E. O. Graves, president of the National bank, reported by the afternoon dispatches to be the accepted candidate for appointment as Treasurer of the United States, in an interview to-day said that he had received no private dispatches to corroborate the rumor and knew no more about his possible appointment than the dispatch stated.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Chauncey M. Depew, being asked regarding the story of the project to give the Canadian Pacific entrance into New York, he said: "It is a Jules Verne story; a piece of fine fiction, and comes up periodically. There is no truth in the story saying that any traffic arrangements have been made between the Canadian Pacific and the New York Central.

PORTLAND, Me., March 24.—The steamship Alcides of the Donaldson line arrived at this port this afternoon from Glasgow. She brings the news that the bark Louis is now either adrift or at the bottom of the ocean. The Alcides left Glasgow on March 11. On Sunday, March 19, a hurricane was encountered. This lasted until the afternoon of the next day, when the bark Louis was sighted flying signals of distress. The bark was in a sinking condition, and the crew were on deck waving signals for help. This was in north latitude 43, N. 19 S, and west longitude 52 N. 53 S., about 25 miles east of the banks of Newfoundland. A lifeboat was launched from the Alcides and the crew of ten men, rescued. Capt. Semb, of the wrecked bark, says that on March 18th a terrific gale was encountered. A hole was stove in the Louis' port bow and the hatches floated off into the sea. At 5 o'clock the decks began to split and the bark went over upon her beam ends. The captain ordered the crew to cut away masts. The signals of distress were hoisted on the upper deck, where the crew had assembled. The provisions, consisting of three pounds of corned beef, had been consumed, when the cook was ordered to put upon the spit the ship's cat. The cat was therefore eaten. The crew will be sent back to Norway.

BOSTON, March 24.—Gratton T. Nutter, widely known to railroad men as "George" Nutter, died yesterday, aged 82. He was the conductor of the heavy Grand Trunk train that tested the strength of the Niagara Falls bridge on its completion.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "There is a fair filling-in demand in Ontario. Matters are generally quiet, while collections show that renewals are being asked from wholesalers in the Province of Quebec where not expected. Bad roads and the weather have checked remittances. General trade is not quite up to the season's average. Nova Scotia's legislature is discussing a law to prevent preferential assignments. The lumber cut on the Upper St. John, N. B., has been heavy, but may not all be gotten out. The bank clearings at Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $20,280,000 this week, one half of one per cent. more than last week, and 20 per cent. more than in the third week of March, 1892. There are 30 business failures reported from Canada this week, against 38 last week, 42 in the same week one year ago, and 41 two years ago.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The United garment workers, at a meeting last evening in Beethoven hall, decided to reject the terms of the Manufacturers' association, which were to the effect that their agreement should contain a clause stating that no preference should be shown union men. This means war to the knife and the clothing manufacturers' association has decided to lock out all union men on Saturday unless the agreement is ratified this evening.

WEARIED WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Senator Squire of Washington, in an interview to-day, says that he has become weary of the way in which Congress of the past half-dozen years had treated the far Western state in the matter of appropriations for public surveys. "The amount," said the Senator, "has always been insufficient for the best interests, not only of the state, but of the country, for if the survey of the public lands could be made as they should be the development of the commonwealth in which they are situated would be more rapid and solid and in various ways according to their industrial pursuits, agricultural, mining, etc., the states would repay tenfold to the national treasury, the sum expended on development. Senator Squire said it was neither fair nor just to the settlers of these lands to withhold the means of obtaining possession of them as permanent property, after inducing them to take temporary possession for the purpose of developing the country in the interest of the general government. "As a specimen brick," said Mr. Squire, "the current appropriation by the last Congress is fully $200,000 less than the actual cost of the service.

$25,000 IN REWARDS.

Seventh Half-Yearly Literary Competition of The Canadian Agriculturist.

In accordance with their usual custom for some years past, the publishers of that old and reliable publication, The Canadian Agriculturist, now present its 7th Great Half-Yearly Literary Competition for the winter of 1893, to the people of the United States and Canada. The following is the prize list:

1st Grand Prize	.....	$2,500 in Gold
2nd "	.....	1,000 in Gold
3rd "	.....	500 in Gold
4th "	.....	250 in Gold
5th "	.....	100 in Gold

5,000 Elegant Silver Tea Services Pianos, Organs, Gold Watches, &c., &c., making a total of over 10,000 prizes.

HOW TO SECURE A PRIZE.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of letters contained in the words, "COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," and send them to us, enclosing one dollar for six months subscription to the Agriculturist or the Ladies' Home Magazine—two of the best home monthlies in the world.

RULES—1. Foreign words no allowed. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the two words, "Columbian Exposition." 3. Names of places and persons barred.

All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a valuable special prize. Send postal card for list of prize winners in former competitions. Address,

THE AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., ja29-su-wk Peterborough, Canada.

WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay about the so called town of Duluth, as all the following parties or persons purchasing therefrom are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public:

Name.	No. of P.R.	Date.	Acr'e.
F. Nurms	222	4th Sep. 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Dec 1889	160
A. J. Galergno	514	7th Oct. 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th Dec. 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th Jan. 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	608	20th Feb. 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June 1892	160

THE MACLAREN ROSS LUMBER Company, Limited. mc3

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT. se13-1y-w

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle Mouth, district of Cariboo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to James Reid, who will assume all liabilities of the same.

JAMES REID. W. A. JOHNSTON.

Witness, GEO. B. CLARKE. ja30-1m-d&w

NOTICE.

I will leave for Toquart Harbor and Alberni about the end of the month.

Surveys taken by contract or otherwise.

WILLIAM E. DEVEREUX, mc25 sa-tu-th C. E., P. L. S.

FOR SALE—In Comox district, a farm of 113 acres, well fenced, and 30 acres under cultivation. Apply to James Clark, Comox. ja27-1m-w

WANTED—Teacher for the Hornby Island Public School. Apply at once to Geo. Heatherbell, Hornby Island. fe28-7t-1t-6tw

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Substantial Verdict Under the Employers' Liability Act—Board of Trade Officers.

Fresh Salmon at a Premium for Export—Unique Craft on the Fraser.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 23.—The Chief of Police has had a gang of men steadily engaged for a week cleaning Chinatown.

Foot-pads are making themselves at home in Vancouver. Mr. Beard, compositor in the World office, was knocked down and robbed of $50 at 2:30 yesterday morning, in the lane between the Oriental hotel and the Annex, on Cordova street. Another robbery was reported but could not be confirmed.

An engineering party has started work at the Sumas end of the B. I. F. V. R.

Chas. Scott fell into the gear of the machinery at the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co. some time ago and lost his leg. Mr. Scott sued the company for three years wages on the ground that the machinery was not properly protected, and that he had used due diligence. The jury yesterday awarded Mr. Scott $2,520 damages. The amount sought—three years wages—is the highest allowed by the Employers' Liability Act.

The Board of Trade held its annual meeting yesterday. The following officers were elected for the year: J. C. Keath, president; G. R. Major, vice-president. The following were elected to the Council: W. F. Salsbury, W. Godfrey, H. T. Ceperley, W. Skene, J. C. McLagan, F. C. Cotton, Thomas Dunn, H. Bell-Irving, G. I. Wilson, F. Cockburn, R. H. Alexander, E. J. McFeely, J. W. Campion, C. E. Tisdall and F. Cockburn. A. H. B. Macgowan was elected secretary of the Board.

The Amateur Lacrosse Minstrels had a packed house last eight, and the performance given was fully up to previous years. It was not until noon of the day of the performance that it was announced that Mr. Harry Berry, one of the principal merry makers, was very ill and could not appear. Mr. Berry's non-appearance necessitated the reconstruction of the entire programme, and would have made professional hearts quail in contemplating the possible failures of the volunteers who came forward to take Mr. Berry's part with scarcely an hour's preparation. The performance passed off smoothly. Mr. J. W. Trendell acted as musical director, and the well-rendered choruses showed great care and precision. The march chorus sung by the company was composed especially for the minstrels by Mr. Trendell. Mr. A. E. Goodman acted as interlocutor. Of the bone-rattlers Mr. "Wis" Cox deserves special mention. In the second part Mr. Cox's rendition of Old Black Joe was very effective, his make-up being exceptionally good. Among the tambos was Mr. A. Larwell in the lead, and he held up his end remarkably well. A large share of the work of organization fell on the shoulders of Mr. Larwell. Mr. MacGregor excelled in his gags, and his representation of Freeman Lake the Vancouver dude, won him perhaps the most enthusiastic burst of applause of the evening. Mr. Ed. Quigley as Mr. Berry's substitute in singing, "Push them clouds," had only half an hour's preparation, but succeeded so admirably that the audience clamored for an encore. Mr. Kim Campbell, a junior minstrel, plays the bones capitally, and relieved himself of his jokes very satisfactorily. Mr. Doucette, Mr. Berry's substitute for the tambo, surprised everyone by his brilliant manipulation of that instrument. The ballad singers were all well received. Mr. Metcalf has a fine resonant baritone. Mr. John Decker's very sweet tenor voice was heard to advantage, while Mr. Glass sang a lullaby very sweetly and with good effect. The jokes were new and catchy. Mr. S. R. Robb introduced a stump speech novelty between the first and second part. The banjo sketch between Messrs. Anderson and Diamond was excellent. Mr. Tilley's mandolin band, composed of Messrs. Tilley and Doucette, mandolins; Mr. Plunket, guitar; and Mr. Maynard, banjo, scored another success, highly pleasing the audience. Mr. W. H. Goodwin sang a topical song (with local verses) entitled "He got it where the chicken got the axe." This was to have been sung by Mr. Berry. The verdict was "Bravely attempted," and "Well done, Goodwin." Mr. Robinson's "Clara Nolan's ball," with local verses, was one of the hits of the evening. Mr. Con. Spice's clog dancing was loudly applauded. The performance wound up by a boxing bout between Prof. Bloomfield and his pupil, R. H. Cheyne, Vancouver's brilliant lacrosse player. The impression was that the pupil rather got the best of the master in the three round contest. Mr. Suckling should be mentioned with the minstrel boys, as the thousand and one little details were carefully looked after by him. The minstrels perform in Nanaimo on Saturday night.

VANCOUVER, March 24.—The formal transfer of the B. I. F. V. R. to the Northern Pacific will be made on Monday.

Mr. Emanuels, the auctioneer, who was showing some revolvers to a customer yesterday, was about to show the action of a self-cocking revolver, when the customer said: "Take care, it might be loaded." Just then there was a report, and a bullet passed close to the customer's ear, first going through the palm of Mr. Emanuel's hand. The bullet was a .44-calibre.

Manager Kent, of the Telephone Company, has returned from a month's trip East.

The following sums will be spent in the park: Repairs to roads, $1,000; underbrushing, $1,000; making trails, $300; erecting new cages for animals and bear pit, $1,000; landing stage at Brockton Point, $800.

License Inspector McLeod has made an inspection of every hotel in the city for his annual report. The Commissioners propose when the amendments to the city charter finally become law, to raise the standard for hotels, and increase the fees on saloons, while strictly enforcing regulation as to stocks.

Workmen excavating for a sewer on Nicola street struck a two-feet seam of coal two feet below the surface. Several wagon loads were dug out, and the seam was still intact. Numbers of citizens used the coal, which burnt to a white ash, though it did not look old enough.

The B. C. World's Fair exhibits amount to four carloads in all. The first car sent contains samples of coal from all the Vancouver mines, including two solid lumps of over three tons each from the Dunsmuir mines. In another are the forestry, fish, game and mineral exhibits and a collection of 5,000 miscellaneous views of British Columbia. Of the cars yet to go forward, one will carry fruit and perishable goods exhibits, and the last will be entirely taken up by a collection of building, bridge and ship timbers.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 23.—The B. C. Tannery was knocked down to Mayor Haslam this afternoon for $5,000. It is considered cheap at the price.

A masquerade ball was held in Co-operative hall to-night, and was a great success. A large number of maskers of every description were present.

John Rosenfeld, of San Francisco, who is largely interested in the New Vancouver Coal Co., is expected here to-morrow.

Sailed—Barks General Fairchild and Occidental, the latter for Onnalaska.

NANAIMO, March 24.—Loyal Golden Lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., will celebrate its anniversary on the 11th of April by a concert and supper. This lodge is forming a building fund with the object of erecting a brick block next year.

The new $30,000 Presbyterian church is to be gone on with right away. Contractor Shaw is now removing the old structure and the manse, which occupy the site of the proposed new building, at the corner of Fitzwilliam and Wesley streets.

Funds are badly needed for the proposed new Veronica Home. The present accommodation is far too limited for the requirements and earnest efforts are being made by those interested to secure sufficient money to build a permanent home this spring.

Messrs. Mason and Chandler continue their evangelistic services at the Baptist church, apparently with great success.

Last evening E. W. Praeger was banquetted by a number of his friends at the Windsor House. "Patty" Praeger has for some time past occupied a position in the Bank of British Columbia here; he is leaving for Kamloops, therefore the banquet. Among those present were the bank staff, D. E. A. Praeger, Col. Holmes, E. M. Yarwood, J. E. R. Tagart and a number of others. "Patty" and his stick will be sorely missed here, but Nanaimo's loss is Kamloops' gain. Wherever he goes he will have with him the good wishes of all Nanaimoites.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 23.—Councillor Kitson, of the Delta, says there will be a big protest against the construction of the proposed Mud Bay canal if an attempt is made to put it through on plan proposed by City Engineer Noot. He says it would destroy the whole drainage system of the Delta.

The feed famine still continues in certain parts of the interior. An order was received to-day for ten car loads of hay.

When the steamer Cousser starts out again on her regular river trips she will be the most unique craft in the world. Her present length is 120 feet, and breadth of beam 14 feet. She is furnished with a single set of compound engines and draws nine inches of water. Captain Cooper intends to cut her in two, increase her length to 160 feet and add another set of engines, without increasing the draught or beam. Her stern wheel will be considerably enlarged. Her owner promises that she will show an astonishing rate of speed.

The fresh salmon exporters are at present engaged in the most lively war that has ever taken place in British Columbia. The orders from the East have been rather larger than the catch would fill, and in consequence there has been sharp competition between different firms to secure the catch of the free fishermen. This competition led naturally to a general increase in price, until this morning the value of red spring salmon, all weights, had advanced to $1.50 each, a price never before paid a fisherman on the Fraser river. Each firm had a steam launch running up and down the river visiting the fishing camps and bidding for fish. Exporters can make no money shipping fish at the price paid at present, but so hot is the opposition that they threaten to advance twenty-five cents to-morrow. In the meantime the fishermen are the happiest and most contented class in the country.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 24.—R. McLeese, ex-M.P.P. for Cariboo, is in the city to-day. He said: "My first object in coming here is to consult a lawyer to ascertain if it is possible to get an injunction through the courts to prevent the Lieut.-Government allowing the Parliament Buildings bill becoming law before it has been submitted to the people."

Thomas Cunningham is in receipt of reports from all parts of the district which are unanimous in saying that no damage was done to the fruit trees by the cold spell last month.

Messrs. Percy Dickinson, S. J. Maxwell, J. Q. Barlow and Mayor Huson, of Tacoma, accompanied by the well-known bridge builder R. Balfour, were in the city to-day and spent some time examining the proposed site for a railway and traffic bridge. Mr. Dickinson says the work of locating the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway line will be commenced at once.

Hon. H. Thompson, representing the Great Northern railway, is in the city, trying to reach a settlement with the parties having claims against the company for land expropriated for the right-of-way between Liverpool and South Westminster. Several parties whose land was taken are determined either to get their money or stop the railway, and unless a settlement is reached within 24 hours the Great Northern will be prevented by injunction from running into South Westminster.

The salmon run was slightly better today, but the catches are by no means heavy. The war among fish exporters still continues, though no advance beyond yesterday's price was offered. It is believed an arrangement will be reached shortly whereby a reasonable scale of prices will be arranged. As the Eastern market stands at present, exporters will lose four to five cents per pound on fish bought at the prices ruling now. As this sort of thing cannot go on long, the war is bound to be short-lived.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, March 23.—The usual monthly meeting of the North Cowichan Municipal Council was held at the Agricultural hall Saturday, the reeve, W. Drinkwater, and Councillors Edward Musgrave, Edward Barkley, W. Herd and T. A. Wood being present.

H. Croft, M.P.P., went down on Sunday afternoon's train with a fair catch of trout.

G. R. O'Driscoll and Major Hunter travelled to Victoria Monday morning.

A carload of freight for Alexandra Park was brought up from the Capital by the freight train yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard, who has been at the Quamichan hotel for a few days, has left for Victoria, having enjoyed indifferent sport with the rod.

Capt. W. R. Clarke was "en evidence" to-day holding an auction sale of Mrs. S. Bevin's residence and furniture. The property was not sold.

Major Hunter (Somenos) returned to-day. Mrs. Wellburn, Mrs. James Fletti, C. H. Dickie and Capt. Clarke were travellers by the train to Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Dickson and Miss Hadwen have returned from Victoria.

ALBERNI.

ALBERNI, March 23.—The weather has been fine during the last week; the roads are drying up, and spring work is beginning.

The Thistle came in to-day in place of the Maude. She has been out four days from Victoria, as she went to Clayoquot with supplies for sealers.

Mr. H. Carmichael, secretary of the Paper Mill Co., came in to see how the work is prospering at the mill site. Steam power will probably be used to cut lumber for building purposes until the dam is completed. A new scow is being built at the bridge for bringing up heavy machinery. The prospects are brighter for work this summer, as there will be considerable building.

There is a Government grant of $4,500 for roads, all of which is greatly needed.

Capt. Sieward of the schooner Mascotte, came up on the Thistle to look for a crew of Indians, but the Alberni sealers are on the Sound.

H. Guillod, Indian agent, goes down by the boat to visit the Nittenahts, who are giving trouble.

Rev. R. J. Adamson has gone out again to attend the Presbytery meeting in Victoria. Rev. Mr. Smith, a veteran minister of the Church of Scotland, and father of the Government agent, preached in the church. The reverend gentleman is still an able speaker, although he has retired from the active service of the Church.

Dr. R. Robinson returned by stage on Saturday after a few days' "outing." Dr. Peibas has been in town for a few weeks. Ed. Moore, one of Alberni's ranchers, has taken to himself a partner in the person of Miss M. Finkley. There are rumours of another wedding soon. This is much better than last year.

The church choir intend (D V.) to give a concert at Beaver creek on the evening of Good Friday.

SUSPICION NOT PROOF.

What an Indian Philosopher Has to Say Regarding the Trouble in the North.

Does Not Believe the Story of Massacre or Think There Will Be War.

A neutral resume of the existing trouble among the Northern Indians was given to a COLONIST reporter yesterday upon the arrival of the steamer Evangeline from Alert Bay. The narrator was an Alert Bay Indian, who has gained quite a reputation among his companions for shrewd common sense, and who disclaims any particular interest in the dispute, either way.

"There is nothing new in the matter," he said in very good English; "all the Indians concerned are waiting to see what Mr. Todd, or the Government, will do when he returns home. The Kamsquits, Bella Bellas, Bella Coolas and O-wee-kanos claim that all they want is to have the murder story investigated, but that wouldn't satisfy them. They have an old grudge against the Kitkatlahs, and if the inquiry went their way and got the Kitkatlahs into trouble they would be satisfied. If the investigation developed nothing they would not be satisfied.

"I don't believe there was any murder. They haven't any evidence of it. As I got the story from a Bella Bella man, away last summer ten canoe loads of Kitkatlahs went otter hunting and camped on a little island not far from this Sorrow Island. Then one big canoe load of O-wee-kanos, Bella Bellas, Bella Coolas and Kamsquits were on Sorrow Island and had lots of whiskey with them. They may have fought and killed each other; they may have been drowned, or the Kitkatlahs may have killed them for the whiskey. Nobody knows.

"When the Kitkatlahs went home and the others did not, the Bella Bellas said the Kitkatlahs must have killed them. They had no evidence, only suspicions, because they always hated each other. The Kitkatlahs deny everything and say, 'Where's your proof?' There will always be occasional murders among the Kamsquits and the Kitkatlahs, but I don't think there will be any war.

"If the Government gives the bad Indians a little scare they will all go back to work, and nothing more will be heard of the Sorrow Island case. Just now the Kitkatlahs are all home, waiting for another attack."

REVOLUTIONIST SANDOVAL.

The Mexican Trouble Maker Deported to New York Out of Harm's Way.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Ruiz Sandoval, the Mexican revolutionist, arrived here today from Colon. Sandoval was captured early in March in Honduras by General Vasquez. He was on his way to join Bonilla's revolutionists at Tegucigalpa. Having been taken a prisoner to Amapala and expelled from Honduras, he went to Panama, but the Colombian authorities refused to grant him the right of refuge, and forced him to leave that country. He was thereupon sent a prisoner under guard of five officers to Colon, where a steerage ticket to New York was handed him. He tore it up and threw it in the officer's face, and refused to go on board the steamship until he was assured of cabin accommodations. "You can kill me if you want to," he is said to have shouted, "but I'll get away with a couple of you first. I won't go aboard until I see the captain." Captain Lockwood happened to come on the pier at that moment, and on his assurance that he should have a cabin stateroom Sandoval went aboard, "for a short time," he told the captain in an undertone. His guards overheard this, and they redoubled their watchfulness until the vessel sailed. It is thought by those who met him on the steamship that Sandoval will take the first opportunity to return to Central America. It is not known where he is stopping in this city.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. ul d&w-1y

Of the 107 sealskins which the schooner Minnie brought into Victoria the other day only three were her own; the others belonged to the schooner Annie E. Paint.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Curse of a Crone and What Followed it—Corporal Jim.

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

A month ago I read an item in an Indiana paper to the effect that "the old John Marsh house" had finally been wiped out by fire, and that there was great rejoicing among the residents of the town of V——. After the fire some boys went poking about among the ruins and found the half consumed body of a supposed tramp, and also a skeleton which was believed to have been walled up in the house for years.

The "old John Marsh house" stood at the head of a street half a mile south of the town hall in the town of V——. John Marsh, when I went to read law with him, was acknowledged to be the leading lawyer of the county. Indeed he had a state reputation. He was then 47 years old, a widower and about to be married again. As a lawyer he took advantage of every circumstance to get the better of the other side, but as a citizen he was frank and open and free handed. He had a son of 20, who was at college studying medicine, and a daughter of 17, who was the belle of the town. His maiden sister was his housekeeper, and as I lived in the family I can truthfully say that no home was ever more pleasant. Son, daughter and sister seemed to be entirely reconciled to the idea of another marriage, and the widow to whom Mr. Marsh was engaged was handsome, accomplished and a general favorite, in society. I had been in the family eight months, and on a dozen different occasions I had known of the lawyer giving alms to tramps who came along, when one evening about 8 o'clock a queer looking old woman called at the back door and asked for food. The housekeeper was suffering with toothache and petulantly refused the mendicant's request. The old woman broke out with a tirade of abuse, and her voice called the rest of us into the kitchen. She was ragged and dirty and old, but by no means feeble. The lawyer was just ready to go out, and therefore had an excuse for being brusque. The old woman did not solicit charity, but demanded it, and her manner was so offensive that he ordered her off the grounds. She stood in the kitchen door, which was flung wide open, and with the darkness of night as a background she pointed a long, skinny arm at the lawyer and said:

"I give you an old woman's curse! May you and yours be accursed forever and forever! Aye, may the curse rest upon your house and grounds after your bones have become dust!"

We stood staring at her, when the coachman came in from the barn. The lawyer motioned to him, and he took the old hag by the arm and walked her to the gate and put her out. She did not struggle against it, nor did she utter a word until she had been thrust out. Those of us in the house had meanwhile passed from the kitchen to the front door, and so we plainly heard what she said to Robert, the coachman, although she did not raise her voice. She said:

"And a curse on you as well! You shall die within a month!"

"All of us laughed at the woman's words. I don't believe any one had them in mind a quarter of an hour. We looked upon her as some poor and dissipated old wreck living on the outskirts of the town who wanted money to buy liquor, and whose words were the natural result of her disappointment. It didn't occur to us that she was a stranger, and she certainly didn't resemble a gypsy in the slightest. Not a word was said about her next day, and nothing happened to recall her words for a fortnight. Then Robert was found dead in the barn. While harnessing the horses he had been kicked in the head by one of them. I don't know that we should have thought of the old woman then but for the sister. While she hadn't said anything to any one, she had still been greatly worried over "the curse," and she now declared her belief that Robert's death was the beginning of a series of calamities. I propose to relate things as they occurred and leave you to draw your own conclusions. For several years the lawyer had had a very important case hanging fire in the higher courts. He firmly believed he had justice and equity on his side, and that he would win. I may tell you that it was a suit to establish the validity of a claim of a poor man to over $800,000 worth of real estate in Cincinnati. The case had doubtless been taken "on shares," although lawyers seldom admit such self interest. That case came up two weeks after the coachman's death, and the lawyer lost it. I know to a certainty that he was several thousand dollars out of pocket. If the case was not a good one, how did it come about in after years that the people in possession, with a decision in their favor, bought the heir off for $100,000? The lawyer was knocked off his feet by the decision, and from that time on I think he feared "the curse." He asked me to look about and find the old woman, and then another queer feature was developed. She could not be found. She had never lived in the town, and it turned out that no one had seen her except the four of us. I made a circuit of 25 miles around our town, but I positively failed to find anyone who had set eyes on her.

The thing had an uncanny look to me, and I was sure it troubled the lawyer more than he would admit. It was the 19th of September when the old woman uttered her curse. The lawyer was to be married on the 20th of November, his birthday. On the 10th of that month the daughter was stricken with malignant diphtheria and died four days later. When first taken and before the physician was sure of the case, she declared her belief in the "curse." The sad affliction of course caused a postponement of the wedding. The bride elect had made all preparations, and I had every reason to believe that it was a love match. After the funeral and the postponement of the wedding the lawyer employed a detective to hunt for the old woman. I knew what was going on, and I have always believed that his idea was to find and propitiate her. She could not be found. I know for a fact that over $2,000 was paid out before the search was abandoned, but no trace of her was had. The daughter died in November. One day in the early part of January a boy brought a note to the office of the lawyer. It was a dull, stormy day, and we were alone. He read the epistle and fell in a heap on the floor. His promised bride had written him that her feelings had undergone a change, and that she wanted to be released from the engagement. She wrote so strongly that Mr. Marsh never made an attempt to see her. She went away in a few days and in the spring was married to a man in Indianapolis and is living there to-day.

In April I went away to college. The day after I left V—— the son Charles returned home unexpectedly. He was rather a wild boy and had taken part in some disgraceful affair at college for which he had been expelled. What happened between him and his father may be guessed from the fact that within a week he committed suicide. I have in an old scrapbook the finding of the coroner's jury as printed in one of the newspapers. It gives "despondency" as the cause of his hanging himself in his own bedroom. The farmer seemed to take on 10 years in a month, and everybody said his mind was affected. He soon ceased to do business and shut himself up from the world like a hermit. It was the anniversary of the daughter's death before anything else important occurred. Then Aunt Hattie, as I had always called the sister, wrote me such a strange letter that I was sure her mind was affected, and I hastened home to find that she had disappeared. The lawyer was little better than daft, not being able to keep his mind for five minutes at a time and spending most of his hours in the garret of the house delivering imaginary addresses to imaginary courts. It was generally believed that the woman had drowned herself, though the body was not found. At this time a brother of the lawyer came from Burlington, Ia., and had him adjudged of unsound mind and took him away to a Chicago asylum. He had not been an inmate of the place two months when he threw himself from a window and was killed.

What I have told you up to this time was common talk, published in three or four different papers, and I may add that nine-tenths of the people believed in the old crone's curse. The house was first rented to a grocer, who was known to everybody as a hard headed man and a man with plenty of nerve, and yet after six weeks' residence in the house he moved out. He had leased it for a year. I do not know what he may have told others, but he informed me, under promise of secrecy, that he believed the house to be haunted. It was no use to ridicule his statements, for he was serious and earnest. The fact of his moving out proved that. He, however, made such reasonable excuses to others that he finally subleased to a stoneyard man named Applegate. The latter lived there only three weeks. Neither he nor his wife would offer any excuse beyond that the place was rather lonesome, but a daughter 20 years old said they had heard footfalls passing through the house until all were half scared to death. On several occasions, she said, the kitchen door had been found open when all were positive that it had been locked.

It was a year before any one else took the house, and it was then vacated for good. The story got around that it was haunted, and though it was offered rent free to poor people no one would move into it. When it was put up at auction sale, there was only one bid, and so no sale was effected. While ready to admit that I half believed in "the curse" I can truthfully declare that the stories reaching me from time to time regarding the house excited my contempt. For several months before the opportunity came I was anxious to pass a night there and see what would occur. House and grounds had long been abandoned to tramps, but yet on certain occasions these tramps had made queer statements about what had happened there. The windows had been broken, the doors torn away, and the once fine old mansion was a bad wreck when I inspected it one afternoon. The only two doors left intact were the sliding doors separating the parlors. The others had been used for fuel in the fireplaces. I told no one of my intentions, but at 10 o'clock that night, armed with a revolver, candle and matches, I returned to the house and sat down on the floor in a corner of the back parlor. There was a doorway between this room and the dining room, and one between that and the kitchen. It was a warm night in summer, with never a breath of wind. It was as quiet as a graveyard in the house and about the grounds. You must not think me boastful when I tell you that I was not even shaky. I was somewhat excited, but not at all nervous. In the first place I believed that all the stories had been grossly exaggerated, and in the next I was of the opinion that some practical joker had a hand in the business if there was anything in it.

From 10 to 1 o'clock nothing happened—nothing but my going to sleep. I heard the town clock strike 12, and I heard the first quarter chime. I didn't feel sleepy, and yet I dropped off, and about a minute after I awoke the clock struck 1. The sounds of footsteps awoke me. Some one came up the graveled walk from the gate, passed around to the kitchen door and entered. It was a shuffling, dragging step. It passed across the kitchen, passed across the dining room, and I firmly expected to see a person in the doorway. It was not so dark but I could have made out even a rat. No one appeared. I crept on hands and knees to the doorway. No one could be seen. While I crouched there the step went away from me across the room and into the kitchen to the back door. I followed on tiptoe clear to the back door. I stood in the doorway while the footsteps passed down the graveled walk and were lost at the gate. Whose footsteps? You tell! I returned to the parlor and sat down. In about 10 minutes some one slowly descended the front stairs. There were no front doors. I rose up, tiptoed into the front parlor and thence into the hallway. Nothing was to be seen. After a minute the footfalls echoed down the hall leading to the dining room. I followed after. I seemed to be almost over them. Had there been a person there I should have bumped against him. Down the hall, through the dining room, across the kitchen and down the graveled walk to the gate. Thus I followed the footfalls and saw nothing but the gloom of the night. People had told of hearing women weep, of sighs and groans and curses, of sudden drafts of cold air and the sounds of blows. I heard nothing but the footfalls. I went away not because I was afraid, but because I had found out all I could. In a year or two more a part of the roof fell in, and the house was a sort of ruin, wherein tramps skulked away when hard pressed for lodgings. After years and years one of them started a conflagration and perished in the flame. Whose skeleton did they find? I believe it was "Aunt Hattie's." I believe the half crazed lawyer killed her and hid the body somewhere in the walls. That's all. You can smile in derision or speculate on it as a mystery.

CORPORAL JIM.

At midnight the scouts came in with information that they had discovered an Indian village a few miles away, and two hours later the officers passed about from tent to tent and aroused the sleeping men. Horses were brought in and saddled, ammunition overhauled and sabers buckled on, and 70 of us rode quietly away over the plains toward the foothills. There was plenty of time, and the horses were not pressed beyond a walk. Just as day began to dawn we halted. While we sat waiting we could hear the bells of the Indian ponies and the barking of dogs, and once the crying of a child was wafted to our ears across the valley.

"We shall charge right into the village. Don't fire upon any of the squaws unless they take part in the fight. Keep together and mind the bugle calls!"

So the order came down the lines, and 10 minutes later daylight was strong enough for us to make out the wigwams. We rode forward a few hundred yards, and then the bugle sounded the "charge," and away we dashed.

Military reports have told you how it was. The Indians had somehow been warned and were lying in ambush in the dry ravine in front of the camp. We were staggered—checked—slaughtered—routed; two Indians killed and two wounded; 30 out of 70 troopers left lying there in front of the ravine—all dead or dying, thank God, when the fight was over, except Corporal Jim. He had been thrown from his horse and stunned. When he recovered consciousness, he was a prisoner in the Indian camp.

Corporal Jim is an old veteran of the war, and this is not the first time he has encountered hostile Indians. There are seven notches cut into the stock of his carbine. Each one stands for a warrior he has sent to the happy hunting grounds. He does not say this, but all of us know it to be so. He has never uttered a boast, but we know that he is brave to recklessness. As he lies on the grass, bound hand and foot, with the warriors dancing about him with bloody scalp locks in their hands, Corporal Jim groans aloud. As they lift him up and point to the dead and mutilated bodies on which the squaws and children are still wreaking vengeance Corporal Jim turns pale, and a faintness steals away his strength.

A prisoner in the hands of the Apaches! That means death. Ten thousand dollars in gold would not ransom him. If the chief of that village knew that every living son in it would be wiped out in revenge, he would not spare his prisoner. Not death by bullet or stroke of tomahawk, but death after hours and hours of torture—such torture as only the merciless Apaches know how to inflict and prolong. They have ever been called the devils of earth. They are born with the ferocity of the tiger; they are reared to be merciless; they are trained to torture and kill; they die happy if they can first inflict a deathblow.

As the lines are formed and Corporal Jim is unbound and conducted to the head of them he knows what is coming. He is to run the gauntlet. That is always a preliminary. It is to whet the appetites of the warriors for the feast to come. On his right is Red Bird, a subchief. With his own hands Corporal Jim bound up that chief's wound on a field of battle, gave him to drink from his canteen and defended him against the exasperated trooper who wanted to finish him. Has the Apache forgotten the incident? His eyes flash fire, and there is murder in his look. Gratitude in an Apache! As well hope for it in a hyena! On his left is young Gray Eagle, the only son of a great chief. A year ago when we charged a village the boy was wounded and captured. It was Corporal Jim who had him in charge for six weeks, showing him every kindness and consideration. Aye, it was the corporal who pleaded so hard for his prisoner that vigilance was relaxed and Gray Eagle escaped from the fort. He is impatient for the torture to begin. He would inflect it with his own hand if permitted.

There is no hope for Corporal Jim. He will be carried on the rolls as "missing—supposed to be dead." Around the campfires for a year to come the boys will mention his name in whispers and hope that he was dead before the red demons reached him. It is high noon. The sunshine never seemed so mellow, the sky so blue, the distant mountains so grand. There is a shout along the lines. The Indians are impatient for the torture to begin. The corporal is a brave man, and a man in his prime. He will last for hours and afford them a feast. They have let go of his arms, and he is standing alone and waiting for the signal to start. The signal is given, and as a yell rends the air Corporal Jim jumps to the left, wrenches a tomahawk from the hands of a warrior, and next instant he is flying over the ground with the speed of a horse. Thirty warriors rush after him; 30 more mount their ponies and pursue.

Some day when these red devils are again being fed and clothed at government expense and complaining of their "wrongs" they will tell us the rest of the story. They will not exult as they tell it. They overhauled Corporal Jim, and he turned at bay and fought so desperately that they had to finish him then and there. He did not die alone, and those who tell us might show the scars of wounds inflicted by him in that last desperate struggle if they would. No man knows where he lies. The Apaches dig no graves for their enemies. The wolves and the vultures are given everything but the scalp. But we raised a mound to him in the desolate graveyard to the west of the fort, and it is there to-day among the graves of the soldier dead:

"Corporal Jim!"

No other name—no date—no epitaph. God will know where lies the dust of his bones when the last trumpet shall sound.

M. QUAD.

BEWARE OF CHOLERA.

The healthy body throws off the germs of cholera, therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:* I notice, with regret, an item in your issue of this evening, which, if permitted to pass into general circulation, may do serious injury to the fruit-growing interests of this Province. You state that "the impression appears to be general that the Arctic weather last month destroyed many peach and pear trees throughout the district. Manager Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm, hardly expects to see some of his finest trees leaf again."

I doubt very much whether such a sweeping statement was ever made by Mr. Sharpe, and, if it were, I feel sure that on closer inspection he will find it necessary to revise it. I have very carefully examined the trees growing and fruiting in Pelham Gardens, and am thankful to report that no damage whatever has been done to apples, pears, prunes, plums, cherries or peaches. And, as the altitude is much higher than that of the Experimental Farm, and my thermometer registered 2 below that reported by Mr. Sharpe, I cannot understand why my trees should escape and his be destroyed.

I have never before heard of pear trees being killed by frost, and I doubt very much that a single pear tree has been so destroyed anywhere in the Province during the past or any other year. Downing, who is regarded as the standard authority on fruit trees, states that "The pear is hardier than the apple. Some trees are known to be 400 years old." Our climate and soil are admirably adapted to the cultivation of this noble fruit, and it seems a pity that the impression should get abroad that the trees are liable to be killed by frost. Nothing is further from the truth.

No better pears were ever grown than those shown by Mr. Earl, of Lytton, at our last two exhibitions. They were the best specimens I ever saw in any country, not excepting the American Centennial Exposition in 1876, and as Lytton is many degrees colder than the country west of the Cascades, it would seem that no one need hesitate to plant pears in abundance, for there is not the slightest risk of the trees being killed by low temperature. Undrained soil is much more dangerous.

With peach trees the case is different, as they are much more liable to injury, although I saw last year in Yale district perfectly healthy peach trees over 30 years old, and you are aware that Yale is much colder than Westminster.

It is possible that some tender shoots, the growth of last year, on peach trees, have been killed by the last cold snap. This occurs quite frequently in such peach-growing countries as New York, Ohio and the Delaware peninsula; but that any considerable number of trees have been killed in this Province I do not believe. Inquiries are being sent out to different points, and when replies shall have been received the facts will be placed at the disposal of the press, and it may be decided to issue a bulletin containing full information.

Mr. Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm, is experimenting with almonds, olives, and citron trees, and it is altogether likely that he may have referred to these when speaking on the subject. It is necessary to exercise the utmost caution in sending out discouraging reports, which are sure to be magnified in going the rounds of the press, and used to the disadvantage of this Province.

The past winter has been the severest ever experienced in British Columbia, and yet I am thankful to report the best promise of an abundant yield of fruit that I have seen in five years. If you or any one else have any doubts on this point, come and see me.

Sorry to occupy so much of your space, and yet it seems one's duty to place such facts before the public. I may say that greater attention must be devoted to the interests of fruit growing and agriculture generally, if we expect this Province to prosper.

The press should weigh very carefully every item in relation to these subjects, and be sure of its facts before they appear in print.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

New Westminster, March 18, '93.

Miss Mattie A. Cobb
of Providence, R. I.

Undoubtedly many diseases may be prevented if the blood is kept pure and the general health-tone sustained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When this is done, the germs of

La Grippe, Diphtheria

Pneumonia, Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Malaria, etc., cannot lodge in the system. After all such prostrating diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found of inestimable value in restoring desired health and vigor, and purifying the tainted blood.

For example, read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and is in the front rank in her studies in the High School. Her father is a well-known police officer:

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Sometime ago I had diphtheria and was sick for a year afterward, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me real strong." MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I.

"As my daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

ever brought before the people. Some of my friends say 'go away with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. N. COBB, Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken the system like other cathartics, but actually tone up and give strength to the patient.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Right Hon. Mr. Balfour Moves a Vote of Censure on the Irish Executive.

An Interesting Discussion as to the Relative Merits of the Two Governments.

The Gladstone Administration Sustained By Forty-Two Majority.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House today Sir Edward Gray, secretary for the Foreign Office, stated that the British Foreign Office had been informed of the intention of the United States to accredit an ambassador to the Court of St. James in reciprocation of the friendly action of Her Britannic Majesty in raising the British Minister at Washington to the rank of ambassador.

Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, lead of the Unionists, spoke at length on the motion of which he gave notice last Thursday, that the Irish executive be censured for condoning serious offences and thus bringing the law into general contempt. He made his attack upon the Government with exceptional vigor and evoked repeatedly loud cheers from the Opposition benches. The present deplorable state of affairs in Ireland, Mr. Balfour said, was largely the consequence of a compact between the Government and the forces of disorder. The ministry had made with the Irish party an agreement by which the administration of the law was being defeated. According to the terms of the unwritten concord at the Government had coquetted with amnesty and had encouraged dishonest tenants, through the evicted tenants commission, to disown their obligations and to treat the landlords as a law abiding people would treat malefactors. The Government had fomented outrages by suspending the Crimes Act and had instigated crimes by the release of the dynamiters. The Government had not hesitated to take steps which were in direct antagonism to the decisions of the courts. Had not a Judge of a High Court of Justice declared that the Chief Secretary for Ireland has acted illegally in refusing police protection to those whose duty it was to enforce the law against defaulting tenants?

In certain districts the direct countenancing by the Government of law-breaking had had appalling consequences. Such a state of lawlessness prevailed that no conviction could be obtained in cases of agrarian crimes, no matter how clear the evidence. A new reign of terror had been established. Witnesses refused to appear to testify as they realised that the most convincing testimony would be in vain, while incurring the vengeance of the criminal population. The victims of the outrages also preferred to hold their peace rather than render themselves marked men. (Hear! hear!) This was a high price to pay for Irish support, leaving the weak to be oppressed by the strong, and the law abiding to be at the mercy of the lawless. The Government had not hesitated to pay it. The present outrages in Counties Mayo, Clare, Limerick and Kerry had shown plainly how remarkable had been the recrudescence in Ireland under the present Government. In one of these counties intimidation had been carried so far that all the writs were sent through the post, as the bailiffs did not dare to deliver them in person. The practice of boycotting had been revived in all its pristine ugliness and vigor. The Government, knowing perhaps, the uselessness of prosecuting offenders, had taken no steps to protect the victims. Disgraceful as were all the disorders, there was no sign of an effort to stop them. In fact, under the present Government, they could not be expected to cease before the Chief Secretary for Ireland should rally his courage, free himself from the trammels of his previous policy, and use in the defence of the law the powers which Parliament had entrusted to him. (Long Unionist cheers.)

In answering Mr. Balfour, Right Hon. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, directed attention to the fact that his was the fifth vote of censure moved within eight weeks. The right hon. gentleman, moreover, had failed to justify his motion with one new factor, one fresh argument. Without exception he had trodden the way which had become so familiar to the House in recent years (hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had sometimes been listened to in the House with admiration. To-night, however, a person hearing his trivial reasons in support of his motion could feel for him nothing but pity. The leading charge against the Government was that they had a concordat [with the Irish party. He would not deny that the present administration had tried to govern Ireland in sympathy with the Irish people. If that was the heinous concordat he would plead guilty to being a party to it. As to the specific charges that he had refused police protection to those who enforced the law, he would say that he had declined to protect night seizures and he felt justified in his action. The law on the subject was far from clear, and the highest authorities differed in their interpretation of it.

Mr. Morley then rebutted in detail Mr. Balfour's assertion that agrarian crime in Ireland had increased under Liberal rule. With a multiplicity of statistics, he proved that under the present executive this class of crime had decreased eleven per cent. He admitted that there had been three cases of boycotting under the present ministry to two under the Salisbury administration, but all the cases had been taken in hand by the Government. If the right hon. gentleman had presented the best possible case for a vote of censure, said Mr. Morley, in conclusion, the Government need not fear the vote of the House or the judgment of the country. (Cheers.)

T. W. Russell (member for South Tyrone) and one of the chief men of Ulster, said that after hearing such declarations from the Irish Secretary, he felt that there was no law breaker in Ireland who could not rely on the Government to minimize his offence.

Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, Conservative for South Huntingdon, expressed the conviction that the present Government would make Ireland uninhabitable by persons desiring to lead lawful and orderly lives.

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone reproached the Opposition with resorting to a license of language which they could not possibly justify with facts. The present Government, he said, had as great a desire and as strong an interest as had any of their predecessors in preserving law and order in Ireland. The present Government had, however, different views as to the best manner of dealing with the people. They had substituted mildness for coercion. The results had already been apparent, showing how successfully the new policy had operated. The severity of the sentence in Ireland upon the boy Foley and other political offenders, Mr. Gladstone continued, was a feature of the coercive system. Such sentences never could have been passed in England. The present Government sought to establish a more equitable system of administration. They aimed at laying the foundation of order in the hearts and understandings of the people of Ireland. The Liberal party refused to believe that the Irish people were afflicted with some peculiar curse which prevented them from appreciating the blessings of civilization. The Liberal party believed the Irish people were as capable of being governed by approved principles as were the people of other countries. The present effort of the Chief Secretary for Ireland was to realize in practice the fruits of this belief. The Government appealed to the judgment of the House to justify him in his course, and he had no other desire than to share the fate which the verdict of the members would bring him. (Prolonged applause.)

Lord Randolph Churchill introduced his speech in favor of Mr. Balfour's motion with a short eulogy of Mr. Gladstone and an allusion to "his fascinating eloquence." He felt it his duty, he said, however, to defend the Irish judges against the charge of having passed too harsh sentences. The rules laid down by the Chief Secretary for Ireland would undoubtedly be a good thing for the prisoner; but he would remind the Chief Secretary of the Irish woman who told the judge that, although she had neither counsel nor defence, she had good friends among the jury. His own experience with the Chief Secretary's great legislative achievements was that one concession to the Irish people was followed invariably by another.

The Liberals had followed the same policy as had the Conservatives for the suppression of crime in Ireland until the present Prime Minister made his great surrender in 1885. Lord Randolph made a slight digression to defend the course of obstruction adopted by the Opposition. The Liberals, he said, had used obstructive tactics against the late Government, and it did not become them now to denounce the Unionists for following their example. At all events the Unionists did not care a penny for the accusation, for had it not come to the point where forty Irish votes determined the Government's existence. Returning to his line of argument, Lord Raddolph pronounced the proposed vote of censure to be more than justified by Mr. Morley's endeavors to hush up and conceal Irish crime from the knowledge of Parliament. He charged the Government with having set aside illegally an act of Parliament when they abandoned two clauses of the Crimes Act. The present debate would not be wasted, he said, it would have effect outside if not inside Parliament.

A division on Mr. Balfour's motion followed Lord Randolph's speech. It results in a majority of 42 for the Government. The vote stood 319 to 277.

ANARCHIST PLOT.

The Prince of Wales Said to Be the Intended Victim of the Conspirators.

If He Visits America, an Attack Is to Be Made on His Life.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A morning paper in a two-column article with glaring headlines, claims there is an anarchist threat to assassinate the Prince of Wales should he visit America. The story goes that efforts are being made to induce the Prince to visit America, and that the Prince looked with favor upon the idea as quite possible. The Prince is to be the guest of William Waldorf Astor. In the trip across the Atlantic it is believed that Astor will charter either the Majestic or Teutonic in case the Prince decides to accompany him, and speed directly to Boston, and thence to Chicago by special train by way of Canada. The principal design, the paper says, in the Prince's visit to Canada, is to use his presence as a check to the annexation sentiment. The article continues:

Maj. Charles Fox Billings, of Peterboro, Ont., a retired British army officer of Canada, recently wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, stating that he has accurate information that an extensive Anarchist plot has begun in which the leading friends of the red flag of extermination in the United States and Canada are concerned, and which, in the event of the visit of the Prince to America will end in his murder. The letter ordinarily would meet scant courtesy at the hand of Sir Julian, who would believe it the work of a crank, but this was startling news from a man not a crank. Sir Julian immediately communicated the important letter to the English foreign office. Cablegrams long and cogent passed between the British Embassy at Washington City and the London foreign office of crime. Maj. Billings says the murder will be committed in the United States, if possible, but if not it will certainly be accomplished when the Prince is in Canada.

SAILORS' CONTROVERSY.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 28.—(Special)—Superior Court Judge Ballenger to-day rendered a decision that he had no jurisdiction in the case of eight British sailors on the ship Empire, for the release of whom habeas corpus proceedings had been entered by Union sailors, on the ground that the men had been brought over in violation of the contract labor law. Immediately upon reading the verdict, counsel for the union sailors wired the government at Washington for instructions and the matter was referred to Collector Wasson for investigation. Late this evening the Union sailors swore out a warrant for the arrest of Captain Davis, of the Empire, on the charge of illegally bringing into the United States foreign contract labor.

Collector Wasson was notified this evening of the seizure of 75 pounds of opium at Tacoma by Inspector Bradford. The dope was found in a lady's trunk wrapped in clothing and had been checked on the N. P. train from Whatcom.

WHIST PARTIES DENOUNCED.

Hamilton Society Considerably Exercised Over a Recent Pulpit Deliverance.

HAMILTON, March 28.—On Sunday night, Rev. Reynolds Morton, from his pulpit in St. John's church, vigorously denounced the practice of whist playing as carried out by clubs of society ladies in Hamilton, who were known to spend their afternoons at this pastime. This sermon is the talk of the town.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Supplementary Estimates Provide For a New Post Office at Victoria.

Further Expenditures in British Columbia—The B.C.B.G.A. to Be Augmented.

Esquimalt's Defences to Be Made Among the Strongest in the World.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 27.—The energetic representations of Messrs. Earle and Prior have, at last, induced the Government "to do justice" to Victoria, the supplementary estimates, presented this afternoon, containing, as foreshadowed on Saturday, the sum of $100,000 for a new Post Office at Victoria. It is understood that an offer of a suitable site, bounded by Government, Courtney and Wharf streets, and known as the Canada Western hotel site, is already under consideration, the price asked being considerably under $100,000 and the location a desirable one. The plan adopted, if this site is agreed upon, would probably be to have the Post Office and Custom House in the same building, with the other Dominion offices, the entrances to the Post Office being on Government street and those of the Customs offices on Wharf.

For Esquimalt defences the following amounts are proposed: Dominion contribution towards the capital expenditure for works and buildings, $70,000; to pay detachment of Royal Engineers or Marine Artillery to replace "C" battery, $35,000.

William Head quarantine is provided for in a vote for detention buildings of $15,000, and a second for furniture, etc., of $2,500.

Other British Columbia votes are:

Superintendent's residence, experimental farm, $2,200;

Improving the Columbia river below the Kootenay, $1,200;

Removing snags from the Sumas river, $500;

Hydrographic survey of the Fraser river, $1,000;

Improving the Okanagan river, $1,500;

New dredge for British Columbia, $28,000;

Telegraph line to connect Lillooet with the Ashcroft and Barkerville line, $3,500;

French creek to Alberni canal, telegraph line, $1,400.

One thousand dollars is allowed Mrs. Gordon, widow of the late member; there is a gratuity to Dr. Davie, on the closing of the Marine hospital at Victoria, of $100, and to George Unwin, keeper, $500.

The hospitals for Indians at Methlakahtla and Fort Simpson receive $500, and there is an increased grant to the Indian Girls' home at Fort Simpson of $600.

The Alert Bay Industrial School secures $3,800.

Among the miscellaneous items are:—

For expense of Alaska Boundary Commission, $60,000.

For the World's Fair, $70,000.

For the purchase of modern firearms for the militia, $16,000.

For a new leper hospital at Tracadie, $15,000.

The British Columbian members are in high spirits over the decided action regarding the Esquimalt defences. I learn tonight that Canada's expenditure will amount to a quarter of a million. The fort will be made one of the strongest in the world. The Imperial Government will contribute as its share eighteen or twenty powerful guns of the latest pattern. Her total contribution will greatly exceed Canada's.

It is about decided that "C" Battery will be withdrawn. The Minister of Militia says that at the earliest possible moment that arrangements can be made their barracks will be occupied by Royal Marine Artillery or Engineers.

The British Columbia Garrison Artillery will be increased to a strength of 550 men, 100 each being at Westminster and Vancouver, the remainder at Victoria. Col. Prior sought to obtain the formation of a separate brigade for the Mainland, but the authorities would not permit it.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced to-day that the negotiations for the French treaty were still in progress. He hoped to make a definite announcement on Wednesday, whether or not the House would be asked to ratify it.

The Superannuation bill passed two stages to-day. The Civil Service bill was dropped.

Mr. Charlton talked Sabbath observance again on entering Supply.

The Montreal Herald was gutted by fire to-night, the fourth time in ten years.

OTTAWA, March 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Mara took occasion, on motion to go into Supply, to bring up the question of the dispute between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion relative to the boundary of the 40 mile belt. He reviewed the history of the controversy on the subject, and in conclusion, suggested to the Government the propriety of submitting the whole question to the arbitration of a court composed of the Chief Justice of British Columbia, a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and one of the Maritime Province judges.

Hon. Mr. Daley, in reply, said that when Hon. Mr. Davie was here the whole question was gone over. He had subsequently investigated the matter with the officers of the Interior Department, the result being that he believed a settlement could be effected without the intervention of arbitration or the courts. He agreed that if such a settlement could not be arrived at the plan proposed by Mr. Mara would be the most effective.

Other members took the opportunity to bring up their respective grievances.

Mr. Tarte complained that the judges in Quebec were subject to political influence. It was shown that he had had ample opportunity to impeach the judges during the session, but he had purposely refrained from doing so in order to create a sensation.

Prorogation is expected to take place on Saturday.

ROMANTIC STORY.

OTTAWA, March 27.—A romantic story has just been brought to light here by the arrest of James Kelly upon a charge of having feloniously cut Mr. Alfred W. Palmer, civil engineer, formerly of London, Eng., but now of 31 Wall street, New York. Mr. Palmer, who was formerly associated with Sir Douglas Fox, the eminent engineer, was retained by Senator Howlan, the representative of the Dominion Government, to undertake a series of boring operations in the Northumberland Straits, to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Palmer went to work and prosecuted his operations immediately, but differences of a somewhat serious character appear to have arisen between him and Mr. Howlan, which led to a good deal of ill-feeling between the parties.

Whether as a result of the troubles or not, Mr. Palmer was in September last assaulted by James Kelly, who was employed on the work. Kelly seized him by the throat and attempted to stab out both his eyes and so deprive him of his sight, but Mr. Palmer struggled so hard that the blows came only on his nose, which bears the mark of a knife. The engineer dropped to the ground like a log, but after he recovered consciousness managed to crawl to the house of a Mrs. Strange at Cape Traverse, who stopped the flow of blood from the arteries by staunching it with flour. So soon as he recovered Mr. Palmer laid information against Kelly, but the assailant had escaped, having been rowed across the Straits, eight and a half miles, in a small boat, despite the fact that the steamer left at the same time. Kelly was afterwards traced to British Columbia and that was the last heard of him until Friday, when he was arrested here in Ottawa. The case was tried in the police court on Saturday, when he was remanded on bail for a fortnight. In the meantime inquiries will be made in Prince Edward Island, and it seems possible that Kelly will be sent to that province.

GLADSTONE WARNED.

Officially Notified of the Injury Home Rule Would Do to Commerce.

He is "Sadly Sensitive" That He Is at Issue With the Money Classes.

LONDON, March 28.—After receiving the Unionist delegates from Ulster, Mr. Gladstone was waited upon by a deputation of London merchants and bankers, including Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock-Labbock, Liberal-Unionist member for London University, and Right Hon. William Lidderdale, one of the directors of the Bank of England, who had come to represent the danger to commercial interests caused by the Irish Home Rule scheme. Mr. Gladstone said that he was sadly sensitive that the Government was at issue with the money classes, whose views were commonly opposed to the national sentiment. They should remember, however, that the period of the last Irish Parliament had been a period of marked financial progress, and the proposed measure was as a matter of fact conservative and not revolutionary.

HOUNDING A PRESSMAN.

PARIS, March 28.—Otto Brandes, Paris correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt, who was ordered from the country on suspicion of having been the author of an article charging Ernest Carnot with receiving Panama funds, went to the Police bureau this morning and gave notice that he would start for Germany at once. His house in the Asnieres suburb of Paris, had already been covered with insulting placards and when he left it with his wife, a crowd of men and boys began hooting and groaning at him. The crowd followed them to their train without an effort of the police to drive them back. Shortly afterwards M. Brandes' daughters left the house to meet their parents in the city. The young women were surrounded by forty men and boys, were hustled about, and before they could get to the train were struck repeatedly with sticks and lumps of dirt. One of them received a severe cut on the head and required the services of a physician before she could leave the city. The Government made no effort to protect the Brandes family from such abuses, and even allowed them to travel without the usual escort of police.

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

PARIS, March 27.—Challemel-Lacour, elected president of the Senate to succeed the late Jules Ferry, is 66 years old. After being graduated from college he became a professor and was banished by Napoleon III. after the *coup d'etat*. As a strong Republican he lectured on the continent of Europe on political and social subjects, and also on scientific topics. After the amnesty declaration of 1859 he returned to France and established the Revue Politique, in which he had Gambetta and Brisson as collaborators. After the fall of the empire he was made prefect of Rhone, with headquarters at Lyons. He was elected to the Chamber as a Radical in 1872, and in 1876 became a Senator. In 1879 he was sent as ambassador to Switzerland, and from June, 1880, to February, 1882, represented France in London. In 1883 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He founded and became chief editor of the Republique Francaise, one of the influential journals of Paris. A few days ago he was chosen as a member of the French Academy.

MYSTERIOUS "X."

PARIS, March 28.—M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of police, was to-day before the Parliamentary commission of inquiry in the Panama case to testify concerning the mysterious "X" who received 500,000 francs from the Panama corruption fund. He repeated his statement that "X" was either a conspicuous diplomatist or a member of the Carnot family. He had been driven by force of circumstances to reveal "X's" correct name to M. Clemenceau. Cornelius Herz, who first knew "X's" name, had authorized him to make it public. Motives of honor, however, prevented his doing this at present. M. Andrieux added that if the Government would place at his disposal a special official warrant he would agree to arrest M. Arton within a week.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 27—(Special)—While in Calgary Mr. Whyte was interviewed in regard to the daylight service which has been promised to that place for some time by the C.P.R. authorities. He stated that the new service would come into effect on June 1, on which date the running time from coast to coast will be materially reduced.

The Dominion Government has decided to erect an industrial school for the Indians at Brandon. It will be in charge of the Methodist church, and is especially for Indian children from their missions along Lake Winnipeg and to the north of that body of water. It will be built next to the Experimental Farm.

The Standard theatre building, on Main street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Total loss $40,000. J. S. Douglas, boots and shoes and furrier, lost all his stock.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Caucus of the Liberal Party to Discuss the Behring Sea and Other Matters.

Gladstone Denies That Historical Jealousies Existed Between Different Religions in Ireland.

LONDON, March 28.—A Liberal party meeting was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, under the presidency of Premier Gladstone, to discuss the position to be taken in the Behring sea matter and the course of the Liberals in Parliament. It was proposed by Mr. Gladstone that the Irish Home Rule bill should be put on a second reading on April 6, and that the Home Rule bill should have precedence of all other business every day except Wednesday, and that the House should sit in the morning on Fridays.

Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the party would give the Government all the aid in its power to expedite the Home Rule issue and the Parish Council bill, and assist the Government in fighting obstruction.

Mr. LaBouchere, M.P. for Northampton, suggested that the ministers, as well as private members, should curtail their speeches on the Home Rule question.

William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, said that if the Liberal party only acted with prudence, and according to the proper rules of discipline, they would soon carry to a successful issue the glorious policy with which the nation had entrusted them. The meeting was harmonious throughout and the general purpose was shown to act compactly in support of Home Rule and the other great Liberal issues.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was visited to-day by delegations from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, Belfast Harbor Commissioners and Ulster Linen Merchants' Association, who addressed the Premier in deprecation of the proposition to establish a separate legislature in Ireland, and represented that Irish interests would be greatly injured thereby, and that religious and racial differences would make Home Rule impossible. Mr. Gladstone in reply discounted the importance of the fall in Irish securities, which, he said, doubtless arose from the fact that the majority of the property-owning classes in Ireland were opposed to Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone disputed the allegation that historical jealousy existed between the members of different religions in Ireland, and denied that racial divisions would prevent unity under one local government.

CABLE NEWS.

Honduras Revolutionists Despairing.

SANTA BARBARA, Honduras, March 28.—From all parts of the republic come reports of dissatisfaction because business is unsettled owing to the revolutionary movement under Gen. Bonilla. The revolutionists are in despair owing to the strength displayed by the former government. They are forced to make an occasional demonstration to conceal their alarm. The ministers of state, finance and war have been requested to resign their portfolios.

BERLIN, March 28.—The German Government is to raise the Washington City legation to an embassy in view of a similar change being made in the representation of the United States in this city.

VIENNA, March 28.—Baron Gyulai, whom Moltke once described as the best cavalry general in Europe, died on Monday night.

FLORENCE, March 28.—Queen Victoria has consented to receive Cardinal Panza as representative of the Pope.

ROME, March 28.—Maffeo Parberini Colonna di Scinarra, Prince of Carbagnano, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,250 lires, for having sold the works of old masters to persons outside of Italy without the consent of the Government.

LONDON, March 28.—James W. Pebbs, W. Hobbs and Henry Granville Wright were each sentenced to-day to twelve years' penal servitude, and George Newman to five years, for complicity in the Liberator Building Society frauds.

PARIS, March 28.—The long strain to which the prisoners in the Panama canal case have been compelled to submit is beginning to tell upon them. Charles de Lesseps is completely broken down. He shows no inclination to see visitors, but sits in his chair listlessly all day long. Baihut seems equally overpowered by his sentence.

BUDA PESTH, March 28.—The body of Baron Louis Kallay, a conspicuous Hungarian politician, was found yesterday in the river Theiss, near Zenta. His skull had been fractured by repeated blows with a metal instrument. His clothes had been torn in a struggle and his face cut.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

BRAMPTON, March 27.—Etobicoke creek has overflowed and flooded the gas and electric light works, leaving the town in darkness last night. The flats are under water and the cellars of many houses there are flooded.

COLLINGWOOD, March 27.—The five-year old child of A. Cronk, was drowned during a flood in the west end of this town on Saturday, caused by one of the heaviest rain storms ever known here. A number of narrow escapes are reported.

MONTREAL, March 27.—Thomas Jocks, honorary chief of the Iroquois tribe at Caughnawaga is dead, aged 51. He was a member of the contracting firm of Jocks, Brodeur & Delorimer, and was well-known throughout Canada. He leaves a fortune of $100,000.

CHELSEA, March 27.—Mr. Johnson, a farmer of this place, was killed yesterday on his farm. He was chopping a tree with others when a dry branch broke and, falling on his head, broke his neck.

ST. CATHARINES, March 27.—James Fitzgerald, a well-to-do retired citizen of St. Catharines, disappeared two weeks ago and it is feared he went to the Falls and committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara river.

HALIFAX, March 27.—The Leicestershire regiment have left on the troopship Jelunga for the West Indies. When the regiment paraded it was found that nine soldiers had deserted.

HALIFAX, March 27.—The fumigation of the Labrador's passengers, numbering 1,000, mostly immigrants bound for the Canadian Northwest and the United States, was finished yesterday morning and they were sent on their way. Hardly had they left when the steamer Baumwall arrived from Hamburg with 450 more immigrants, mostly bound for the United States, and the work of fumigation had to be continued all day. The strict quarantine regulations by the United States has caused increased travel via Canada.

MONTREAL, March 27.—The stockbrokers were notified that they were taxed $200 by the Provincial Government in order to make up ex-Premier Mercier's deficiencies.

FREDERICTON, March 27.—The Crown will proceed again with the prosecution of Dr. Randall and C. B. Welton in the graveyard insurance cases, and Rev. Sydney Wolten will be included in the prosecution.

TORONTO, March 28.—The Globe announces that the Liberal leaders have acceded to the generally expressed desire for a convention of their party and that such convention will be held in either Montreal or Toronto early in June. It says, that so far as policy is concerned, it is likely the main subject for consideration at the convention will be the best means of lightening the taxation of the country and of removing burdens from trade, agriculture and manufacturing industries. The delegates will also take counsel together, it is probable, upon the subject of organization.

BELLEVILLE, March 28.—Early yesterday morning the ice at Lazier's dam commenced to move down the river in one mass, bringing up at the Grand Trunk iron bridge. In consequence property in that neighborhood is under two feet of water, and the residents have been compelled to seek their upper rooms, and in some cases have vacated their premises altogether.

MILTON, March 28.—Mr. Davidson, the Burlington forger, who was brought from Mexico, admits his guilt and is anxious for speedy trial and sentence.

THEDFORD, March 28.—George Welsh, of Bosanquet, committed suicide by hanging himself. Sickness and financial difficulties are said to have been the cause.

OTTAWA, March 28.—It was announced to-night that the French treaty will not be ratified at this session.

MONTREAL, March 28.—The Young Men's Christian Association here has decided to endow a branch of their association among the Christian converts in China, and has appointed Campbell White, B.C.L., secretary, with a salary of $2,000 a year. Mr. White lives in Pekin.

To-day the City Council resolved to ask for legislation conferring on married women holding property the same franchise as is now enjoyed in the municipal elections by unmarried women and widows.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Order of Railway Conductors and Trainmen is going on here. A high official of the organization says there are no prospects of a strike during the World's Fair.

BEHRING SEA.

The Points of Contention as Given in an American Newspaper.

Considerable Divergence in the Views and Statements of the Parties.

NEW YORK, March 26. — The Herald's Paris cable says: At their meeting on Thursday the Behring sea arbitrators decided that the sittings should not be held behind closed doors. This permits making public the exact points of the contention.

Briefly stated, the case of the United States is that the Alaska fur seal is begotten, born and reared only upon the Pribyloff islands, to which they re urn each spring to spend several months consorting together; that while at these islands the seals are easily controlled; that discrimination can be and has been exercised; that while absent from the islands during the migration, which reaches as far south as the coast of California, they land on no other shore and mingle with no other herd of fur seals; that because of these habits the Alaskan herd, and each individual of it, is the property of the United States.

The method employed by the open sea sealers is attacked by the American Government as destructive, wasteful and exterminating. It is claimed that a large percentage of the seals killed by the open sea hunters are females, the majority of which are about to become or are mothers. The destruction of the pregnant female causes the death of the unborn young, as the death of the mother seal killed while in search of food in the waters of Behring sea also destroys the offspring left on the Pribyloff rookeries. It is further claimed that many seals shot in the open sea by hunters escape mortally wounded and sink before the hunter reaches them.

Open sea killing, it is argued, will result in the destruction of the herd in the near future. On the islands only a limited number of male seals are killed, and as the seal is polygamous a large number of males can be killed without affecting the birth rate of the herd. On these facts the American Government claims that from the nature of the industry established on Pribyloff islands the United States has a right to protect and preserve these seals wherever they may be found, as the animals can only be killed off United States territory without danger of extermination. It is also claimed that, owing to the long period of gestation, pelagic sealing cannot at any time be otherwise than destructive, dangerous and wasteful and should be prohibited.

The case of Great Britain, on the other hand, is that Alaskan seals have not the characteristics of animals that can be made subject to property, as it is not certain that they land only upon the Pribyloff islands, or that they do not intermingle with the Russian seal herd, or that they are pelagic in nature, and, therefore, that they should be treated as fish rather than as land animals; that many of the propositions essential to the position taken by the United States are unproved or contrary to the facts. As to pelagic sealing it is claimed that the destructiveness and wastefulness have been greatly exaggerated, and that it is the legitimate and proper method of taking seals, and that it can be prosecuted without danger of the extermination of the herd. Much importance is also given by the British Government to jurisdictional claims over Behring sea, but this appears to be treated by the United States as a secondary question.

Both nations concede that the seals have decreased, the United States charging such decrease to the destruction of the producing sex by open sea sealing, and Great Britain claiming that the present condition has been caused by the excessive number of males killed on the islands and by the injurious effect of the methods there employed.

HOME RULE.

Enthusiastic Demonstration at the New York Academy of Music—A Great Gathering.

Promises of Support Cabled to Gladstone—Bourke Cochran Delivers an Eloquent Address.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A message was cabled to William E. Gladstone to-night by the National Federation of America, pledging him their most vigorous support in his efforts to carry through the Home Rule bill, and expressing alike the sentiments of the thousands who had gathered at the Academy of Music to indorse this action and the tens of thousands of Irishmen throughout America who are loyal to their motherland. The message is as follows:

"We, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, beg to tender you our heartfelt sympathy in your efforts to achieve for Ireland the long sought for measure of justice which we trust God will enable you to speedily carry to a successful termination, and we pledge you our vigorous and continued support throughout the struggle.

"THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT,
"MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
"JOHN BYRNE."

This was the keynote of the great gathering of Irishmen at the Academy of Music this evening. The people listened to patriotic airs by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band and cheered enthusiastically when Morgan J. O'Brien, the presiding officer, and Congressman Bourke Cochran came on the platform, followed by a number of other prominent men. Among those were Judge Joseph F. Daly, Dr. T. Addis Emmett, president of the National Federation of America, Justice Joseph J. O'Brien, John Crane, Rev. Dr. Thos. Brennan, Rev. Father Fulton, John F. Doyle, Dr. Wm. Wallace, Edward T. Care, Peter McDonald, Judge Van Wyck, Major John Byrne, Patrick Gleason, Nelson Smith, Rev. Michael Callahan, D. Fletcher, Colonel de Courcey and others.

From the governor of almost every State in the Union came messages of sympathy with the movement for the freedom of Ireland.

Archbishop Corrigan, who was unable to be present, expressed through Mgr. Farley the heartfelt advocacy of the principles for the promulgation of which the meeting had been called.

The hall was comparatively bare of decoration. A banner surrounded by Irish and American flags, however, bearing the words "Now or never, now and forever," formed an appropriate background to the stage.

A dispatch to President Emmett from Justin McCarthy evoked enthusiasm. It was as follows: "We learn with gratitude of the efforts of yourself and the federation to help forward the Irish movement. Effectually continue the work you began by timely assistance at the general election. Gladstone's Home Rule bill will pass the Commons, but only by the unremitting attendance of the Irish party. The movement needs the prompt and generous support of kinsmen and friends to defeat the desperate efforts of the wealthy and powerful enemies combined against Ireland. Greetings and success to your great meeting on behalf of the Irish party. JUSTIN MCCARTHY."

Chairman Judge O'Brien in his opening address said: "That splendid statesman, Gladstone, is devoting his attention to redressing the wrongs of centuries, and is engaged in a struggle, which, if supported by the Irish people, will undoubtedly result in legislative independence. It remains alone for the Irish people to say whether Ireland shall be free."

Bourke Cochran was then introduced, a sprained ankle compelling him to lean heavily on the back of a chair. Several times during his speech the entire house rose and cheered to the echo the patriotic eloquence which flowed from his lips. "As I listened this evening," he said, "to the opening address of the chairman I was profoundly impressed with the fact that this meeting marks an epoch in the history of the world. This assemblage of Irishmen and sympathisers with those struggling for Irish freedom, convened to endorse a measure introduced into an English parliament by an English statesman, is an evidence of the progress of civilization and of enlightened statesmanship." Mr. Cochran detailed the various provisions included in the Home Rule bill, which he said were of little importance compared with the spirit which prompted its introduction and the sentiment which insured its passage. "The electoral college," he said, "alone remains a dead limb on the tree where the limbs are vigorous with the vigor of a healthy life."

Major John Bryne then spoke at some length in regard to the efforts of the federation to raise money to aid in the consummation of the measure.

Noah Davis was among the other speakers of the evening, and made an eloquent address. After John J. Rooney read a poem, Dr. Wallace was called upon. There was enthusiasm to the close of the meeting.

WORST ON RECORD.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 28.—The prospects of the Newfoundland seal fisheries are very gloomy. The schooner Island Gem, which arrived here this evening with 2,700 seals, reports the steam fleet almost totally without seals. The fishery will be probably the worst one on record. Last year the take was over 350,000. This year it will probably be one third that number, worse even than in 1882, the smallest number in seventy years. This misfortune has a terribly depressing effect upon St. John's as it was hoped that a good fishery would have helped to rebuild the town. It is now feared that the general business of the country will be greatly cramped. The steamer Barcelona, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day. She steamed three hours through thousands of seals on Sunday, 240 miles east of St. John's. Some steamers, it is thought, are likely to strike them.

LAUGHS AT RESTRICTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A correspondent of an evening paper, writing from Honolulu, under date of March 16, says: "Not the least interesting bit of gossip here is the formal announcement of the engagement of Commander Whiting of the United States man-of-war Alliance to Miss Etta Ah Fong, daughter of Ah Fong, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Honolulu. The father of the prospective bride is very wealthy, and entertains here in princely and Oriental style. The bride, one of a family of thirteen children, is a beautiful accomplished girl of seventeen, while the prospective groom, Captain Whiting, is said to be fifty years of age."

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

MUST BE ABSOLUTE.

Mr. Brown, of Westminster, when the Public Health bill was under consideration, moved an amendment that no person should be removed from a dwelling without the consent of the attending physician. In doing this Mr. Brown did what will meet the approval of many unthinking and prejudiced persons. There are some people who have no idea, in almost any exigency, of sacrificing their own interests and inclinations to the public good. They think that their wishes should be consulted and their feelings deferred to, no matter what risk is run or who is injured by the consideration they demand. Such persons can always find good reason why they should be allowed their way, and there are generally persons who believe it to their interest to back them up.

Now, there is no time in which it is so necessary, promptly and unquestioningly, to obey the central authority as when a dangerous contagious disease is raging in a community. The orders of the head physician should then be as implicitly obeyed as are the commands of a general during an engagement. There is a close analogy between the head of the sanitary force at such a time and the head of the military force in the presence of the enemy. The authority of each is absolute, and there is no appeal from his decisions. The safety of the army depends upon the general's commands being promptly obeyed, and the safety of the community depends upon the instructions of the physician-in-chief being faithfully carried out. During the plague the city should be under a law quite as strict and as unbending as martial law. There is then no time to lose in consultation or in discussing the ins and outs of this case. The general regulations must be enforced, and no one should have the power to relax them, much less to set them aside altogether. Intelligent men in the hour of danger see this and acquiesce in the necessity of the beneficent absolutism. But intensely selfish people, and people who for one reason or another are fearful of giving offence, hesitate and try to make exceptions in favor of this person for this reason and that person for that reason. But all this is wrong and to the injury of the public. If the proper official decides that a person in such and such a condition must be isolated it should be done at once, both for the sake of the patient himself and for the safety of the community. The law is framed in accordance with the experience of those—not of one country, but of many countries—who are best able to judge of what is right to be done in the emergency.

We had in Victoria last summer a most instructive example of the beneficial effect of concentration of authority and promptitude of action, and also of the unhappy effects of divided counsels and the policy of shilly-shally. During a visitation of disease men like Mr. Brown should be among the first to stand by and strengthen the hands of properly constituted authority, and to leave insubordination and kicking to cranks and time servers.

WORSE THAN WALLACE.

Poor Clarke Wallace got pretty well hauled over the coals for his ill-advised Kingston utterance by members of both parties, among whom were two at least of his colleagues in the Government. They were indignant that a member of the Administration should publicly approve of armed resistance to the law of the land. We are far from thinking that Mr. Wallace did right, but we find that in sympathising with the threatened resistance of the Ulster Protestants he is in very good company, and company, too, in which we, at any rate, did not expect to find him. One would suppose that officers of the army and navy would be the last men in the kingdom to give their countenance to the men who threatened to resist the enforcement of law by force and arms. Yet we find "A General Officer" writing to the London Times in the following terms:

We are bound to look at all eventualities which may arise from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, if he succeeds in passing it. It would appear he looks to the army of the Queen to coerce the loyal people of Ulster, and under this impression he and those behind him laugh them to scorn. Now, the question is, will the army do his bidding by pulling a single trigger for him? I for one would refuse to give my duty to Her Majesty and my conscience into Mr. Gladstone's keeping, and I would urge officers to consider how they would act, if called upon, under the circumstances of coercion contemplated by Mr. Gladstone.

These sentiments are not entertained by men in authority in only one branch of the service. "A Naval Officer" is quite as warm in his sympathy with the Ulster men and quite as outspoken as the General of the Land Forces. Here is what he says in his letter:—

"A General Officer" puts the question to officers very straight in your columns of today. In my opinion, no officer in the Army or Navy would give orders to his men to fire upon a loyal body of men like the men of Ulster. Mr. Gladstone might send troops to quell any riot, but, as British officers are loyal and honorable men, and their men believe in them, the Ulster loyalists need have no misgivings about being coerced.

The opposition to Mr. Gladstone's measure must be very general and most intense when officers in the Army and the Navy write in this strain. It is generally supposed that soldiers and sailors of all grades are always ready to go where duty calls, and to carry out the designs of the Government which they serve without inquiring very closely into the merits of the cause which they are required to uphold. But there are, we see, officers of both the Army and the Navy who consider that there are limits to the obedience of both soldiers and sailors—that there are circumstances in which they would be justified in refusing to attempt to subdue or coerce men found in arms against the Government. It would, we think, be a mistake to conclude that the strong language used by "A General Officer," and "A Naval Officer," is mere braggadocio. Both men we are satisfied mean what they say, and both were impelled by what they believed to be a sense of duty to reluctantly give expression to their feelings on this Home Rule question. There was a time when it would have been difficult to save the writers of these letters from severe and immediate punishment. But we live in an age when freedom of speech is more highly valued and more firmly established. These officers will, it is probable, escape the censure even of their comrades and messmates who differ with them in opinion. In this they will be much better off than Mr. Clarke Wallace.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.

The letter of the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison in another column will be read with surprise and indignation by British Columbians generally. According to him the quarantine at Albert Head is really no quarantine at all. The men are not isolated. If there is disease among them there is nothing to hinder its being spread over the whole Province. None of the prisoners have escaped, because they were strangers and unable to speak the language of the country. If they had been of any English-speaking race they could have escaped from quarantine at any time. They were really not guarded at all.

Who is responsible for the insecurity of Albert Head quarantine and for the treatment of the men supposed to be confined there? It can be seen from Mr Ellison's description that the unfortunate men were shamefully treated. The poor creatures were half-starved. The insufficiency of the guard was, under the circumstances, a mitigation of the miserable condition of the men in quarantine, for if they had been kept strictly within bounds they would have starved outright. Do the authorities know that the quarantined men at Albert Head were obliged to dig clams and to forage in the farmers' fields to keep soul and body together? The neglect and inhumanity are simply incomprehensible. The strictest inquiry should be made with respect to the way in which the men lately confined in Albert Head Quarantine have been treated. The Rev. Mr. Ellison is quite ready to give inquirers all the information he possesses about the way in which the quarantine station is managed. He has from motives of humanity and a regard for the safety, from a sanitary point of view, of the community handed his letter to us for publication. It is sincerely to be hoped that after this the men in quarantine will have enough to eat; that they will be strictly confined to the precincts of the station, and that the people in the neighborhood will not be pained and alarmed to see the men who ought to be isolated wandering along the shore and over the fields in search of something to allay the pangs of hunger.

LORD RANDOLPH.

It was, a little time ago, supposed that Lord Randolph Churchill was Mr. Balfour's rival for the leadership of the House of Commons. There were many Conservatives who were dissatisfied with Mr. Balfour's leadership, and who believed that the plucky and dashing Lord Randolph would be much more successful as a leader and much more acceptable to the party. This opinion was freely uttered in private, and it found expression in the newspapers. But Lord Randolph himself, at a meeting of the Conservative party, which we in America would call "a caucus," put an end to all this talk.

At that caucus Lord Randolph took a seat very far back, and said nothing until nearly the close of the proceedings, and after he had been repeatedly and loudly called for. He expressed himself delighted to find that he was so thoroughly in accord with Lord Salisbury. This was, perhaps, to be expected, but it was hardly expected that he would, before he sat down, pay a generous tribute to Mr. Balfour as leader of the party in the Commons. The report, which is very meagre, says: "He rejoiced that they had so able a leader in the House of Commons as his right hon. friend Mr. Balfour. For his own part he intended to follow Mr. Balfour's leadership loyally and unhesitatingly, and he hoped that the party would do all in their power to defeat the bill." We need not say that this passage of Lord Randolph's speech was loudly cheered. The Times next day alluded to the part taken by Lord Randolph at the meeting in highly complimentary terms. It said:

Perhaps the most striking feature of the meeting was the seal it placed upon the *rapprochement* which has been going on between Lord Randolph Churchill and the leaders of the party. He received yesterday a cordial and a hearty welcome, to which he responded with an equally hearty declaration of loyalty to the party and determination to fight to the uttermost of his power under the leadership of Mr. Balfour. Both friends and foes will rejoice to see him take his old part in the proceedings of a House which is very appreciably duller in his absence; but the Unionist party will with more serious feelings welcome his reappearance as one of its champions. He has much of the happy audacity and fearlessness which have been characteristic of some of the greatest favorites of the English people and which go far to maintain the *moral* of a political army.

This coming from the Times, which is not given to indiscriminate laudation, is very high praise indeed.

A great sensation has been caused in English sporting circles by the inexplicable disappearance of the famous racer and winner of the Waterloo cup, Fullerton. The horse was stolen from the stable of Col. North at Eltham on Saturday.

BOORISH BEHAVIOR.

There is an impression which is pretty general that the French are an exceedingly polite people. It is believed that in all situations they do the right thing at the right time, that they have great consideration for the feelings of those with whom they have intercourse, and that in all situations they are careful to observe the proprieties of society. The turbulence often witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies and the incivility and not infrequently brutality with which the members of that Chamber address each other, have caused Canadians to suspect that Frenchmen, after all, are not models of politeness and that much of the polish for which they are celebrated is mere surface gloss. This impression is deepened on reading the reports of the trials of the Panama boodlers. According to our Anglo-Saxon ideas the utmost decorum should be observed in Courts of Justice, and lawyers, young and old, should be the first to show respect both for the position and the functions of the Judges. If a lawyer should presume, in a British Court of Justice, to make noisy and rude demonstrations of either approbation or dissent, he would be sternly rebuked by the Judge, and if he repeated the offence he would be placed in the custody of an officer of the law. Knowing this our readers will be somewhat surprised to read the following passage from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the New York Times:—

The court has been crowded with young barristers daily, and these, being avowedly Clericals and Monarchists, felt free to groan and boo at Radical witnesses, cheer every insult to the Republic and several times break up the session by their turbulent behavior.

We should like to see young lawyers attempt to jeer and insult a witness in a British Court of Justice, or to cheer or groan when a political allusion was made. The Court would properly regard the offensive demonstration as an insult to itself and promptly use its authority to punish the boorish offender; and the British public would heartily uphold the court in maintaining its dignity and in insisting on its being treated with due respect. They, however, it appears do things differently in France.

A SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT.

(Seattle Telegraph.)

Having been informed by excellent authority in regard to the personnel of the financial combination which has taken hold of the British Pacific railway project, we feel warranted in saying that the fact that this association of capitalists has interested itself in this road is one of the most significant and important events in the history of the Pacific Northwest. The great need of this coast is capital. Hitherto European capitalists have fought rather shy of anything in this part of the world. Their money has flowed out freely to Asia, Africa, South America and the Eastern States, but the Pacific Northwest has received only a comparatively small share of it. Here, however, is a project which involves the outlay of fully $20,000,000 directly on this coast, a matter of great importance of itself, not only to British Columbia, but to this state as well, and what is of greater importance to the whole Northwest, it means that the strongest combination of capital in the world will become directly interested in the development of this part of the continent. Millions of European capital cannot flow into British Columbia without the men who invest it becoming identified with the business of the whole coast. In order to fully appreciate what this means it is necessary to remember that we have here the only great unexploited field in North America, and that across the ocean lies Asia with its millions of people and its immeasurable commercial possibilities. We have been telling ourselves and the rest of the world that here is to be the seat of marvelous industrial development and the headquarters of a vast commerce. We have realized that the one thing needed was that the money accumulated in Europe and available at low rates of interest should become interested in our resources. The hour seems to be at hand when that long-desired result is likely to be reached, for nothing is more certain than that when European capitalists have once learned what opportunities there are here for profitable investment all the money that the Coast needs for the fullest development of the advantages of its natural wealth and geographical position will be forthcoming.

Our British Columbia neighbors are to be congratulated upon the fact that their public men have been sufficiently far-seeing to lay a foundation upon which a great industrial superstructure can be built. It rarely falls to the lot of political leaders to have the chance of doing what these gentlemen are in a position to do. Confident of the wealth of their Province and of what is certain to result from its development they have and are adopting a liberal policy towards those whom they are inviting to invest their millions and are showing that they themselves have faith in the promises which they have made, thereby giving the best possible guarantee of the trustworthiness of those promises. British Columbia has waited a long time for the day which is apparently at hand and her public men who shall bring this great project to a consummation will win for themselves lasting fame. The Province is exceedingly fortunate in being able to offer such inducements to capitalists.

But as we have already said, the advantage will not be to the neighbor Province alone. If it were the people of this state would take only a passive interest in it. But it is impossible to deny that the interest of the people of the Sound is of the most active kind. Perhaps it is because they realize so thoroughly what it means to have a great influx of capital and have learned by experience that one part of this coast cannot thrive without every other part receiving an impetus. There is indwelling in every man in this state an abiding faith in the future greatness of the coast and a confidence that when once capital begins to flow from Europe to the Pacific Northwest the tide will increase steadily and spread out into the hundreds of channels ready for it. Everything which tends to advertise the possibilities of this coast is a good thing for Washington.

Some of the French citizens of Victoria have taken up the statement of Rev. W. H. P. Arden, that "French people" are not to be compared with the "moral and athletic" Britons. They propose to select a team of Frenchmen and issue a "dif" to any team which can be selected from Mr. Arden's congregation.

HON. HUGH NELSON.

Particulars of the Death of British Columbia's Ex-Governor in London.

The "Canadian Gazette's" Tribute to the Memory of the Honored Dead.

The Canadian Gazette of March 9 gives the following particulars of the death in London of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia:

"We have to announce with much regret the death, at 6, Cedars Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W., last Friday, of the Hon. Hugh Nelson, late Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Mr. Nelson arrived in this country from British Columbia in the first week of December last, shortly after the expiry of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Gorman. He had not for some time enjoyed robust health, having suffered from Bright's disease, and when he arrived in England three months ago his friends felt concerned at his appearance, but concluded that it arose from the ill effects of the transatlantic voyage, and that rest and change of scene would bring about an improvement in his health. These hopes were not realized, and the hon. gentleman grew gradually worse, though hopes were still entertained of his recovery when he passed away last week. His remains were interred on Monday at Enstone, Oxfordshire, in the family vault of Viscount Dillon, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Nelson, both being daughters of Mr. J. B. Stanton, of the Canadian Civil Service at Ottawa.

"Mr. Nelson played an important part in the history of his adopted country. By birth he was an Irishman, a native of Larne, in county Antrim, Ulster, where he was born nearly sixty-three years ago. He left his native land when twenty-five years of age, attracted to the land of gold in the West, which was then filling the imagination of so many people in this country. He spent three years in California, and then found his way northward to British Columbia, where he became associated with the rapidly-developing lumber industry. Eight years after his arrival he became a member of the firm of Moody, Dietz and Nelson, lumber merchants, at Burrard Inlet, and his commercial activity was so well rewarded that he retired from business in 1882, at which time he had become vice-president and manager of the Moodyville Saw Mill company. For some time previously, Mr. Nelson had given part of his time and energies to the public affairs of the Province. He entered the British Columbia Legislature in 1870 as a representative of the city of New Westminster, and, upon the confederation of the Colony with the Dominion in 1871, he was returned to represent the same city in the Dominion House of Commons, and was re-elected by acclamation at the general election of 1872 when absent from the Province.

"During these years he took a leading part in the movement which happily ended in the extension of the Dominion to the Pacific coast. He felt convinced that the public life of the colony would be much healthier and its future much brighter as part of one vast British dominion, and when it was made clear that the Canadian people intended to deal justly with British Columbia in the matter of railway communication, and would make every effort to solidify the whole Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he made himself zealous in aiding the negotiations for the completion of the interprovincial highway, and Confederation found in him one of its warmest advocates. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the movement in British Columbia owed much to his influence, and in consideration of his services the Queen conferred upon him the title of Honorable for life. He happily lived to see more than fulfilled the expectations which led him to adopt this attitude.

"After service in the Dominion House of Commons he was, in 1879, called to the Dominion Senate, and was able, during the succeeding seven years, in his capacity of a Senator, to assist materially in furthering the interests of the Pacific section of the Dominion. It was while a member of the Senate that he took an active share in the representation of British Columbia at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, and received a diploma of honor in recognition of his services; indeed, he never failed to seize every opportunity to promote the interests of his adopted Province. When, therefore, in 1887, a vacancy arose in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province, in succession to the Hon. Clement F. Cornwall, the Governor-General rightly regarded Mr. Nelson as the most fitting occupant of the post.

"His tenure of office extended over the full term, and it says much for his capacities and his kindly tact in the handling of men and affairs that the Province experienced during his Lieutenant-Governorship a period of prosperity and development such as had not previously been known in its history. One especially interesting event was the visit of the Duke of Connaught on his way home from India, and the inauguration by His Royal Highness of the magnificent Jubilee Hospital which the citizens have erected in Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson also had the honor of entertaining Lord Stanley of Preston during his visit to the Pacific coast, and the generous hospitality always dispensed at Carey Castle by the late Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Nelson will long be remembered in the Province. It is a sad coincidence that two such prominent British Columbia statesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier should, within a few months, meet with their death while on visits of pleasure to this country, when it was hoped that they had years of useful service before them. Mrs. Nelson, who watched at the bedside of her late husband during his last illness, and who is now staying with her brother-in-law, Viscount Dillon, at Chelsea, will have the sincere sympathy of all friends of the Province in this country as well as in Canada."

NO BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH.

To the Editor:—I shall be obliged if you will give an oppositionist space for a few comments upon the stand taken by Mr. Cotton during the late discussion in the House upon the subject of the proposed Parliament buildings. Reading his speech of the 21st inst., I regretted the remembrance that among other votes which helped to elect him was mine, for I can now see that the spirit which animated him in uttering the sentiments he did was pitiful and unworthy. I can see a man who deplores the probability of so much money being expended because it is not to be spent where he wants it to be spent, and who, because of this, would readily belittle the borrowing power of the Province. I can see a man who, in his secret heart, shouts for joy that the bill came up, as it has furnished him with a long-desired pretext for taking issue with his late leader.

I can see a man, with ambition but without the ability that should accompany it, aspiring to be the leader of a party, and ready (like the elephant) to pull the man from his back to make for himself a firm foothold; and, not satisfied with the prospect of reigning in his stead, attributing to his leader that sectional feeling with which he himself is saturated—that sectionalism which stultifies all the thoughts, utterances and acts of public men who are imbued with it, rendering them unfit to be representatives. Well might the leader of the loyal Opposition exclaim: "Save me from my friends! Save me from those who, independent in the time of adversity, would gladly be with me in the hour of success!"

For my part I believe that if the work is going to be carried out at all it should be carried out effectually. I suppose anyone with vested interests at Cariboo or Chilcotin would like to see the capital at either of these places, and of course I (as well as Mr. Cotton) would like to see the capital removed to Vancouver. The only difference between us is that I admit it and he does not. I do not pretend that such buildings as proposed must not necessarily add to the stability and prosperity of any city wherein they are erected, but in objecting to their erection in Victoria I would state the true reason.

I do not think it compulsory for a city, or the representative of a city, to try to get everything there is to be had, when present and future are combining in the assurance that the prosperity which arises from natural and commercial advantages will inevitably be here. Vancouver is a fair and growing city, with a splendid outlook, and whose advancement is not dependent upon the crippling of other cities. But even should she ever require a special pleader, I think she will not look to such a man as Mr. Cotton. C. V.

Vancouver, March 28, 1893.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.

To the Editor:—Some three weeks ago I found a poor Japanese digging for clams on the foreshore outside the quarantine limits at Albert Head. He said he and his two companions had been ten weeks in quarantine, and, during the last fortnight, they had been kept so short of food that they had to hunt the shore for clams and seaweed. Shortly after a fresh consignment of Japs took up their abode at the quarantine station. The last week they have become a regular nuisance to the neighborhood; they have dug up the whole foreshore in search of clams, and yesterday a dozen of them carried off three sacks in my presence. They have also dug up all the available dandelion roots in the fields (for medicine, I presume), and my neighbor tells me they have cleaned him out of his turnips, and have generally foraged over the whole neighborhood.

These Japs, I was given to understand, were in quarantine. If so, it must be a ghastly joke to have them wandering around living on what they can pick up in the neighborhood. No doubt somebody is squandering the cash which was intended to keep these poor wretches while undergoing quarantine, a quarantine, however, which, ever since I can remember, has been the joke of the neighborhood, and, I suppose, of the city. I may mention also that since a fallen tree uprooted the only water spring on the quarantine grounds, the only local supply of water to be got was from a neighboring cattle pond, from which it is taken in buckets daily.

I am afraid if any large number of Orientals are placed in quarantine at Albert Head without a more efficient guard, we may be attacked by a starving herd of hungry men, who, having exhausted the clam beds, the sea weed and the wild roots, will next turn on the inhabited houses. I am looking to my guns in case of emergency.

In a conversation I had with one of those Japanese, I gathered that while in quarantine they are made to earn their food by packing and chopping firing for the use of the station, and are not paid for the same. I should like to know, sir, whether it is in accordance with the law of the land that those incarcerated in a place a good deal worse than a prison, for no fault of their own, are to be employed as slaves at the will of an official, who, apparently, because these men are strangers and unable to defend themselves, are to be imposed upon in this disgraceful manner. I believe, sir, it is contrary to the law of the land that Orientals are to be employed in Government work, even as hewers of wood and drawers of water. W. G. H. Ellison.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of Expenditure for the Year 1893-1894, Province of B. C.

Following are the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1893 1894, brought down to the Legislature last evening on message from the Lieut.-Governor. The total amount is $43,460:—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (SALARIES).

Provincial Secretary's Department—Inspector of Mines (additional to $110 voted) 12 months to 30th June, 1894, @ $15 per month, $180; Land Registry Office, Vancouver—One additional Clerk, Grade E, 12 months to 30th June, 1894, @ $90, $1 080; Asylum for the Insane—Matron (additional to $59 voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $10, $120; Inspector of Fruit Pests—Inspector (additional to $100 voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $20, $240; Bureau of Statistics—Deputy Commissioner (additional to $125 voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $25, $300. Total, $1,920.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (SALARIES).

Supreme and County Courts—Janitor for Law Courts (New Westminster) 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $600; Police and Gaols, Victoria—Warden (additional to $100 voted) 12 months, to 30th June, 1894 @ $10, $120; Police and Gaols, Nanaimo City—Messenger and caretaker (additional to $40 voted) 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $10, $120; 3rd Constable and Assistant Gaoler, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $60, $720; Police and Gaols, Nanaimo District—Constable, Englishman's River (occasional services), $300; Police and Gaols, Comox District—Constable, Alert Bay (additional to $70 voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, $10, $120. Total, $2,040.

CHARITIES.

Hospital at Union, Comox, $500.

EDUCATION.

New Westminster District—Seechelt, Teacher, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894 @ $50, $600; Seechelt, Incidental expenses, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, $40; South Aldergrove, Monitor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $40 $480; South Aldergrove, Incidental expenses, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, $40; Yale District—Ducks, Assistant Teacher, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, @ $50, $600; Ducks, Incidental expenses, 12 months, to 30th June, 1894, $40. Total, $1,800.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Gaol at Nanaimo (construction), $15,000; Court House, Chilliwack (construction), conditionally that the Municipality contributes $4,500, $1,500; Land Registry Office, Kamloops (construction and furniture), $3,000; Lock-up at Northfield, $500. Total, $20,000.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

New Westminster District (roads between South Vancouver and Vancouver City), in addition to $10,000 voted for general district purposes $3,000; East Kootenay District (additional to $12,000 voted) $1,000; Fort Steele Wagon Road, $1,500; Wild Horse Creek Road, $1,000; Kaslo Wagon Road, $5,000; Mount Benson Road, $1,500; Trail to mines, Alberni, $200. Total, $13,200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital, Vernon (aid toward construction), conditionally that residents contribute $2 000, $2,000; Naphtha steam launch for use of Provincial Police, $3,000. Total, $4,000.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE V. J. C.

The programme for the spring meeting at the Victoria Driving Park, under the management and direction of the Victoria Jockey Club, May 25, 26 and 27, has been decided upon, and presents few—and those few desirable—changes from the cards of former years. The money in the meeting is about as usual, $2,250, and the chief events in point of interest will be the Queen's Plate and the British Columbia handicap, the latter the first two-mile dash ever run in this province. In it it is hoped to have every race horse in the province, as the weights will be so arranged as to equalize the chances of all. Already several Queen's Platers are training at the park, and the track, now under the management of Mr. J. S. Bowker, is expected to be faster than in any previous year.

The rules of the Blood Horse Association, adopted 1887 with the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, will govern all events, and particulars, as well as entry blanks, can be obtained at any time from the Hon. Secretary, Victoria. Entries for the Queen's Plate close at noon on May 2, and all other entries at noon on Tuesday, May 23. The full card of races is published below:

April 1—Meet 2:30 p.m.; Cadboro Bay and Gordon Head.
April 3—Meet 2 p.m.; Prospect Lake.
April 15—Meet 2 p.m.; East Saanich Road to Prairie Tavern.
April 22—Meet 2 p.m.; Goldstream.
April 29—Meet 2:30 p.m.; Beacon Hill, club drill and short races.

FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

1. Trotting and Pacing—2:35 class; three heats in five. Purse $250.
2. Running—Half mile dash. Purse $100.
3. Queen's Plate—1½ mile dash. Purse $500 and cup.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

1. Trotting and Pacing—3-minute class; three in five. Purse $200.
2. Running—Three-quarter mile dash. Purse $150.
3. Running—Mile and repeat. Purse $250.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

1. Trotting and pacing; free-for-all; three in five; purse, $300.
2. Trotting and pacing; gentlemen's road horses that have never won public money; gentlemen drivers; purse, $100 or cup.
3. B. C. handicap; two-mile dash; horses owned in Province not less than six months prior to race; purse, $400.

Suggestions for club runs during May will be received by the Captain, Roderick N. Begg, up to April 22.

FOOTBALL.

WILL NOT COME TO CHICAGO.

London, March 25.—A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, at Oxford, declares that the proposition to send a football eleven and rowing eight to Chicago this year has fallen through.

GOOD FRIDAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

New Westminster, March 27—(Special)—On Good Friday two football matches will be played at Moody Square. In the morning the Junior Rugby team play the Victoria Juniors, and in the afternoon the Seniors play a return match with Nanaimo.

WHO ARE THE CHAMPIONS.

Vancouver, March 29—(Special)—There is a heated discussion between Vancouver and Westminster as to who are the champions this year. Westminster counts the Navy club in the series; Vancouver objects. With the Navy out the Vancouvers are champions; with the Navy in Nanaimo hold the championship.

CHESS.

CAMBRIDGE PLAYS OXFORD.

London, March 27.—The annual national chess match between the crack teams from the universities of Cambridge and Oxford opened to-day in the large hall of the British chess club. A large number of members of the aristocracy and of parliament, together with numerous representatives of science, art and the professions were among the spectators.

BILLIARDS.

THE HOTEL VICTORIA TOURNEY.

In the Hotel Victoria tournament last evening Devonshire beat Perry (260 to 170), and Steinfeldt defeated Poole by 35 points. To-night the final draw will be made.

THE WHEEL.

TO MORROW'S ROAD RACE.

The Racing committee of the Wanderers last evening practically decided that should the weather and the state of the roads prevent the carrying out of arrangements for to-morrow's road race to the Prairie Tavern and return, the event will be contested on the first favorable afternoon, probably Easter Monday. To hold a road race on the Beacon Hill track, as was proposed, would hardly do, racing—on a track containing none of the elements of road racing where discretion and hard work are particularly required, especially if in a handicap contest. There are now twelve entries for the race, which will be started at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, if weather permits, from the corner of Yates and Douglas streets. The cushion tires, of which there are but four entered, ridden by the Messrs. Hall, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Begg, secure twenty minutes advantage and all riders have been handicapped by merit; so that an even finish may be looked for. The start will be as below:

H. Hall, "Rudge," cushion, 2 o'clock.
L. W. Hall, "Rudge," cushion, 2 o'clock.
R. N. Begg, "Psycho," cushion, 2 o'clock.
J. R. Kerr, "pneu. Dia.," cushion, 2 o'clock.
Capt. H. R. Foot, "Ormond," pneumatic, 2:20 o'clock.
J. G. Miller, "Howe," pneumatic, 2:20 o'clock.
J. M. C. Reynard, "Singer," pneumatic, 2:20 o'clock.
T. W. Edwards, "Whitworth," pneumatic, 2:20 o'clock.
E. W. Bradley, "Rudge," (Model D.) pneumatic, 2:24 o'clock.
W. J. Jeffree, "Rudge," pneumatic, (scratch), 2:30 o'clock.
H. Tiedemann, "Whitworth," pneumatic, (scratch), 2:30 o'clock.
C. M. Page, "Ormond," pneumatic, (scratch), 2:30 o'clock.
Post entries are scratch.

TUG-OF-WAR.

VANCOUVER'S TOURNAMENT.

Vancouver, March 29.—(Special)—The English were again beaten in the International tug-of-war contest last night, this time by the Italians, in 25 minutes. The English team are woefully disappointing their friends. A desperate struggle took place between the French and Canadian teams, the latter finally winning in 57. The immense audience pitied both teams before the close, so exhausted yet so desperate did they look.

The results of the tournament so far are: The Scotch pulled the French in eight minutes; the English won from the Germans on a foul and declined to take further part; the Canadians pulled the Italians in five minutes; the Canadians and the Scotch won from the Germans by default; the Canadians pulled the French in 57½ minutes; and the Scotch pulled the Italians in fifty seconds. The French won from the Germans by default; and the Canadians pulled the English in thirty-nine minutes.

The Canadians and Scotch not having been beaten, the final tug-of-war between the two teams will be pulled to-morrow night. The bets are odds slightly in favor of Scotland. The final contest is the only topic of conversation in sporting circles.

Michaud, anchor for the French team, was formerly the strong man in Barnum's circus, and latterly of "C" battery; he has a lifting record of 2,542 pounds. The anchor of the English team stands 6 feet 5 inches, and is of 256 pounds weight. The anchor of the Canadian team stands 5 feet 5 inches and weighs 245 pounds.

THE GUN.

TO PRACTICE THE PROGRAMME.

The sixth shoot of the Union Gun Club for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal will open at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the afternoon the S.A.N.W. tournament programme events will be shot for practice.

TO MEET VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, March 29.—(Special)—The Burrard Gun Club have arranged a match with the Vancouver Gun Club for Friday afternoon.

Chief of Police McKinnon, of Hamilton, Ont., has been chosen manager for the World's Fair Scottish games and athletic contests.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

The only notable changes in the markets this week are in the meat line, the prices of which have advanced fully ten per cent. This upward movement is due to the stiffness of the United States market, which may be explained by the statement that at the close of business in this line in Chicago on February 28 last the stock of provisions was hardly one-half that held at the same time last year. There are no new fruits or vegetables on the market yet. Eggs are in good demand and the supply appears to be increasing. Following are the retail prices for the week:

Flour—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per con	25.00@30.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	1.75@2.00
Cabbage, per lb	2@4
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50@2.00
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, new, per lb	05
" Silver, per lb	3@3
Eggs, Island, per dozen	20@25
" Portland	25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	65 @ 75
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	25
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	10@18
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	30
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12@18
" (Smoked), "	5@10
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@10
Sturgeon	2@4
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked)	50
Fruits—Apples (any kind), per lb	2@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@30
Lemons, per doz	40@50

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, March 28.—(Special)—The report is published that a paper is to be established here by the Dominion Government, but it is very difficult to locate any responsible party who knows anything about the project.

The general store, post office and dwelling of J. S. Corrigan, at Whitemouth, were destroyed by fire this morning.

Ex-Mayor Pearson was married in Chicago on Friday afternoon to Miss Emma Schmidt, sister of Mrs. J. W. Spott, of this city.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, March 29.—(Special.)—About 200 settlers left on a special excursion train last night for the Northwest. There were two trains and forty cars of effects.

The unusual spectacle of a deaf and dumb lawyer appearing with a case in court has been witnessed at Osgoode Hall. The lawyer was Duncan McLaren, of Trenton. As the case progressed Mr. McLaren wrote out "pointers" for the two lawyers who addressed the court.

The date of the public reception to Dalton McCarthy has been fixed for April 12.

BIRTHS.

Goffin—At 74 Catherine street, Beacon Hill, on 23rd March, the wife of Mr. C. A. Goffin, of a son.

MARRIED.

Horel—Bat'man—At Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, on Thursday, 23rd inst., by Rev. B. Haslam, Church of England missionary on the island, James Henry Horel to Lucy Bateman, both of the island.

Freeman—Fletcher—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev Donald McRae, assisted by Rev. Alex. Fraser, Comox, on March 29th, Samuel Freeman, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Fletcher.

Levy—Fowler—In San Francisco, March 18, Lucien L. Levy, interpreter of the Courts of San Francisco, and Jessie M. Fowler, formerly of Victoria.

DIED.

Spotts—In this city, on the 29th instant, Charles Nelson Spotts, late of Lake District, a native of California aged 38 years.

Potts—On the 26th instant, Ellis Mable, infant child of Thomas C. and Melinda Potts, aged 10 months and 15 days.

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A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or overexertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Electric Meters for Nanaimo—A Tax Question—Active Work in the Mining Districts.

Rev. Mr. Hobson Reinstated—Right of Way Claimants Seize the Great Northern Line.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 29.—Bishop Sillitoe returned from the East to-day. The Hobson trouble has been arranged and Rev. Mr. Hobson returns as rector of Christ church.

Twenty-seven engineers on the Sumas side of the B. I. & F. V. R. have advanced several miles.

The proprietor of the butcher shop where the corned beef was purchased that poisoned the Mount Pleasant families, has been warned by the police not to sell any more.

Alex. Robertson has named his new hotel the Northern Pacific by consent of the Northern Pacific representatives.

D. Isaacs came nearly being the first Hebrew on record convicted on a charge of vagrancy. He had a close shave. He was run in for soliciting free drinks at the saloons.

Two boys, arrested for stealing clothes and hiding them in a house of ill repute, tand their trial on Thursday.

Mr. H. G. Shaw, late of Charlettetown, P. E. I., is opening a law office in the Whetham block.

The revival services in Zion church were largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Manson delivered impressive addresses.

The Princess street Methodist church will give a concert in aid of the choir fund on Good Friday.

Mr. S. A. McDowell was married yesterday to Miss Sarah Nichell, who arrived in the city from Ballymena, Ireland, on Sunday. Rev. G. R. Masdon officiated.

Mr. John Campbell, of Messrs. Corbould, Campbell & McColl, is convalescent after a long and serious illness.

The injury to Mr. Emanuel's hand from pistol shot is more serious than at first supposed.

Mr. Seymour, formerly of St. Catharines, has opened his new drug store on the corner of Hastings and Seymour streets. The interior appointments are of white oak and beveled plate glass, and mirrors abound wherever the observer turns.

Mr. Black, of the Bank of B.C., has a very interesting article in the People's Friend Magazine, London, Eng., descriptive of a ride down the Selkirks from Glacier to Canyon on the cowcatcher of an engine, in which Mr. Black was the chief actor. It is the author's first attempt in the professional world of literature, and it is a success.

The concert at the Sailors' Rest was very successful. The programme was provided by the Misses Bodwell, Miss Connon, Mrs. Buntzen, Messrs. Lavelle, Scott, Tyndell, and Browning, Miss Grace Reid and Capt. Marshall. Mr. Griffith was accompanist.

Evangelist Brown preached to a large congregation last evening on the Wild Man of Gadara.

Steamer Comox left this morning for the North.

S. S. Walla Walla is in port from San Francisco.

Steamer Rainbow leaves here for Comox to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Munn, the parents of Ald. Munn, Victoria, arrived by express to-day.

Some sailors induced three men to leave the ship Harry Morse at Moodyville. The captain of the Morse traced the men to the Union hotel and quietly returned to the ship with the runaways. There is no Sailors Union here, and the sailors as a body are not responsible for the trouble.

Ship Blairhoyle has arrived to load lumber for Australia.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 29.—The city terminus of the railway and traffic bridge which the Government is assisting was fixed to-day. It will be at the extreme east end of the pleasure grounds, and the station will be on Lytton Square. A caucus meeting of the Council was held this afternoon, at which the by-law and agreement with the railway company to be laid before the people were discussed.

Bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe returned home this afternoon from an extended trip through the Eastern provinces. His Lordship's trip was in the interests of the church of this diocese, and its success was entirely satisfactory.

The Brunette Saw Mills Co. have received word that the British bark George Thompson arrived at Sidney, New South Wales, on March 21, from Westminster. The Thompson had a rough trip, her bulwarks and stanchions being broken by heavy seas.

The long threatened tying up of the Great Northern line between Brownsville and South Westminster took place to-day. More than a year ago the price of the right-of-way through various properties had been settled, either by private arrangement or by arbitration; but the money has not been forthcoming. The repeated breaking of the promises made by the representatives of the Great Northern at last wearied the patience of the parties concerned, and the matter was carried into the courts, which decided in favor of the plaintiffs. On the 14th instant at the instance of L. P. Eckstein, acting on behalf of J. R. Foord, Hon. Justice Walkem issued a writ of possession for that portion of the railway line and right-of-way passing through the plaintiff's property, ten chains in all. Hon. H. Y. Thompson, solicitor for the railway, asked for further delay, and promised a settlement by Saturday last. The settlement never came, and to-day Mr. Eckstein applied to be put in possession of the property. This was finally done by the Sheriff. Mr. Eckstein took over a force of carpenters with him and a barricade was run up quickly at both ends of the property and the officers were left in possession with orders to watch the barricades day and night until further orders. Mr. Eckstein represents a number of claimants, and says they are determined now to fight the matter out to the bitter end. The incoming train this evening was obliged to stop at Liverpool, a mile and a half up the river, and send the passengers to the city by special steamer. There is a rumor that the company will abandon the South Westminster branch and make its terminus at Liverpool until the bridge is built.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 29.—Preparations are being made for a grand concert to be given in the Opera House, May 15, in aid of the building fund of the new Veronica Home.

The reopening of the Alexandra mine has been somewhat delayed owing to the lack of the necessary lumber, which is to be provided by the Shawnigan mill. It will be through in a few days and then work will be pushed ahead under the management of Mr. J. Dick.

A special meeting of the Miners and Mine Laborers Association is to be held shortly, to discuss the mine examination and the wages paid for that work.

Manager Stickles, of the Electric Light Works, has just received a large consignment of the Thompson recording Watt meters, which are to be installed in all houses where electric light is in use. These meters, for which a small monthly charge will be made, are expected to prove a source of economy both to the consumers and the light works.

Owing to the extra amount of expenditure caused by the changes in the School Act, the sum reported as available for street work, over $5,000, has been reduced to $2,000, of which, as previously stated, $1,000 has already been expended, so that there is at present but $1,000 in hand for street work, repairs and other contingencies. The question now is: How is the necessary money to be raised to carry on the needful work of the city? This question has been answered in various ways by the members of the civic council. Mayor Haslam proposes a tax on improvements; Ald. Hilbert advocates a bridge and watch rate; Ald. Craig thinks a fire insurance tax should be levied; Ald. Cocking, a versatile genius, suggests that money should be borrowed, that the "white elephant," Baker's rock crusher, should be sold, and that a dog tax be enforced; Ald. Ganner believes in raising the assessment tax, and Ald. Dobson holds similar views. Of the above propositions the Mayor's is most likely to be carried into effect, though not without a good deal of kicking on the part of those principally affected by an improvement tax.

The election of officers of Golden lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., resulted as follows: N.G., A. D. Williams; V. G., A. Mace; Sec'y, A. Thompson; Treasurer, H. Harold; Trustees, B. P. Edwards, A. McKenzie, J. Parkin. The instalment will take place next Tuesday.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

Work has been commenced on the Tiger claim on Coffee creek, half a mile from the lake at Ainsworth.

E. H. Hendsch, of Kaslo, is credited with having made arrangements to prospect the entire belt in the Lardeau and Duncan river countries. Good financial men are said to be behind the scheme.

The Pay Rock and O K claims have been sold to A. Aellmers, E. S. Graham and J. Z. Moore, of Spokane. The claims are situate on Carpenter creek, and are rated by the purchasers as high grade properties.

At the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines, 700 men are employed, at the High Ore 370, at the Green Mountain and Wake-up-Jim 210, and at the Mountain Consolidated mine, 420.

A. D. Coplen is back in West Kootenay. There is enough ground still unprospected in the Slocan for him, and he thinks there are still Freddie Lees to be found.

George W. Taylor, an architect lately from Fairhaven, and formerly of Vancouver, has come to locate at Nelson.

To David Bremner and T. G. Proctor belongs the credit of bringing the first boat of the season from Kaslo to Nelson. They rowed in open water, and hauled their craft over the ice.

Major Kuss, U. S. customs collector, says there is a tremendous quantity of freight at Northport awaiting shipment into the district. When the N. & F. S. is running to the boundary his office will be shifted to the line.

Rev. J. Martin, of Kaslo, brought down some $20 worth of gold which two men had washed out while prospecting for placer gold in the Duncan country.

Most encouraging reports continue to be brought down from the Hidden Treasure. On Sunday when the owners visited it the vein had been cross-cut for six feet, showing nice concentrating ore all the way. Some very nice specimens were brought down in peacock and gray copper. By the time the hanging wall is reached the Hidden Treasure will have one of the biggest showings on Toad Mountain. From calculations made before starting the tunnel, the vein should be sixteen feet wide. The indications are that a very rich streak will be found in the hanging wall. About a month ago the Hidden Treasure was sold for $1,500, now $30,000 could not buy it. The Hidden Treasure lies about 2,000 feet due west of the Silver King, which it parallels, and is the western extension of the Democrat, and is the second extension of the Goldendale. It is possible that it is the same lode which was shown up on the Goldendale last summer.

A pyritical smelter, with a capacity for 300 tons and a guaranteed supply of 100 tons daily, will be erected this summer at Northport, ready for winter use. The plan involves the building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway's first branch line, which is to be fifteen miles in length, running from Northport to the Le Roi mine. The Pyritical Smelting Company of San Francisco has recently built a smelter at Baker City, Oregon. The company required a guarantee of 100 tons of ore per day, having an average value of not less than $15 a ton above the cost of mining and transportation.

The owners of the Le Roi are able to furnish the required amount of ore, but first require a fixed charge on smelting from the company before making the guarantee. The smelting company will endeavor to make some arrangement with the owners of the Silver King to secure a contract for the smelting of their ore. They also expect to purchase considerable of the Trail creek product, and to use some galena from the Slocan to mix with these ores.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

J. J. Driscoll, at one time fuel agent on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific, has been in Nelson several days. He was with the syndicate that built the Calgary & Edmonton railway. He says the grade is completed on the eastern slope of the Rockies up to within a short distance of the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, and that thence down through Crow's Nest pass to Fort Steele the grade would be an easy one for a railway. The piece graded is fifty miles in length, but there remains a 35-mile gap between it and the end of the Calgary & Edmonton near Fort Macleod. He also says that, in his opinion, no work will be done there this year, but that the construction of the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay road is likely to be undertaken by the same syndicate—Messrs. Ross, McKenzie, and Mann.

This week M. S. Davys made several test assays of dry ore from claims on Crawford's creek, east side of Kootenay like. The returns were over 150 ounces in silver to the ton.

The crescent tunnel on the Hidden Treasure, a Toad mountain bonanza, in is the ledge eight feet, and Jim Fox says it will take another eight feet or more to get through it. The vein matter carries bunches of good ore, of the same character at that taken from the Dandy at the same depth. The Hidden Treasure is the second extension of the Iroquois, a ledge that runs parallel with and about 900 feet south of the Silver King ledge. The owners of the Hidden Treasure were all up on the ground on Sunday, and returned to Nelson strong in the belief that they had a good grip on the world.

News reached Kaslo on Saturday that the Lucky Mike claim on Twelve-mile Creek, on the Kaslo slope, had been sold in Spokane to Salt Lake parties for $12,000. Tommy Roadley passed through Nelson on Tuesday for Spokane to secure the cash and collateral. In the meantime, Mike Shick, the discoverer and heavy owner in the claim, remains at Kaslo, the envy of less fortunate prospectors, Mike having in one day made the delightful change from being an unknown toiler to the dizzy heights of the affluence which capital brings.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, March 28.—The residents of this community have to some degree been encouraged during the past week by a telegraphic dispatch from Ottawa, contained in one of the Coast papers, to the effect that the case of the Queen v. Farwell had been decided in favor of the plaintiff. This suit involves the question of ownership of the townsite of Revelstoke, the uncertainty about which has been the means of seriously preventing settlement and growth of the town. Hitherto it has been impossible to get a deed of land from the Dominion Government registered as the defendant in the suit had already secured registration of his claim to the land in question. As a result of this state of affairs, few purchasers could be found, as no security for possession could be obtained. The opinion seems to have been somewhat general that the outcome of the suit would be what has resulted.

The accompaniments of winter—snow and ice—still remain, but they are as surely giving way to the gentler influences of the spring and that ever-welcome guest, the sun. Already blue streaks can be seen on the snow covered surface of the Columbia, indicating that Nature is preparing the river highway for the traffic of the coming summer. Some impatient souls, while the ice was firm, tramped down the river to the lower mining country. Many others who have not found the spring as far advanced as they supposed it was before they arrived here, are preparing to travel down by row boat before the steamer service commences. Contemplating such an occurrence several local carpenters have constructed a number of stout boats which, helped by the rapid flow of the river, will soon bring their purchasers to the desired location.

It was earnestly hoped and as fully expected that the C.P.R. would run a branch line from Revelstoke down the bank of the Columbia to Arrow lake, where navigation throughout the year could be obtained to the vicinity of the Kootenay mining district; but a letter received in town from the general superintendent at Vancouver, indicates that although the Pacific officials are desirous of having such an extension, there have been no instructions for immediate construction.

Although the Presbyterians and Methodists have held service regularly during the winter, the Church of England people have not been so fortunate, having service only monthly. Arrangements have been completed, however, for a service once a fortnight. Rev. Mr. Young will take charge of the field.

J. W. Haskins, who is well known throughout the mining districts, has, with the return of spring, arrived in town after spending the winter on the coast. It is understood he has successfully negotiated his interests in several claims, and will spend the summer training on the Columbia for the aquatic contests at the World's Fair.

THE "NARONIC."

Letter Picked Up Purporting to Give Details of Her Being Wrecked.

The Ill-Fated Ship Went Down With All on Board in a Storm.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the Sun from Norfolk, Va., says that William Johnson, the winter watchman at Ocean View, Va., a summer resort near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, this afternoon picked up on the beach at that place a champagne bottle with several corks tied about its neck, and with a letter enclosed giving alleged information from a cattleman of the sinking of the White Star line steamship Naronic. The letter was dated

"Steamship Naronic, White Star Line, at Sea.

"3:10 a.m., February 19.

"To who picks this up: Report when you find this to our agents, if you do not hear of it before, that our ship is fast sinking beneath the waves, and it is such a storm that we can never live in the small boats. One boat has already gone with her human cargo below. God let all of us live through this. We were struck by an iceberg in a blinding snow storm and floated two hours. Now it is 3:30 a.m. by my watch and the ship is deck level with the sea. Report to the agents at Broadway, New York, M. Kersey & Co. Good bye all. JOHN OLSEN, Cattleman."

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

LONDON, March 29.—A special meeting was held at the Tabernacle church to-day to take steps toward deciding upon a permanent pastor. The principal candidates have been Rev. Arthur Pierson, of Philadelphia; Rev. James Spurgeon, brother and the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late pastor. The resignation of Rev. James Spurgeon from his temporary pastorate was accepted and the meeting passed by a large majority a resolution that Rev. Thomas Spurgeon be invited to officiate in the pulpit for one year, with a view to his becoming the permanent pastor of the congregation. Rev. Thomas Spurgeon will begin his duties in June.

INDIAN MURDER.

OLYMPIA, Wash, March 28.—Tenas Pete, a middle-aged Siwash, was found in the residence district at the west side of this city this morning with his head nearly severed from the body. Evidently he had lain there all night. Two Siwashes, arrested for drunkenness last night, are suspected of the crime. The dead Indian served a term in the penitentiary for killing a Siwash near Chehalis several years ago by cutting off his head and engrafting it on a fir stump.

Prominent Odd Fellow Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—E. D. Farnsworth, ex-Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of I.O.O.F. in the United States, died in this city to-day aged 75 years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill Discussed—Mr. Morley Admits There Are Objectionable Clauses.

Goschen Says It Is a No-Rent Manifesto—A Death Blow to Landlords.

LONDON, March 29.—An interesting discussion took place to-day in the House of Commons on the subject of the Evicted Tenants' bill, which embodies in substance the recommendation of the Evicted Tenant commission. The bill provides that a land commissioner should be appointed to settle disputes and, when arbitration failed, the commissioner should determine the terms on which the tenant might purchase the holding and liquidate the arrears of rent. Other clauses provide for assistance to the tenant in stocking his holding when he has a substantial interest therein and for meeting other contingencies regarding the property.

Mr. Patrick A. Hugh, Nationalist M.P. for North Leitrim, moved the second reading of the bill and supported the motion with an address setting forth the hardships which called for its enactment.

Mr. Thomas Lea, Liberal Unionist M.P. for South Londonderry, moved that the bill be rejected on the ground that, although expedient, it was unjust in its terms.

Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, admitted that there were objections to some of the clauses of the bill, but added that the Government acceded to the second reading.

Mr. T. Sexton, M.P. for North Kerry, expressed the opinion that the objections alluded to by Chief Secretary Morley could be disposed of when the bill would be under consideration in committee.

Right Hon. G. Goschen said that he regarded the bill as a no rent manifesto, and declared that if it passed it would be a death blow to landlords.

The debate was then adjourned.

The Speaker refused to accede to Mr. Sexton's request for the close of the debate on the evicted tenants. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, will ask Mr. Gladstone to allow another day for the continuation of the debate. In case Mr. Gladstone declines to grant this, the further discussion of the bill will be intentionally postponed.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

Japan Said to Have Covetous Designs on the Islands—Position of the U. S.

The Ex-Queen Reticent—Comments on the Attitude of Kaiulani—Volney Ashford.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—U.S. steamer Alliance arrived from Samoa this morning, having made the trip from Honolulu in eleven days. She brings the following advices:

P. C. Jones, Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government, has resigned, and T. C. Potter has been appointed his successor. A movement is on foot to form a political organization supporting the government, and assist in securing the annexation of the Islands to the United States.

The Provisional Government is strengthening its hands in every way in order to maintain the situation until such time as the United States shall complete measures for absorbing the Hawaiian Islands.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani stays secluded and refuses to see anyone, with the exception of persons who stand nearest to her. She declines to talk about the revolution further than to say that her entire interests are in the hands of Paul Neumann.

News of the visit of Princess Kaiulani to America and her written appeal to the people of the United States provoked amusement at Honolulu. The story is current that the Princess is engaged to marry the son of Davies, her guardian.

The Advertiser in a recent issue commented upon the fact that Paul Neumann has filed with the State department an account of the revolution and the causes which led up to it. It says: "It contains many suppressions, many garbled statements and many falsehoods, but we do not believe it contains enough of any of these things to pervert the minds of the American people."

H.M.S. Garnet sailed for Esquimalt, B.C., on March 15, and the Japanese training ship Kongo sailed for Yokohama the day following.

It is believed that Japan has designs upon the islands, a large number of her subjects being employed on the plantations. Chief Justice Judd, in speaking about the matter, observed that the captain of the Japanese cruiser Naniawa had called upon the Provisional Government, and said that if the United States abandoned its protectorate the Japanese would consider that no government existed in the islands and would raise their flag. The Japanese Government officials are said to be profiting through the labors of their subjects, and another thousand have left Japan for Hawaii.

Col. Volney Ashford, in correspondence with the United Press correspondent, said that Japan was a power not to be despised, and he was satisfied that the Naniawa would have made an effort to annex or establish a protectorate in the islands had she not been forestalled by Minister Stevens.

The bark Hesper has left Honolulu for San Francisco. This is the vessel on which the second mate was chopped to pieces by members of the crew, five of whom are here. Captain Sodergren, whose murder was contemplated, but who discovered the plot before he could be made a victim, will prosecute them on their arrival.

TRIBUTE TO CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The new special envoy of Costa Rica, Mr. Paralto, was formally presented to President Cleveland at the White House to-day by Secretary Gresham. In presenting his credentials he said:

"The people and the government of the Republic of Costa Rica have seen with the deepest joy the accession of your excellency to the chief magistracy of the United States of America. This great nation, in trusting you for the second time with the direction and custody of her interests and dignity, has given the highest proof of regard for your rightfulness and devotion to the public good. Costa Rica knows through her own experience how strong is your love for justice, and she will always remark with gratitude that to your wisdom and arbitrations she owes the final settlement of her boundary question with Nicaragua. She could not fail joining with the American people to rejoice and hail your return to the seal and succession of George Washington. The President of Costa Rica has honored me with the special commission to come, at this propitious juncture, to congratulate your excellency and to represent the republic near your government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to which the credentials I have the honor to place in your hands bear testimony."

President Cleveland replied as follows: "Mr. Minister: It has afforded me much pleasure to hear the greeting you offer me in the name of the people and Government of Costa Rica upon my elevation for the second time to the chief magistracy of the United States. The idea of friendship that joins two countries is applicable to their great desire of drawing their relations still closer in the future, and to that earnest desire the efforts of the government of the United States will be addressed."

PROJECTED OUTRAGE.

Preparations to Blow Up the Bawnmore on the Voyage From San Francisco.

An Infernal Machine and Large Quantity of Dynamite Discovered in Her Hold.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, March 29.—On the arrival of the British steamer Bawnmore from San Francisco this morning, Captain Whiteside reported having discovered a dastardly attempt to destroy the steamship and all on board. Yesterday morning Ship Carpenter Joransen told him that there was a small valise in the after end of the hold, and he did not how know it came there. He therefore thought it something suspicious. The Captain proceeded to investigate and found a small black valise placed on the platform planks adjoining the after peak bulkhead on the port side of the steamer. On top of the bag was a bundle of clothes. It was also found that a thin string, with a billiard ball attached, had been passed through a hole in the bulkhead and fastened to something inside the valise. The Captain immediately cut the string and then examined the bundle, in which he found an alarm clock with the bell top screwed off. Opening the valise he found one side apparently packed full of sticks of dynamite. Removing the top layers he discovered a cunningly contrived infernal machine composed of a baking powder box, a brass rat trap and a small six chambered revolver loaded with cartridges. The other side of the valise contained a long coil of fuse.

In the bag there were altogether thirty sticks of dynamite weighing twelve pounds. The machine was so arranged that on pulling the string attached to the spring of the rat-trap, the trap fell on the trigger of the revolver, or the result was obtained if the bag rolled over or moved. It was quite evident that it had been the intention of the individual who placed the devilish contrivance on board the Bawnmore to connect the clock with the fuse but he was probably disturbed before completing all his arrangements, as he had omitted to cock the trigger of the revolver.

The crew of the steamer Bawnmore consists of men kidnapped last January. It is believed the machine was placed on the vessel by Union men in revenge for the penalty McNally and others had to pay for the part they took in the kidnapping business.

The steamer Bawnmore left here for San Francisco on her last down trip on Friday, March 17, and arrived at her destination the following Wednesday. By Friday afternoon, March 24, her after hold had been emptied, and the following morning the steamer was ready for sea, sailing at 11 a.m. that day. The infernal machine must have been placed on the steamer between 4 p.m. on Friday and 11 o'clock the following morning.

CANADIAN NEWS.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

KINGSTON, March 29.—George Veley, aged forty, committed suicide at his home, near Sharbot lake, last night, by cutting his throat. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

PETERBORO, March 29.—James McComb, gents' furnishings, was burned out yesterday; Clarke & Gibbons, jewelers, also suffered. Total loss $5,000.

UXBRIDGE, March 29.—Godolphin, the ex-treasurer of Huntsville, who was brought back from England, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and embezzlement and was sentenced to three years at Kingston.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Yesterday, at a Liberal caucus held in this city, Hon. Mr. Laurier announced that a convention of the party representative of the different provinces of Canada would be held in this city on June 20, and a strong local committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The meeting is likely to be held in the Rideau rink.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 29.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company have presented handsome checks to the engineers and officers of the steamship Umbria in recognition of their skill in mending her broken shaft at sea and bringing her into port, last December. The subscription of the underwriters for the same purpose amounted to £1,200.

PARIS, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted an annual pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of Ernest Renan.

BERLIN, March 29.—The mining town of Kærnten, near Bleiberg, is burning. Two churches and sixty-five houses have been destroyed, and the fire is still spreading. Fifteen persons are known to have been in the flames and several others are missing.

THE "G. W. ELDER."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Contrary to expectations, the North American Navigation company did not succeed in chartering a steamship this morning to sail for Panama on April 1. It is said, however, that the Arago and Willamette have been put aside as unsatisfactory, and the company is now trying to engage the George W. Elder, which is owned by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. She is only 217 tons register and 1,275 net, being of about the same tonnage as the Mexico.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The French Treaty Not to Be Ratified This Session—Estimates Finished.

Parliament to Be Prorogued Saturday—Dalton McCarthy Has Missed His Last Chance.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 29.—It has been definitely decided that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday.

The estimates were finished at 1 o'clock this morning, and an hour was spent in advancing public bills. At the forenoon session to-morrow the House goes into concurrence on the estimates and the afternoon will be devoted to the furtherance of public measures from the Senate.

Evidently Dalton McCarthy has missed his last chance to bring up his amendment designed practically to abolish the French language and separate schools, as he failed to move it on going into supply, thinking the Government bill to amend the Northwest Territories' Act would be brought up to-day for a second reading. It is understood, however, the bill will be left over till next session and Mr. McCarthy will be a very vexed man when he finds this out. He will likely attempt to move an amendment in concurrence, but will be ruled out of order.

Parliament will not be asked to ratify the French Treaty this session, a telegram having been received from the Premier yesterday announcing that all parties will be satisfied to let it remain over till next session.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28.—The stamp tax on manufactured tobacco has been modified by the Treasury department to 20 cents a kilogram on the domestic product and 40 cents on the foreign product. On native snuff the tax is 25 cents a kilogram, and on foreign snuff 50 cents.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is reported that a contract for the sale of the New York Times has been drawn up and agreed to. The chief spirit in the buying syndicate is believed to be Charles R. Flint. It is understood that among the chief stockholders are President Woodward, of the Hanover National bank; President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and President Hyde, of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. Gilbert E. Jones and his sister represent the Jones, or controlling interest, which consists of sixty shares. The remainder is held by Henry Morgan and Mrs. Zabriskie. The real estate is retained by the Jones-Morgan interests, and the paper, with the franchise and plant, passes to the syndicate. It is understood the price is $950,000.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 28.—The case of the eight seamen of the American ship Empire, who allege that they were drunk at Vancouver and in that condition compelled to sign articles agreeing to go on the ship Empire before the mast for a trip to England, came up in the superior court yesterday. For the captain of the vessel it was argued that the State had no jurisdiction and that the writ should be dismissed. Judge Ballinger took the matter under advisement. Should the writ of *habeas corpus* be allowed, those who brought the sailors to this side may have to answer to the British Government for kidnapping foreign citizens from foreign territory.

SEATTLE, March 28.—The celebration of the completion of the Great Northern railway to Seattle will begin at St. Paul on June 7, 8 and 9. It will be a grand affair, and among the features will be labor and trades processions, a military parade, grand decoration and illumination, and on the third day there will be a banquet tendered to President Hill. The Loyal Legion of the United States holds its annual meeting there at the same time. This will be the first of a series of ovations to President Hill, which will be given him by the cities along the line of the Great Northern railway, and the climax of which will occur in this city in a two-days' celebration during the latter part of the month. On his tour Mr. Hill will be accompanied by some 300 capitalists, who will, he says, represent in their own persons a wealth of a thousand millions.

DENVER, Colo., March 27.—About three years ago Mrs. Helen C. Woods, a rich widow, employed a man calling himself B. F. Frane, but whose real name is Owens, to take a number of valuable horses from Denver to Los Animos. There he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the horses. He was soon released, however, and on his return to Denver he told Mrs. Woods that while he was in jail he overhead a conversation between two men who had been employed to kidnap Mrs. Woods' four-year old daughter, Millie, for the purpose of gaining possession of certain property in Pittsburg, Pa., to which she was sole heir. As Mrs. Woods has rich relatives in Pittsburg, she believed the stories, and gave Frane within a few months $12,000 to be used in frustrating the plot and getting possession of deeds and securities that were on deposit in a Cincinnati bank. After a short absence he returned and reported he had obtained the papers, but had killed two men in escaping, and that detectives were on his trail. He represented to her that she was also liable to be arrested as he was acting as her agent. Mrs. Woods gave him $3,000 to buy off the detectives. On February 22 last, Frane returned to Denver, and the next day he got from Mrs. Woods two drafts on Kountze Bros., of New York, one for $2,000 and the other for $3,000, and she has not seen him since. Mrs. Woods finally consulted a lawyer, who reported the matter to the police. A detective traced Frane to Lima, Ind., where all trace of him was lost.

OREGON'S "WRITE UP."

PORTLAND, March 29.—Gen. E. Yerger, representing himself as agent for Julian Hawthorne, who has written a history of Oregon, began suit against H. W. Scott, editor of the Oregonian, for $100,000 damages for libel. The publication complained of was made a year ago. Mr. Scott had been given a letter, endorsing Mr. Hawthorne as a scholar and literary man and capable of writing the much needed history of this State. Regarding literary work by Mr. Hawthorne nothing was said, but when it was learned that General Yerger was using Hawthorne's name and Mr. Scott's endorsement to obtain for the book pictures and biographical sketches of any one in the whole Northwest who would pay for them, the Oregonian took occasion to denounce the book as an advertising fake and withdrew all of the commendation its editors said of it in the letter possessed by General Yerger. More recently, the books being ready for delivery, many subscribers refused to receive them on the grounds that they had been deceived by Yerger's misrepresentations. A number of representative citizens, who had paid for biographical sketches, brought suit to recover the money, the whole amounting to about $10,000, whereupon General Yerger, blaming the Oregonian for it all, brought suit for libel. The Oregonian, speaking of the suit, will say: "The Oregonian was misled into an endorsement of the proposed work only because it supposed that the person who was named as the author would do nothing to discredit or diminish the lustre of a great ancestral name."

ARTON WANTED.

PARIS, March 29.—At the session yesterday of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the Panama scandal, Mr. Andrieux, chief of the Parisian police, offered, if the Government would place a special officer at his disposal, to arrest in a week M. Arton, the alleged go-between in a number of the bribery transactions. It was asserted that the Government was not at all anxious to have Arton arrested, but the Government to-day showed they really desired to have the man in custody, and M. Ribot notified M. Andrieux that his offer to arrest Arton had been accepted, and M. Clement, an experienced officer, had been detailed to assist him. Since the scandal was made public M. Arton has been reported to have been in many European capitals and smaller towns, where he is said to have spent money lavishly and with no apparent fear of his mode of life attracting attention to him and thus leading to his arrest. His whereabouts at present is not a matter of public knowledge.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 29.—Sir J. J. C. Abbott is on his way home. He is a passenger on board the Kaiser Wilhelm from Greenock to New York. This vessel has been out seven days and the ex-Premier is expected to be on this side by the last of the week.

Some fifteen C.P.R. conductors are in the city on business with the president and vice-president. They will interview Messrs. Van Horne and Shaughnessy to-morrow.

The two Sheppards and Hamilton, of the Place d'Armes Employment Agency, have pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy and fraud brought against them by the Government. Judge Taschereau said the prisoners had done wisely. The evidence was very black against them. He would advise them to change their methods of doing business, and then fined them $100 each, with the alternative of six months' hard labor. The two Sheppards paid their fines and were liberated.

L. G. Morin, jr., & Co., agents for the Consigners Oil Company, of Petrolea, have failed with liabilities of $17,000 and assets of $12,000.

PORT TOWNSEND.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 29.—(Special)—The Union sailors received a decided setback to-day by the failure of the case they attempted to make out against the ship Empire, which had secured a crew of non-union members from Victoria. They attempted to take the men away from the ship by a writ of habeas corpus on a charge of violation of the contract labor law. The case was tried in the Superior court, with the result as stated in yesterday's COLONIST, the court deciding it had no jurisdiction in the matter. An appeal was made immediately to the Government authorities at Washington, and Collector Wasson was instructed by telegraph to clear her for a British port. The Empire leaves for sea to-night.

Collector Wasson to-day rejected 30 out of 62 Chinamen who came over on the steamship Tacoma on her last voyage.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CHAMBERS.

PARIS, March 29.—The Budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies met to-day to consider the rejection by the Senate of several provisions of the Budget. One of the rejected items was a proposal for a piano tax of ten francs per instrument. After hearing much pacificatory advice from Premier Ribot and Finance Minister Tirard, the committee resolved, by a majority of three, to assert the rights of the Chamber of Deputies in financial matters and to return the Budget to the Senate without considering the Senate's amendments thereto. After this resolution had been passed Premier Ribot again counselled peace, and advised the committee to make a final effort to effect a compromise with the Senate.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 29.—(Special)—At Minnedosa, Lawyer Stomart's residence and contents were totally destroyed by fire, caused from a kitchen pipe which had been blown down. Loss about $5,000, partly insured.

An effort is being made by leading men in St. Vincent, Kittson county, Minn., to bring the contemplated extension of the Duluth and Winnipeg railway through the wheat belt of the Red river valley. It is understood a committee of leading citizens will wait upon President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., and submit facts to show that it will be to the mutual advantage of both the railway and the settlers in the valley to carry out the above project.

DREAD CHOLERA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is stated in an official report issued to-day that on an average 150 new cases of cholera and 50 deaths from the disease are reported every week in the Government of Podolia. An extensive trade is carried on between Podolia and Austrian Galicia, and also between Germany and Podolia.

VIENNA, March 29.—Cholera has appeared at Zalsoce, a market town in Galicia. Every attempt has been made by the town authorities to check the disease, but despite their efforts it is spreading. Three deaths from cholera have already occurred, and a number of new cases were reported to-day.

TORONTO, March 29.—The fourteen inch balk line championship of Canada was won to-day by Joseph Caperon, of Galt, Ont., who defeated Geo. Sutton, late of New York, by 194 points in 500. The game was played on a four and a half by nine table, and the stakes were $500 a side. Caperon's average was 6.66.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

A MEASURE OF JUSTICE.

We cannot say that we are surprised to learn that $100,000 has been set down in the additional supplementary estimates for public buildings in Victoria. The wonder rather is that this measure of justice was not done to this city long ago. When it is considered that British Columbia pays into the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars a year more than it would if it paid per capita only as much as the other provinces, it should not be thought surprising if it received something like its fair share of the appropriations for public buildings and other works.

We were quite sure that all that was needed to get fair play for this Province was to have its financial position with respect to the Dominion clearly and forcibly stated. We are glad to see that Colonel Prior has taken the proper way to put this Province in its true light before Parliament and the country. The most bigoted and the most sectional of Eastern politicians must have been ashamed to treat British Columbia in a scurvy manner and to continue to withhold from her what was clearly a great deal less than her due when he was once convinced that she has been all along paying so very much more than her fair share towards the maintenance of the Dominion Government. When he knew that for every dollar that the inhabitant of even the richest provinces east of the Rocky Mountains contributed to a Dominion public work, no matter where it was or what its nature, the inhabitant of British Columbia contributed more than *three*, he could not but be struck with the injustice and the meanness of refusing to give the Pacific Province what she needed, and what she ought to have had long ago. We have done what we could to open the eyes of the Government and the people of the East to the true condition of things, and it is needless to say that we are rejoiced to see that our labor has not been in vain.

NATIONAL GOOD FAITH.

An interesting question of international morality has been raised in the United States. It may be stated in this way: Is a nation justified in enacting a law which contravenes the provisions of a treaty made with a foreign power, without first formally abrogating that treaty? The question has reference to Chinese restriction. The United States Congress passed a law to restrict Chinese immigration which goes by the name of the Geary Act. This law takes from the Chinese privileges which were granted them by the treaty between the United States and China. The Chinese take the ground that the law is not binding on them, as it would in its operation violate the treaty under the terms of which they came to the United States, which treaty is still in force. We have not seen what answer the United States organs of public opinion make to this objection, other than that it is the will of Congress that the law, whatever its nature may be, or whatever effects it will produce, shall be put in force.

If the United States took this course with respect to a treaty made with France or Russia or Germany or Great Britain, it is easy to see what the result would be. The United States would be required to observe the treaty—to carry out its bargain, or take the consequences. China may not be able to take this stand, but it is evident that its Government, pagan though it be, has pretty clear ideas as to the moral obligation of a nation to keep its word. There are people who believe that no faith need be kept with the heathen Chinee, and that he must be got rid of as soon as he becomes troublesome, treaty or no treaty. But such a way of dealing with even a weak and distant nation may be followed by consequences that might be inconvenient if not unpleasant. The simple and the straightforward way of acting in such a case would be first to abrogate the treaty in due form, and then to take such action as the nation finding the Chinese troublesome should see fit.

We have been amused when reading some of the American papers to see how carefully they avoid the straight and plain road out of the Chinese difficulty.

THE INDIANS.

The annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs is to many Canadians a most interesting document. They want to know how the aboriginal population of the Dominion is getting on. Are, they ask, the Indians being civilized out of existence, or are they being kindly treated and carefully taught how to support themselves?

There can be no question that the Indians of the Dominion are being humanely and, on the whole, wisely treated by the Government of the Dominion, but whether they are not fated, in spite of all that can be done for them, to dwindle away and, within a measurable period, to disappear off the face of the earth as a people seems as yet to be an open question.

The North American Indian, on the whole, has not taken kindly to civilization. Even when he has not been persecuted and badly used he has not flourished. In the Maritime Provinces it is very evident that the Indians are a decaying people. They are there not ill-used. The white people of all races treat them with kindness and consideration, often, in fact, with an indulgence that does them a great deal more harm than good. The Government looks after them with much solicitude. But in spite of the kindness and the care of which the Indians are the objects, they are becoming fewer and fewer. The constitution of the Indians who have been some time in intimate contact with civilization evidently becomes delicate. They are an easy prey to disease. The death-rate among them in each generation seems to be increasingly great. It is said that in Ontario this degeneration has ceased and that the Indians are slightly increasing in numbers. On the plains of the great Northwest the aboriginal tribes appear to be dying out fast. They are but a remnant of what they were half a century ago.

On this side of the Rocky Mountains the native tribes take more kindly to civilization than do the Indians of any part of the East. They more readily adopt the customs of civilized men, and they seem to have but little aversion to steady, continuous exertion. Although less is done for them than for the Treaty Indians of the plains, they, as a people, appear to have advanced much further on the road to independence.

The question, how much ought the Government do for the Indians, is one which it seems very difficult to answer. Are they to be treated like children who are unable to think or act for themselves, and who are wholly unable, unless helped, to support themselves? If they are assisted, how can assistance be given so as to prevent their becoming a race of hereditary mendicants? It appears that both in Canada and the United States many Indian tribes look upon Government aid as their right, and its periodical distribution among them takes from them all stimulus to exertion and all desire to support themselves by their own labor.

This danger the Dominion Government is evidently endeavoring to avoid. It is trying to cultivate among the Indians of all the provinces habits of industry. It places them on reserves more or less favorably situated, gives them farming implements, cattle and seeds, and sends among them instructors in agriculture. It also establishes industrial schools for the young, both male and female. These institutions, we should think, are, if properly conducted, calculated to do a great deal of good. Those who are taught in time are likely to acquire some of the tastes of civilization, and they will also learn to work and to like work. An ambition to excel white men in some trades might be aroused in them, and they could be taught to take a pride in supporting themselves and in acquiring property.

There is a danger of the boys and girls who have attended these schools relapsing into the habits of their people after they leave school. We observe that inquiries have, very properly, been made as to what becomes of the pupils after they have gone back to their relatives. It is perhaps too soon to form conclusions that can be relied upon as to the influence of such education as the pupils of the industrial schools have received, on themselves and on the tribes to which they belong. We trust that all interested in the welfare of the Indians will be careful to observe how Indian students turn out and whether or not they help to elevate and refine those of their race with whom they come contact.

If the Indians are to be permanently benefited by the Government, it is evident that the improvement must begin with the rising generation. It is not to be expected that much can be done in the way of improving the old and the middle-aged, but the young Indian, like the young of all other races, is imitative, teachable, susceptible of acquiring good habits and elevated tastes and of being taught to avoid the evils which have been the bane of their race. There are nearly thirty-five thousand Indians in this Province. It will be a deep reproach to its civilized and Christianized inhabitants if contact with them does not improve their neighbors of the native races. The superior people should aid and elevate the inferior and not crush them out of existence.

LYNCHING.

The United States courts of justice are becoming notorious for their impotence in dealing with cases of murder. As a consequence of the frequent failure of the courts to punish the guilty the people take the law in their own hands and punish without trial those whom they believe to have committed heinous crimes.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York, speaking of the laxity of the administration of justice in the United States, said that there were 7,000 murders in the United States last year, that only 300 of the men accused of committing the crimes were punished with death, and that of these 200 were lynched. This appears to be almost incredible. Mr. Dixon gives the statistics of lynching in the Southern States during the last ten years. Here are his figures:

1882	67	1887	109
1883	95	1888	101
1884	83	1889	120
1885	136	1890	110
1886	95	1891	213

This is a fearful record; we do not think that any other country in the civilized world could make such a terrible showing. The habit of lawlessness is evidently growing on the American people. Individuals are becoming more and more ready to revenge their wrongs, real or fancied, with their own hands, and as the above table shows, lynchings in the South are becoming alarmingly frequent—and they are by no means unknown in the North and West. If crimes of violence in the United States do not become less frequent, and if greater respect is not shown to the law of the land, "government by the people and for the people" will not be long the kind of government that thoughtful, well-disposed men will be ambitious to secure.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Dr. George Dawson, on the 14th of the present month, read a paper on the Mineral Wealth of British Columbia at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, a copy of which has been sent us by mail. It would be difficult to find a man better qualified than Dr. Dawson to give an accurate and unbiassed account of the mineral wealth of British Columbia. He is, in the first place, a man of science, pure and simple. He looks at British Columbia from the standpoint of the geologist, and not from that of a miner or speculator. He is, besides, a man of high character, on whose lightest word the most implicit reliance may be placed. He is also a trained explorer and he has for fifteen years been engaged in the geological examination of this Province in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada. When expatiating upon the minerals of British Columbia, therefore, Dr. Dawson gave his hearers the results of long and close observation and of large and varied experience.

The paper is unpretentious in its style. Its author's object was evidently to put the greatest possible amount of information in the smallest possible space. After giving a short description of the Province and an outline of its early history, he goes on to tell his readers about the minerals of the Province, their discovery and their development. He informs them that coal was the first valuable mineral found in the province. It was discovered by Dr. Tolmie as early as 1835. In 1851 gold was discovered on Queen Charlotte Islands, and in 1857 some French half-breeds, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, found gold on the banks of the Thompson. Then came the rush of gold seekers to British Columbia. We are told of the placer mining on the Fraser and the Thompson, and of the rich finds at Cariboo. Dr. Dawson speaks of the theory which the miners formed. "The gold," he says, "found on the lower branches of the Fraser was what is known to miners as 'fine' gold, or gold in very small scales or dust, minutely divided. Further up coarser gold was obtained, and the miners very naturally jumped to the conclusion that somewhere still further up the great stream the source of all the gold should be found."

This theory, Dr. Dawson tells us further on, is incorrect. He says: "The 'heavy' or coarse gold, meaning by these miners' terms the gold which occurs in pellets or nuggets of some size, never travels far from its place of origin. It is from this point of view that it becomes important to note and record the localities in which rich alluvial deposits have been found, even when the working of these has been abandoned by the placer miner. Their existence points to that of neighboring deposits in the rock itself, which may confidently be looked for, and which are likely to constitute a greater and more permanent source of wealth than that afforded by their derived gold."

Before, however, these deposits can be worked it is necessary to have better means of communication than now exists. The placer miner, who did not require heavy machinery to do his work, might by means of pack horses carry his tools and provisions enough over rough trails to keep him alive while he collected enough of the precious metal to make a snug pile, but when the gold is in veins it cannot be taken from the rock in which it is embedded without heavy machinery, and then railways are indispensable. Dr. Dawson insists upon the necessity of roads to develop the mineral wealth of the Province, and deplores their absence, particularly in Cariboo. "Had the Canadian Pacific railway," he says, "in accordance with some surveys made for it, traversed, for instance, the Cariboo district, there can be no doubt that we should already have been able to note great developments there." Before, then, gold mining reaches its second stage in this Province railways must be built to the gold-bearing districts. "It was," says Dr. Dawson, "necessary that railways should be constructed to carry machinery and carry ores, as well as to bring to the metalliferous districts men who would not face the hardships of pioneer travel in the mountains, but who are in a position to embark the necessary capital in promising enterprises."

Dr. Dawson has formed a high opinion of the coal found on Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and in some parts of the Mainland. It is of all varieties. Bituminous coal of an excellent quality is found in Wellington, Nanaimo and Comox on Vancouver Island, and in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass on the Mainland. There are deposits of anthracite on Queen Charlotte's Island and at Banff. Lignite, too, is found in different parts of the Mainland. "The coals of British Columbia may, in fact, be said to represent, in regard to quality and composition, every stage from hard and smokeless fuels, such as anthracite, to lignites and brown coals like those of Saxony and Bohemia."

Dr. Dawson has placed a very high estimate on the capabilities of the Kootenay country. He does not go into raptures over it. His tone is that of studied moderation, but it is evident that he believes that it has a bright future before it. After speaking of the discovery of the Toad Mountain Mine and the Silver King, and describing the development that has been going on there during the last five years, he says:

"So far as they have yet been examined or opened up the metalliferous deposits of this Kootenay district give every evidence of exceptional value. They consist chiefly of argentiferous galena yielding silver to the value of from $40 or $50 to several hundred dollars to the ton. Nelson Hot Springs, Kaslo, Illecillewaet and Golden are at present the principal recognized centres in the new district, but it would be rash to attempt to indicate its ultimate limits." He speaks of the causes that have retarded the development of the country, the chief of which is the want of facilities of transport, and goes on to say: "Such circumstances which have unfortunately for the last five years retarded the development of the Kootenay country are now happily passing away; and there can be no reasonable doubt that in the next year or two this country will establish its place as one of the most important, not only in British Columbia but in North America as a whole."

Dr. Dawson has a high opinion of the northern parts of the Province and considers that they have peculiar advantages which will be of importance whenever mining operations have been actually set on foot.

The paper is from beginning to end an excellent one and we are greatly mistaken if it will not do much to make the resources of British Columbia better known in Great Britain and more highly valued than they have been heretofore.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The New York Herald does not give an accurate account of the questions which the Behring Sea arbitrators have to consider. According to it they have nothing to do but to decide whether or not the United States owns the seals which first see the light on the Pribyloff islands, and can claim them, no matter in which part of the ocean they may wander. This is only one of the questions which the arbitrators have to consider and decide upon. There are four others which, until very lately, were considered by the Americans of paramount importance. It was not because the United States claim to own the seals in Behring sea that British vessels were seized in that sea a hundred miles from land. It was because the United States claimed exclusive jurisdiction over that sea. When asked on what that claim was founded, they replied that they bought it from Russia when they bought the territory of Alaska. The Russians, they said, claimed Behring Sea as their own and exercised rights of sovereignty over it, and that sovereignty of the sea was, so to speak, the tail that went with the Alaskan hide. The quantity of paper that was spoiled in the attempt to substantiate that claim and the amount of eloquence expended are wonderful to contemplate, and now we are as good as told by the Americans themselves that it was all the purest and emptiest kind of bluff, not worth the serious consideration of sensible men.

The five points which the Behring Sea arbitrators are appointed to consider have been summarised as follows: "What exclusive claims did Russia formerly assert? Did Great Britain concede these claims? Did the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 affect them? Did the United States become possessed of such rights over Behring Sea as existed at the cession of Alaska in 1867? What rights, if any, belong to the United States beyond the three-mile limit over fur seals frequenting United States islands in the Sea?" It was not until the controversy was nearly over that anything was heard respecting the ownership of the seals and then it was considered by the Americans themselves as too absurd to be entertained. But now it is put forward as the sole claim made by the United States. This is about the worst back-down that we remember to have seen. But we find it hard to believe that the United States authorities look upon the questions referred to the arbitrators in the same light as the New York Herald or its correspondent does. They have not drawn their pens through four of the questions to be arbitrated upon and left only the fifth or least reasonable one for consideration.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The discussion in the Imperial Parliament on Mr. Balfour's want of confidence motion turned upon the question whether Ireland has not since the accession of the present Government to power begun to relapse into lawlessness. Mr. Balfour and those who spoke on his side maintained that the law is openly disregarded in Ireland with impunity, and that the Government does not make any serious attempt to maintain its supremacy; that, in fact, the course it pursues is calculated rather to encourage the violators of law than to compel them to obey it. That the complaints of the Conservatives were not by any means groundless may be seen from the following remarks made by Mr. Justice O'Brien at the conclusion of the County Clare Assizes:

I refrained from making any allusion to certain matters dealing with the administration of the law in this county when speaking to the grand jury because I did not wish in any degree to anticipate what might happen, or be supposed to wish to influence the result of the legal proceedings here; but I consider it my duty now to draw the attention of those who are charged with the maintenance of the law and the preservation of life and property and all civil society to the result of the present Assizes, which is, that no kind of security any longer exists for property, for the person, or life, so far as it depends on the law in the County of Clare. Seven cases have been tried before me, representing an infinitesimal part of the crime that had been committed, and with the uniform result that the law has entirely failed to bring the offenders to justice, in spite of every means, vigilance and care and zeal could use to attain that result. Every kind of argument and appeal has been made to the jurors, made with zeal and earnestness by the Court itself, to their reason, to their conscience, to their sense of self-respect, and of the common interests of the whole community, to their sense of moral obligations—if such a thing remains—without the least result. I do not know myself what is really the cause of, or what has led to, that state of things. I could hardly suppose the population of this county, or the class from which jurors are taken, are devoid altogether of moral sense, of integrity or propriety—and they are certainly not devoid of intelligence—as an explanation of what happened; and I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion that it is owing to a certain system of intimidation influencing every single relation in the whole framework of society in this county, and directed to defeat the administration of the law. It has reached the jury-box, it has reached the witness-box, it has reached this Court, and here with open audacity the machinery for the objects of false evidence has been exhibited in my own presence; and I understand, and I have reason to know, that even outside means are in use to defeat the result of the law. Even when the law has succeeded, means have been taken by arrangement and by organization for the payment of fines inflicted for violation of the law, to prevent the success attending it. In mercy to the jury themselves, to those men who, as I have seen in this court, stand between terrorism and their consciences—although they have exhibited to their humiliation their violation of their duty and of their oaths—in mercy, then, to that class, and for the sake of the security of property and life in this county, which are not any longer secure, some means must be found, and, I trust will be found, to remove the administration of the criminal law entirely out of this county.

Matters have come to a pretty bad pass when a judge on the bench feels constrained to declare that "no kind of security any longer exists for property, for person or for life as far as it depends on the law in the County Clare." It is to be hoped that there are not many counties in Ireland in this frightful condition.

COMPLETELY AT SEA.

The San Francisco Chronicle is finely qualified to instruct the public on the Behring Sea question. It believes that the sealing vessels which have already secured sealskins have done their hunting in Behring Sea. Commenting on what it calls the poaching already done this spring, it says:

If the Government purposes protecting the fur seals against poachers it must accommodate its movements to those of the poachers instead of being governed by the almanac or calendar. The important question is not what month it is, but whether the sealing vessels are in Behring Sea and at work. If so, they should be stopped, for the revenue vessels can certainly go wherever the sealers can.

The Chronicle ought to know that not one of the sealing vessels has been within hundreds of miles of Behring Sea, and that if that sea from one side to the other was patrolled by American and British cruisers, they would not find a single British sealing schooner. This no doubt will be the case all summer. The sealers as long as the *modus vivendi* is in operation will give that sea a very wide berth. It is evident that the Chronicle has a great deal to learn about the sealing question.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Coffeyville, March 28.—A bank robbery, partaking of the daring shown at the famous Coffeyville affair of last October, in which several occupants lost their lives, was enacted at Caney yesterday afternoon. The only thing missing to make it more closely resemble the robbery in which the Daltons took a part was that nobody was hurt. The bandits got $4,000 and have a good start on their pursuers, and perhaps will never be captured. Caney is a small town eight miles south of here and very close to the Indian territory. The bank robbed was the Caney Valley, the only one in town.

At 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon two men, who were recognized as the notorious Henry Starr, an escaped convict, and a man named Newcomb, entered the bank unmasked and levelling their weapons at the cashier and the other employes, four in all, demanded all the money on hand. Without any ado the employes complied with the stern request, and before five minutes had elapsed from the time the bandits entered the place they were in possession of all the bank's cash, about $4,000. Nobody but the bank's employes were in the place, and as no one on the outside had noticed anything out of the way in their conduct, the bandits had nothing especially to fear.

Coolly placing the money in bags which they had provided themselves with, and warning the bankers that they would meet instant death should they attempt to make an outcry, the men backed out of the bank. On reaching the door, which was on the main street and before which the usual number of people were passing, the men hurried to their horses, which had been hitched in front, and were soon on their way at a rapid rate toward the Indian territory.

Nobody had particularly noticed even their strange action as they made for their horses and drove off, and it was some time before the bank employes recovered sufficiently from their fright to make an alarm. The fleeing men had plenty of time in which to get in a good start on any pursuers. When the alarm was finally given, the news of the daring robbery spread rapidly and a posse of citizens were quickly organized, and started in hot pursuit. Before the start could be made, however, the robbers had secured an advantage of fully thirty minutes, and it now seems improbable that they can be caught up with.

The bank was soon surrounded and the still frightened bank officials were too overcome to accurately state their loss, further than that everything in sight in the money line had been secured by the visitors. This will easily reach $4,000, and perhaps more. Henry Starr is one of the notorious Dalton gang, and only recently escaped from jail, where he was imprisoned for complicity in the Coffeyville robbery in October last. The officers in this part of the country have been in constant search for him lately, but could find no trace of his whereabouts, though they felt confident that he would soon be at his old game and thus give them a new clue. Newcomb is also a notorious criminal, having figured in several misdeeds in the Indian territory and contiguous country.

San Francisco, March 27.—Having received information that the Chinese are preparing to offer forcible resistance in case an attempt is made to enforce the Geary law, Jno. C. Quinn, collector of Internal Revenue in this city, to whom power is delegated by the Government to carry out the provisions of the new law, has sent to Washington certain recommendations and plans. In brief they are to form a cordon of guards around Chinatown and to arrange for confining on Mare Island until deported all the Chinese arrested. The Chinese deny indignantly and vehemently the assertion that they ever even thought of offering forcible resistance to the law, and say that in case the courts afford them no relief the Chinamen will go home peacably at the expense of the United States, and will as peacefully submit to arrest and imprisonment on Mare Island, or any other restrictions that may be placed upon them.

THE CITY.

The Bill Nye Primer.

School circles are somewhat stirred up over the rumored intention of Mr. Hayward of the School Board to introduce the funny "Bill Nye Primer" into Victoria's institutions of learning

Mr. Wilkinson's Big Family.

There was a sociable reunion of the members and friends of the James Bay Methodist church at the home of Mrs. Tufts, on Quebec street, last evening, and those who were there will insist on a repetition of the entertainment. The evening was spent very pleasantly, with music, games and social conversation.

Foresters Officers Appointed.

J. H. Falconer yesterday received a letter from the Supreme Chief Ranger at Toronto stating that he had been appointed Court Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger, and Dr. L. M. McKechnie Court Physician in this city. The letter also announces that Court Columbia, which has only lately been established, must change its name, as there is another court of that name already in existence.

Robbed the Parsonage.

Victoria evidently possesses for the time being a burglar as cool as the Portland gentleman who entered a real estate office when the owner was out and inquired of the office boy, "Is that the stove?" It certainly was a stove, and the boy agreed that it was. The burglar thereupon put out the fire and removed the stove. Victoria's burglar entered Rev. Mr. Watson's residence while he was preaching his evening sermon at the Metropolitan church, and proceeded to the nursery where the children were asleep. One of them awoke, seeing a man in the room, and naturally inquired:

"Is that you, papa?"

"Yes, my lad," was the quiet reply. "Now, go to sleep like a good boy."

His burglarship then proceeded downstairs and ransacked drawers, etc., from which he secured a gold watch, two rings, a gold nugget and several other trinkets, valued in all at a little more than $100.

Testing a Tester.

Mrs. C. Cornelius, who announces herself as a "Business, Test and Developing Medium," gave a lecture on Spiritualism in the Philharmonic hall last night. At the conclusion of her remarks she invited those present to bring forward articles for tests. A number of trinkets were laid on the rail, taken up one by one and readings given on them. Most of the audience were interested and amused at the "readings." In several cases the lady came sufficiently near the origin of the articles to cause the owners to nod assent to her questions. A Colonist reporter submitted an envelope in which was some blank paper. The lady took it in hand, and a strong shudder came over her as the spirits got in their work, and she began:

"In this," said she, "I see three questions. To the first I would say, No; to the second, I am doubtful; and the third will soon lead you where this letter is going. You will soon sell out in Victoria and go to another place, about 200 miles away."

The blank paper was exhibited, and the owner modestly explained that if he should sell out he would still have to depend on a pass to get off the island. The medium good naturedly joined in the laugh which followed. Some of the tests met with an affirmative answer, and the medium would say "Put that down, Mr. Reporter," but as many or more received a "positive negative," all the guesses being wrong, in which case the reporter was forgotten. The crowd was a good natured one, and rather disposed to enjoy what was a fair exhibition of something sufficiently clever to make its nature of little matter to them.

The Closing Week of Lent.

How many people know how to determine the date of the movable feast called Easter? The date depends upon the moon, and can therefore take a considerable range. Easter occurs on the Sunday after the first full moon following the vernal equinox, or March 21. Easter Sunday in 1892 was April 17, and next year it will fall on March 25. The fact that the date of Easter is regulated by the moon points clearly to the heathen origin of the feast. Eostre was the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, and the old Germans rejoiced over her coming; just as at Christmas, or Yuletide, they celebrated the triumph of the sun over the long days of winter. Christianity took the old heathen festivals and wove Bible stories about them. So on Christmas day the legend says that Christ, not the new year, was born; on Easter day Christ, not the spring, rose from the grave. Christmas and Easter are celebrated by Christian and agnostic alike. This is the holy week. It has been celebrated since the third century, and Maunday Thursday and Holy Saturday are referred to by the earliest Christian writers. Good Friday grew out of the Jewish feast of the Passover. The day is a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and most of the countries of Europe. Good Friday is observed in memory of the passion of the Saviour, and on Easter the people rejoice over the resurrection. In America the women are all busy getting their spring bonnets and dresses ready, but in Roman Catholic countries holy week is the gloomiest season of the year. No carriages are driven through the streets; the bells and organs are silent, and in every possible way it is sought to deepen the impression of a profound and universal grief.—Post-Intelligencer.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

W. J. Corcoran, the Buffalo artist whose "Disowned" is to be hung in the New York State building at the World's Fair, spent Monday and yesterday in Victoria, coming in on Sunday evening and leaving for Vancouver this morning. He was not able to appreciate Victoria's scenic beauties, owing to the bad weather, a circumstance which he greatly regrets.

"I had heard so much about Victoria's attractions from brother artists," he said yesterday, "that I was certainly annoyed at the persistent rain, although I have not the ability of the landscape artist. I am not sufficiently in touch with Madame Nature to interpret on canvas the grandeur of mountains or sea—but I have a friend who is. Mr. Moran, of Minneapolis, tells me that he intends spending all this summer in British Columbia, putting himself under the guidance of one of your local men—and I understand you have one or two landscape artists of promise here—and going where he commands."

"The delightful coolness of some people is refreshing," observed a guest in the Driard reading-room, last evening. He was reading a Vancouver paper, and held it up as he spoke, pointing to a birth notice, at the end of which was the modest request, "London (Eng.) papers please copy."

"And here's another, continued the philosopher, producing a copy of Glasgow's greatest daily, 'English and American papers please copy.' There's absolutely no limit to their cheek. Just because it's a boy and to be a happy father is envied, all the world is anxiously waiting to hear the news! I wonder if John Smith when 'the boy' gets a little older and he has time to think, will give a moment's consideration to the magnitude of his apparently simple request—'English and American papers please copy.'"

W. B. Cochrane, of Vernon, came in from the Okanagan country last night. He reports that section as being in a flourishing condition.

"Navigation," said he, "is not yet open on Okanagan lake and I had to travel on the snow. Everyone has faith that the Fairview mines will pan out well. There is considerable building going on in the town; Judge Spinks, for one, is erecting a $10,000 dwelling, and the Hudson's Bay Company have begun excavating for a large brick store. We expect to have a large number of people our way this summer."

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The British bark Mary Lowe, Capt. William Robertson, reached Esquimalt in tow of the American tug Discovery yesterday morning, completing a voyage of 170 days from Liverpool. She brings 1,300 tons of general cargo, all of which, except 130 tons of naval stores, is for Victoria. The bulk of the cargo is composed of tin plate for the salmon canneries, which was being anxiously looked for. While on the Atlantic the vessel had nothing but light and variable winds, but after rounding the Horn, she encountered a number of heavy northerly gales which considerably detained her. Capt. Robertson says the vessel ploughed her way through the bad weather splendidly, and is certainly none the worse for her ill-usage. A number of British and foreign vessels were spoken but none were destined for British Columbia. As soon as she discharges her naval stores the Lowe will come around to the inner harbor and, after unloading all freight, proceed to Vancouver, where she will load lumber for the West Coast of South America.

SAFE IN PORT.

The tug Alert towed the J. R. McDonald hulk into harbor, yesterday afternoon, and anchored her close to shore near Jones' boat house. The vessel has been burned to the waters' edge astern, but appears to be little damaged forward. Her two masts remain in place, but all the sails have been destroyed. On deck are two steam winches unmoved. The engines also remain in position, and, although slightly damaged, can, it is thought, be made use of again. The propeller, too, is in its proper place. The vessel was raised by Capt. Charles E. Clarke with the assistance of the rest of the Alert's crew and Mr. J. McHardy, the submarine diver. Although badly burned at the stern, her machinery and the rest of the hull are in good order.

THE DISCOVERY FINED.

Collector Milne yesterday imposed a fine of $300 against the American tug Discovery, Captain Grant. The offence committed by the Discovery was that of unlawfully taking goods—two organs, a Brussels carpet, three barrels of whiskey, a brass cannon, and "several other articles too numerous to mention"—from the wreck of the steamer Michigan on January 23 last. The fine, Collector Milne says, is one of the smallest that could be imposed under such circumstances, but it will probably teach the masters of American vessels a lesson. The tug had brought the bark Mary Lowe into port yesterday morning, and was obliged to remain here until the fine was paid, late in the evening.

AN ADDITION TO THE FLEET.

A Westminster telegram to the Colonist of last evening says: "Alex. Watson, the well known shipbuilder of Victoria, is in town, making arrangements for the immediate construction of a new vessel for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., which will run on the South Arm. The vessell will be built on the ways at Sapperton, the Brunette Sawmill company having the contract to supply the lumber. The dimensions of the steamer will be: Length over all, 122 feet; beam, 24 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches. The contract calls for the hull of the new craft to be afloat in thirty days.

A LUMBER SHIP IMMENSE.

The large four-masted steel ship John Ena, 2,568 tons, Captain C. Schnauer, which is under charter to Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., to load lumber at Cowichan for Australia, arrived in the Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday morning. The John Ena is the largest vessel of her kind that has ever visited British Columbia, and is expected to carry 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

JOINED THE PLEASURE FLEET.

The little Nanaimo steamer Esperanza towed the sloop Oscar down from the Black Diamond city yesterday. The Oscar is a staunch looking little nine-tonner, which formerly belonged to the Nanaimo pilots. She is now, however, owned by a Victorian, who traded off the sloop Myrtle for her and whose intention is, it is understood, to fit her up for a pleasure boat.

TO LOAD LUMBER.

The ship Blairhoyle, the third sailing vessel towed into Royal Roads from sea by American tugboats within the past few days, arrived in from San Francisco in ballast yesterday morning, having been brought in from the Cape by the tug Discovery. She is destined for Vancouver, where she will load lumber for Australia.

OFF FOR THE NORTH.

Steamer Princess Louise, in command of Captain Roberts, formerly master of the steamer Maude, sailed for Northern ports, via Vancouver and Nanaimo, last evening. She had a small freight and only a few passengers, among whom was Mr. L. H. Hall, M.P.P., of the Hudson's Bay Co.

THE GRANDHOLM CHARTERED.

The British steamer Grandholm, which has been engaged lately in the coal carrying trade between Nanaimo and San Francisco, has been chartered to run temporarily on the new Hawaiian Islands route from Portland, Victoria and Sound ports.

ONCE AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Steamer Maude was launched from Turpel's ways on Sunday afternoon and proceeded to Nanaimo for coal last evening, Capt. Nickerson, of the Thistle, in command. The Maude is now staunch as ever.

San Francisco, March 28.—This morning in the United States District Court, D. O'Brien, who was charged with smuggling Chinese into the United States, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. O'Brien was one of the crew of the smuggling steam schooner Olsen. He will be sentenced on the 29th inst.

THE CITY.

The New Health Board.

Messrs. L. B. Hastings, Frank A. Bartlett and R. C. Hill, all of Port Townsend, have been named by Governor McGraw as members of the new Puget Sound Board of Health.

Law Society Benchers.

Following are the benchers of the Law society for the ensuing year: Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., D. M. Eberts, Q.C., L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., E. A. Jenns, Charles Wilson, J. S. Yates and Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C.

Williams' Head Quarantine.

It was announced yesterday upon good authority that Mr. James Leamy, of Westminster, had secured the contract for the necessary wharf at Williams' Head for the Dominion quarantine buildings. Work on the wharf, as well as on the detention buildings, will be commenced almost immediately.

The Militia.

No. 2 Battery drills this evening at the Market hall, and No. 3 will drill to-morrow. The order for the parade on Good Friday has been issued, and the muster will be in field day order (without great coats). No 4 will represent the defending party, while No. 2 and 3 will try to dislodge them. There is some talk of making McNeil's point the scene of operations.

Officers Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia, held at the Provincial Museum last evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mr. Ashdown Green, president; Dr. Hasell and Mr. James Deans, vice-presidents; Dr. Newcombe, hon. secretary and tressurer; O. C. Hastings, librarian; G. A. McTavish, C. de B. Green and W. Danby, committee.

No Verdict Rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall on the remains of the two Chinamen who were found dead at the home of Mr. F. H. Worlock, on Friday last. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing further than the story already given in the COLONIST was brought out. Dr. Jones testified that the post mortem examination had not resulted in the discovery of any positive clue to the cause of death. Mr. H. Carmichael, Government analyst, stated that he had not had sufficient time to complete the examination of the portion submitted to him, and the inquest was postponed until April 5, at 2 p.m.

Spiritualists' Anniversary.

The B. C. Spiritualists' Society celebrated the forty-fifty anniversary of modern spiritualism on Sunday evening, when the Pioneer hall was well filled by an attentive audience. The services consisted of a short address on the origin and progress of the spiritualistic doctrine from its foundation or discovery by two women who scarcely knew the nature of the mysterious power of which they found themselves possessed, down to the present time, when, with well-defined knowledge, a literature and intelligent exponents, it is spreading throughout the world. Those present were very enthusiastic over the local and general outlook. Mrs. Mayo Steers delivered a very beautiful and impressive invocation, and also an eloquent discourse on the aims and future of spiritualism.

Never to Be Forgotten.

Mr. R. S. Smythe, the "much travelled theatrical manager," in an interview in Sunday's COLONIST, referred to the famous combat in the Inland Sea, in which the China squadron under Admiral Cuper and the batteries of Kagosami, Satauma's stronghold, were engaged. Yesterday evening one of the veterans of that fearful fight chatted of it to a COLONIST reporter—Capt. Harman, who at that time was an able seaman on board the flagship Euryalus.

"I remember the battle well; no one who participated in it could ever forget it," he said. "It commenced on Saturday morning, the fourth of August, 1863, and that day both Captain Josiyn and Commander Wilmot were killed by a single cannon ball. They were standing on the bridge with the Admiral and Master Parker, navigating officer, and the shot took the two in the centre—beheading them. I was standing behind them, so close that their brains were spattered in my face. The engagement continued all that day, and throughout the night by rocket light. Then came the burial of the dead, twenty-nine bodies having one funeral service, and the corpses of captain and commander leading those of the brave men who died under their command into the sea."

THE "QUADRA" SELECTED.

She Will Bear Superintendent Hussey and His Party to the North.

Decisive Action in the Kitkatlah O-Wee-kano Dispute to Be Taken.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran commanding, left yesterday on a short cruise among the lighthouses, which are in need of immediate supplies. She will be back to port in the course of a week at the latest, and will then leave for the North, bearing as passengers Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial police, and a special party, whose mission is to put an end to the Indian troubles which terminated in the attack on the Kitkatlah village at the head of the Skeena, reported by Indian Agent Charles Todd on his arrival here on the 17th inst.

The entire story of the battle was told in the COLONIST the morning following, with the appended summary of the situation: "Mr. Todd does not believe that any murder was committed at Sorrow Island, favoring the view that the otter hunting party were drowned—the canoe being old and unseaworthy—or, possibly, fought and killed each other. Whatever their fate may have been, its uncertainty has excited the Indians, and business has been almost entirely abandoned by them for the time being. This, just at the opening of the canning season, is discouraging, and in order to restore tranquility and bring back the natural order of things it may be necessary to send one of Her Majesty's gunboats to the disturbed quarter, or at least make a display of force to alarm the Indians and prevent the infection of disorder spreading."

Mr. Todd, of course, presented a formal report of his investigations to his department, which was forwarded to Ottawa. Yesterday the reply was received in the form of a telegram to Superintendent A. W. Vowell, informing him that the Quadra was at the disposal of the Provincial authorities, whose duty it was to preserve law and order among the Indians as well as among the whites. This message is what Superintendent Hussey has been waiting for, and he will now take prompt and effective measures. Indian Agent Todd's report is said to be a strongly worded document which certainly does not underestimate the gravity of the situation, while discrediting the story of the alleged massacre at Sorrow Island, which was the original cause of dispute.

Mr. Todd returned North by the Boscowitz a few days ago, and later reports from the scene of disturbance are that the Kitkatlahs, Kamsquits, O-wee-kanos, Bella Bellas, Bella Coolas and other Northern tribes are quietly resting on their oars—or rifles—waiting to see what action the Government will take upon Agent Todd's report.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Dedication Services in the New Building—Well Rendered and Interesting Programme.

Eloquent Addresses by Local Pastors—The Opening Concert a Pleasant and Complete Success.

Services of dedication were held in the new Emmanuel Baptist church, corner of Fernwood road and Chatham street, Sunday morning, afternoon and evening. It is estimated that fully 500 people turned out to the morning and evening services, while about two-thirds of that number were present in the afternoon.

MORNING SERVICES.

After the singing of the Doxology by the choir and congregation, and an invocatory prayer, the choir rendered the anthem, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple." The 96th Psalm was read responsively as a scripture lesson, followed by the hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy; Lord God Almighty."

Ephesians iii was read for the second scripture lesson, concluded by the anthem "Gloria Patri," rendered in a very beautiful and impressive manner by the choir. The Lord's Prayer was chanted by the choir, and the congregation joined in hymn No. 616. The sermon was to have been delivered by the Rev. M. L. Rugg, but that gentleman was unable to be present owing to an accident to the steamer, and his place was filled by Rev. J. E. Coombs, who took for his text I Samuel, i, 26—"And Saul also went home to Gibeah, and there went with him a band of men whose hearts God had touched."

The sermon dealt with the spread of Christianity and the upbuilding of the churches, in which those whose hearts God had touched and whose lives were devoted to doing His will could gather from time to time to hear His word.

At the conclusion of the sermon the choir sang as a dedicatory anthem "Arise O Lord into Thy rest," and the congregation joined in 615:

"O God the Father, Christ the Son,
And Holy Spirit, Three in One,
Accept the gift our hearts have sought.—
Our hands in Christian love have wrought."

which was followed by the benediction.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

The invocation was followed by hymn No. 614, after which Psalm lxxxiv., 1-12, was read as the scripture lesson, and the choir sang the anthem "Arise ye! Arise!"

Four addresses were then delivered. The first by Rev. J. E. Coombs, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, was of a fraternal nature, congratulating the congregation of Emmanuel church on the good progress which they, the first offshoot from the old church, had made. He hoped that they would never rest in the good work, but would push onward to yet other and greater victories.

Rev. J. Campbell, Ph.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, touched on the matter from a financial standpoint. It was very pleasant to see such results accomplished in so short a time, and the manner in which those interested had contributed time and money to the cause could not be too highly commended.

Rev. Coverdale Watson, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, referred in terms of praise to the architectural arrangements. The neat and comfortable interior and attractive exterior all spoke well for the congregation, who were evidently not satisfied with doing a thing, but went still further and saw that it was thoroughly well done.

Rev. A. B. Winchester, of the Presbyterian Chinese mission, touched on the spiritual work to be done. Not only must churches be built, but the work could not rest there. They were only a means to an end, and it would never do to forget the spiritual in too great an interest in the temporal. He hoped and believed that those who had worked so faithfully in building the new church would still continue to labor in the vineyard, and that many souls saved would be their reward.

The services concluded with the anthem, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills."

EVENING SERVICES.

The 24th Psalm was read for the first scripture lesson, and Ephesians ii as the second. The anthem, "Praise ye the Lord," was sung by the choir. Rev. P. H. McEwan, pastor of the church, filled the pulpit. The text chosen was "He shall build the temple," and the line of thought was Christ as the great builder.

Mrs. A. J. Clyde sang a solo, "O that I knew where I might find him," and the services closed with hymn No. 612.

SACRED CONCERT.

The dedicatory services were concluded in a fitting manner with a sacred concert yesterday evening. The church was comfortably filled, and those present were treated to a very well selected and artistically presented programme. The choir opened the exercises by singing the anthem "Praise ye the Lord." This was followed by a duet, "Till we meet again," by Miss Campbell and Mr. Watson, which was heartily applauded. Master F. Richardson played a violin solo, which was well received, and Mrs. Temple and Mr. E. White both sang solos in finished manner. Mr. G. J. Burnett played two organ solos with unusually good touch and feeling.

Mrs. A. J. Clyde, Mr. H. Kent, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. J. G. Brown and Miss O'Neill each gave a vocal solo. These artists are so well known that it is sufficient to say that they fully came up to the expectations of the audience. Frequent applause greeted the various numbers, and those who organized the concert, as well as those who took part in it, may consider that they scored a pronounced success.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The funeral of Elliott F. Sheppard took place this morning from the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church. The services were conducted by Dr. John Hall. The body was conveyed to the Vanderbilt vault in the Moravian cemetery in Newdorp, Staten Island.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, March 27, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

MAIL SERVICE IN YALE.

MR. MARTIN moved, seconded by Mr. Hunter, "That whereas the present monthly mail service between Nicola and Granite Creek does not meet the requirements of the Yale District and the Province generally, and a more frequent mail service between the said places is desirable and necessary; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will recommend to the Dominion Government the expediency of changing the said service to a fortnightly or a more frequent service." Carried.

B. C. SOUTHERN SUBSIDY.

The House went into committee to consider a message of the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill granting land subsidy in aid of the B.C. Southern railway.

The committee rose and reported the bill; the report was adopted, and the bill was read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Benevolent Societies Act; bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Legal Professions Act; bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

STOCK RANGES ACT.

MR. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the Stock Ranges Act; read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CARPENTER CREEK LANDS.

MR. KELLIE moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers: "That the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the claims of certain applicants to purchase land at the mouth of Carpenter creek, and at the head of Slocan lake, be adopted."

HON. MR. DAVIE said he did not think there was any objection to the adoption of the report. The committee did not find that either of the rival applicants had complied with the law, but that Mr. McGillivray had more nearly complied with the law than Mr. Farwell.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—There is the law. It has to be complied with or all that has been done goes for nothing. If he has complied with the law he gets the land, but if he has not complied with the law he doesn't get it. How can one man more nearly comply with the law than another? That is a meaningless report. If we are asked to adopt it we all become parties to it, and I do not like to be put in that silly position.

MR. BOOTH said if hon. members would read the evidence they would find out what the report meant. He reviewed the circumstances of the staking of the land and said his opinion was that McGillivray had fairly complied with the provisions of the law, with the exception of a technicality. He would not pretend to say that Mr. McGillivray should get the land—that was a matter for the Government to consider; but if anyone should get it, Mr. McGillivray ought to.

The report was adopted on a division.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

MR. ANDERSON introduced a bill to amend the Game Protection Act. Bill read a first time; second reading Thursday.

HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

HON. MR. TURNER introduced a bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

HEALTH ACT.

HON. MR. BEAVEN introduced a bill to repeal sections 2, 3, 6 and 9 of the Health Act. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. M'LEOD.

DR. MILNE asked the hon. Minister of Education the following questions:

1. Did the Superintendent of Education, or the Victoria Board of School Trustees, or any person or persons, make charges of "gross insubordination" and "unprofessional conduct," or any charges, against J. P. McLeod before the date of the meeting of the Council of Public Instruction at which he was found guilty? If so, will particulars of such charges be given?

2. If such charges were made, was a copy of them served on him before the date of the meeting?

3. Was he summoned to the said meeting to answer any charges against him, or was he summoned to give evidence as a witness?

4. If he was summoned as a witness, was he found guilty of the offences above named?

5. How long did his oral examination before the Council last?

6. During what portion of this time was he giving evidence, and during what portion was he on trial?

HON. COL. BAKER replied that he was not Minister of Education at the time mentioned, and would refer the hon. gentleman to the papers on the subject, which were herewith laid before the House.

It was ordered that the papers referred to be printed.

DESTRUCTION OF COYOTES.

MR. SEMLIN asked the hon. Minister of Finance:—

"What amount has been paid during the year 1892 for the destruction of coyotes by the Government agents throughout the country?"

HON. MR. TURNER replied, $143.50.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Report of committee of the whole on the Fire Insurance Policies bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the County Courts bill,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved several amendments to make the appeal portion of the act conform with the other clauses reducing the jurisdiction.

MR. BROWN asked to have these amendments lie over for a day or two, so that he could consult some legal friends about them.

HON. MR. DAVIE had no objections, providing the hon. member for New Westminster city would give the House an assurance that he would not call an indignation meeting. (Laughter.)

The clauses were incorporated in the bill.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved to add as new sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, the following:

23. (1.) A barrister of at least three years' standing at the Bar of British Columbia may be appointed to be Deputy Judge for the County Court District.

(2.) The appointment may be made notwithstanding that the office of judge is vacant by death or resignation, or that the judge is ill or absent at the time of the appointment of such deputy judge.

24. Every deputy judge shall hold office during pleasure, and in case of the death, illness or absence of the judge, shall have authority to perform in the place of the judge, in the County Court district for which he is deputy, all the duties of and incident to the office of Judge of the County Court, and all acts required or allowed to be done by the Judge of the County Court under this or any other statute.

25. No deputy judge shall be disabled from practising the profession of the law while holding his appointment.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that this was the practice in other provinces. The appointment was made by the Governor-General.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The House went into committee on the Public Health bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

The House went into committee on the Supreme Court bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

FRASER RIVER TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

The House went into committee on the Fraser River Traffic Bridge bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE announced that when the bill came up for report a message would be brought down from the Lieut.-Governor increasing the amount of the grant and also lengthening the time for which it should run.

The bill was reported complete; report to be considered on Wednesday.

INTERPRETATION BILL.

The House went into committee on a bill to amend the Interpretation Act, Mr. Fletcher in the chair.

The bill was reported complete; report adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

LAND REGISTRY BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Land Registry bill, Mr. Booth in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE drew attention to the fact that it was proposed to increase the hours of the clerks, who would be expected to be on duty from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturdays, when they would get off at 1 p.m. The offices are to be open to the public from 10 to 4.

The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

PETITIONS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN presented a petition from various temperance organizations, asking for the election of all members of the Board of License Commissioners, except the Mayor.

The petition was received and printed.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30.

COMPANIES BILL.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Companies Act, Mr. Anderson in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

DYKING AND DRAINING BILL.

MR. SPEAKER HIGGINS gave the following decision relative to Mr. Kitchen's Dyking and Draining bill:

A bill introduced by the hon. member for New Westminster district (Mr. Kitchen), entitled "An Act respecting the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation of Lands," is, in my opinion, beyond the powers of this Legislature, inasmuch as it proposes to deal with "lands vested in the Dominion Government"—section 15, sub-sections (b) and (c). Dominion lands are exempt from taxation until the title shall have passed. Clauses of the bill that do not deal with Dominion lands are admissible, as legislation in the direction has already been permitted by the House, and the bill, save in the sections above quoted, is a compilation or consolidation of existing Acts. But it is impossible to separate one part of the bill from another—to declare one part to be good and the other bad. The bill, by reason of sub-sections (b) and (c), fails, and must be ruled out.

NOTARIES BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Notaries bill, Mr. Keith in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House went into committee on the Municipal Act Amendment bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair. On the discussion of the clauses proposed by Hon. Mr. Davie to put the control of the police in the hands of a Board of Commissioners,

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked the hon. Attorney-General to permit the proposed amendments to stand over. He had heard no complaint of the conduct of the police and did not think any change was necessary.

MR. GRANT supported the proposal, which he thought would be in the right direction.

MR. COTTON advocated the election of the commissioners if any change was to be made.

MR. BROWN believed that a change was necessary, but hoped the majority of the board would be made elective.

The amendment carried.

After further discussion,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved an amendment to exempt the land up to five acres held by orphan asylums.

HON. MR. BEAVEN opposed the amendment; the exemption of the buildings was sufficient, and the land should not be exempt. This was the principle adopted by the House several years ago.

HON. MR. DAVIE argued that the institutions were not run for profit, for sentiment or for religious purposes, but for pure charity, and should be encouraged and not hampered. If taxed, their capacity for doing good and bestowing charity was curtailed by just so much as they were taxed. It was not taxing those who controlled the institutions, but was simply taxing the poor and needy. He instanced the case of the Protestant Orphans' Home, to which $30,000 had been donated, with which the management were about to erect a commodious Home. If the land was to be taxed the management would have to deprive the children of sufficient room for play and recreation, so as to escape the taxes, which would be cruelty to the children.

MR. BOOTH could not see why there should be any difference made between hospitals and orphan asylums.

MR. BROWN objected to forcing the cities to give charity. He thought they would deal liberally with such institutions without legislation.

MR. HUNTER supported the amendment. If buildings were exempted from taxation, why not exempt also land held for a charitable purpose.

DR. WATT drew attention to the principle already laid down in the Municipal Act that hospitals should not be taxed, and this being the case, he thought orphans' homes should be included.

The amendment was carried.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

HON. MEMBERS—No, no.

After some discussion the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

ATTACHMENT OF WAGES.

MR. KEITH moved that the order for the adjourned debate on the Attachment of Wages bill be discharged. Carried.

[CHINESE POLL TAX.]

HON. MR. DAVIE resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Punch, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion Government to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into this country to $100, and also to give to this Province at least 75 per cent. of the said tax. He said that as he formerly announced he intended to vote for the motion. He thought it most desirable that seventy-five per cent. of the revenue should go to the Province. When he had been in Ottawa last year he had raised the question with the Dominion Government and had urged all the arguments he could in its behalf.

The motion carried.

ISLAND RAILWAY BILL.

MR. SPEAKER HIGGINS ruled the Island Railway bill (Mr. McKenzie) out of order, as it imposed taxation.

The order for the second reading was discharged.

THIRD READING.

The Anglican Synod of New Westminster bill and the Nelson Electric Light bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 11:55.

FORTIETH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. SMITH, from the Mining committee, reported, recommending certain amendments to the Acts of 1891 and 1892.

The chief change proposed is provided for in the following section:

2. The section substituted by the "Mineral Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1892," for section 15 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof be it enacted:

"15. A mineral claim shall be marked by two legal posts, placed as near as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered 1 and 2, and the distance between posts 1 and 2 shall not exceed fifteen hundred feet, the line between posts Nos. 1 and 2 to be known as the location line, and upon posts Nos. 1 and 2 shall be written the name given to the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon No. 1 post there shall be written, in addition to the foregoing, 'Initial Post,' the approximate compass bearing of No. 2 post, and a statement of the number of feet lying to right and to the left of the line from No. 1 to No. 2 post, thus: 'Initial post. Direction of post No. 2, feet of this claim lie on the right, and feet on the left of the line from No. 1 to No. 2 post.'

"All the particulars required to be put on No. 1 post shall be furnished by the locator to the Mining Recorder at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

"When a claim has been located and recorded, the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts Nos. 1 and 2 so that it can be distinctly seen; in a timbered locality, by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush he shall set legal posts so that such line can be distinctly seen.

"The locator shall also place a legal post at the point where he has discovered rock in place, on which shall be written 'Discovery Post;' he shall also set a legal post as possible at each corner of his claim, on which shall be written 'A. B.'s claim, N.E. C.' (meaning northeast corner), 'A. B.'s claim, N.W.C.' (meaning northwest corner), as the case map be; Provided that when the claim is surveyed, the surveyor shall be guided entirely by posts 1 and 2 and the notice on No. 1, the initial post, and the records of the claim.

"It shall not be lawful to move No. 1 post, neither shall it be lawful to move No. 2 post, except for the correction of distance by the Provincial Government Surveyor. Nos. 1 and 2 posts shall govern the direction of one side of the claim.

"(a.) The holder of the mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards:

"(b.) This Act shall not prejudice the rights of claim owners, nor claim holders whose claims have been located under former Acts."

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of committee on Public Health bill,

MR. BROWN moved an amendment to provide that no person should be removed from a dwelling without the consent of the attending physician.

HON. MR. DAVIE opposed what he termed the ridiculous proposal of the hon. member for New Westminster City.

The amendment was lost on division, 8 to 20.

Another amendment along the same lines was lost.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

PETITIONS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN presented a petition from the I. O. G. T., asking to have the Boards of Licensing Commissioners elected. The petition was read, received and ordered printed.

NOTARIES PUBLIC BILL.

Report of committee on the Notaries Public bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC WORKS IN COWICHAN.

HON. MR. VERNON presented a return, showing the amount of money spent for roads, streets, bridges, etc., in North Cowichan. The total is $1,923.27.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide a Provincial Home for destitute persons, Mr. Forster in the chair.

The title of the bill was changed so as to make it read "a bill to provide a home for the aged and infirm."

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

EXECUTION CREDITORS' PRIORITY ABOLITION BILL.

The House went into committee on the Execution Creditors' Priority Abolition bill, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The committee rose, thus killing the bill.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE asked leave to withdraw the Real Property bill, which he explained had not been intended to go into effect until July 1894.

The bill was withdrawn.

B. C. SOUTHERN SUBSIDY BILL.

HON. COL. BAKER moved the second reading of the B. C. Southern Railway bill, which he explained.

The bill was read a second time.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Mischievous Animals bill.

The bill was read a second time.

HORTICULTURAL BOARD BILL.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the Horticultural Board bill, which he explained was intended to give the Inspector power to prevent the spread of pests.

The bill was read a second time.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Benevolent Societies Act Amendment bill, which, he said, had been introduced at the request of an influential body of Christians in Victoria, the Baptists, who wished to be incorporated.

HON. MR. BEAVEN thought the step was one which should be fully considered. He had brought in the Benevolent Societies Act, and certainly had not contemplated that it should have been extended to religious institutions generally.

DR. MILNE thought that any religious body that would incorporate under this act would be very easily satisfied.

HON. MR. DAVIE did not see how there could be any anticipated danger in this use of the Benevolent Societies Act.

DR. MILNE thought that the Baptist Church would not be at all gratified to be incorporated under the same act as a dancing club.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he did not suggest that there was anything wrong in the proposed application of the act, but he did not think it was suitable.

MR. COTTON suggested that the Baptists might incorporate under the head of "Bathing Clubs." (Laughter.)

The bill was read a second time.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Legal Professions Act. It proposed to increase the number of benchers from seven to nine. This was due, he said, to the increased number of lawyers in the Province. They were now an influential body of men, and he hoped the hon. leader of the Opposition would not continue to belittle them as he had in the past when he attempted to remove all bars to anyone practising who wished to. Another provision of the bill was to vest the law library in the society. This society for a long time with only a few members, had taxed itself liberally and had now a library worth upwards of $17,000. The bill provided that applicants for admission to the bar should reside three months in the province as well as give the notice in the Gazette. A further provision was to provide for the law libraries at New Westminster and Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN wished to disclaim any intention of belittling the legal profession.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—You advocate throwing the whole thing open.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN—That would elevate it. Continuing, he repudiated all intention of belittling the profession, which he held to be a most noble one, but he had not always said that all members were worthy of it. He had always held, however, that these bars to the practice of law should be removed. Merit would come to the top every time. He was surprised at lawyers hedging themselves around with so many safeguards to prevent competition, and would like to see all close corporation legislation abolished.

The bill was read a second time.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Municipal Bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting an amendment to the Fraser River Bridge bill.

The message increased the grant from $62,500 to $105,000, in payments of $15,000 for seven years.

Ordered that the message be considered this evening.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

MR. BROWN presented a petition from the temperance organizations of New Westminster, praying for the election of members of the Licensing Board.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

The House went into committee of the whole on the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor on the Fraser River Traffic Bridge bill, Mr. Croft in the chair.

The committee rose and recommended the amendment to the House.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Municipal bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

HON. MR. POOLEY proposed that the large number of amendments proposed by the hon. member for New Westminster district should be adopted as they were, and applied only to New Westminster district municipalities.

MR. KITCHEN said that he would be glad to accede to this, except for one clause that applied to Nanaimo.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected. He did not think it was feasible to bring in a general bill of that kind.

After an extended discussion it was decided to go on with the bill.

There was considerable amusement created while a vote was being taken on one of the clauses, by Dr. Watt refusing to vote. He left his seat and went out to the library to avoid casting his vote on a subject of which he said he knew nothing. Mr. Semlin, who was in the chair, sent the sergeant-at-arms to call him back. Dr. Watt came back and amidst applause voted against the motion.

MR. KITCHEN'S amendment to take away the limit of taxation was voted down.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

STOCK RANGES BILL.

MR. SMITH moved the second reading of the Stock Ranges bill. He explained its provisions as set forth in the various clauses. It was intended by it to settle a point over which there had been a great deal of trouble in the interior, viz: as to where cattle and sheep should pasture. There had been a conflict of interest, especially last summer. The stock men were afraid the sheep would destroy the pasture, but there were others who held that this would not result. The object of the bill was to reconcile the differences. It was not desirable to prejudice any interest whatever, and the idea was to find out how both parties could have their rights respected without conflict. The boards to be appointed in the various districts would decide where sheep should be pastured and where stock would go.

The bill was read a second time.

HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved the second reading of the Health Act Amendment bill, which he explained as being intended to repeal certain sections of the old Health Act.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that the bill should properly have been introduced as a motion on the report of the Health bill, inasmuch as the latter had a clause to repeal certain clauses of the old Health Act. There was good reason why certain sections of the old Health Act should be allowed to stand. They were passed at a time when the Legislature was not hedged about by any constitutional restrictions. There were clauses in the act which could not now be repeated without danger of having their constitutionality attacked. He gave reasons why he thought it necessary to have the old act remain. For instance, the old act gave the Government power to enact health laws in cases of emergency. He sincerely hoped the occasion for the exercise of the power would never arise, but if it did, it would be wise to have the power.

MR. BROWN thought it would be a dangerous thing to repeal these clauses wholesale, although some of them, which gave excessive powers to certain individuals, might be "pared down."

The second reading of the bill was lost, only Hon. Mr. Beaven and Dr. Milne voting for it.

The House adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

MAYOR BEAVEN CRITICISED.

As a prelude to his evening sermon at Calvary Baptist church on Sunday last the pastor, Rev. J. E. Coombs, dwelt briefly upon the recent speeches and actions in the Legislature of Hon. Robert Beaven, asking the question, as the text of his remarks: "Is he leader of the Opposition or of the Liquorites?"

His Worship the Mayor having practically laid claim to being the champion of the temperance element in the House as well as to being the father of the temperance legislation of 1892, Rev. Mr. Coombs not long ago took occasion to criticise his Liquor License by-law from the pulpit, asserting that should it pass its only effect would be to create a monopoly for the liquor sellers now in business. The by-law did not meet with the approval of the board of aldermen. On Sunday evening last the reverend gentleman's remarks were in connection with three portions of Bill No. 34 (Hon. Mr. Beaven), "to further amend the Municipal Act."

The three sections quoted were characterized as "three blows at the temperance cause" and were vigorously denounced. Section 239, sub-section A, which deals with the sale of beer and other intoxicating drinks in booths at picnics, fairs, etc., was first dealt with, Rev. Mr. Coombs holding that the object in view was simply and solely the introduction of the German-American beer garden, an important factor in the demoralization of the young of both sexes.

The proposal to alter the conditions imposed by section 238, by doing away with the advertisement of applications for licenses, was next considered, it being held to be an attempt to defeat the ends of temperance workers by keeping them in the dark as to licences sought.

Third in order, the proposal to do away with the quarterly sessions of the Licensing Commissioners was referred to, Hon. Mr. Beaven's proposition to keep the court in perpetual session being denounced as simply another move in the game to get in the beer garden. It is probable that Mr. Coombs will have more to say in regard to the Mayor and his temperance legislation at an early date.

RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

SEATTLE, March 28.—Angus McIntosh, one of the plaintiffs in the suit brought by the stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern against the Northern Pacific to have a receiver appointed for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, was shown the dispatch from New York which contained an interview with the Northern Pacific Counsel McLaughlin, which said: "My own judgment is that this suit is instituted by the enemies of the proposed line from Vancouver to a connection with the Seattle road at Sumas. If they can secure the appointment of a receiver they can prevent the making of a contract for an exchange of business at the boundary. There is no merit in the application whatever, and it must necessarily fail if it does not die young." Mr. McIntosh, in reply, said: "I think the attorney in New York will find out differently when the end comes. The Northern Pacific under its present management is milking the S. L. S. & E. for the benefit of its own road and against the stockholders of the Lake Shore. The security of the Lake Shore will be destroyed under its present management by the Northern Patific. The statement that the suit is instigated by the enemies of the proposed line to Vancouver to a connection with the Seattle road at Sumas is not the truth. We only aim to protect the interests of the minority stockholders."

THE FRENCH TREATY.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir Charles Tupper left London for Paris yesterday morning at short notice to confer with Sir John Thompson respecting the French treaty. The length of his stay is quite uncertain. It is fully expected that Sir Charles would take advantage of the Premier's presence in Europe to discuss the question thoroughly with a view to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The decision to go to Paris has been fully concurred in by the Foreign Colonial Office.

GIBRALTAR NOWHERE.

PARIS, March 28.—A bill to construct a look canal from the Gironde to the Mediterranean was introduced in the Chamber yesterday. It will be 28 miles long. The company undertaking the work asks the State to guarantee two per cent. interest. Military men, especially M. deFreycinet, strongly favor the scheme, whose real aim is to destroy the importance of Gibraltar, as French vessels in time of war could ignore the straits and enter the Mediterranean through the canal.

DIFFERENCES UNSETTLED.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Gen. J. Newton, president of the Panama Co., and Vice President Houston of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., said this afternoon that the report that they had settled their differences and would soon resume traffic relations, was untrue. Mr. Newton said the contract between the Panama Co. and the North American Steamship Co., running from Panama to San Francisco, was ready to be signed.

A CRUISER'S ORDERS.

QUEBEC, March 28.—The Canadian fishery cruiser Constance has been hurriedly ordered out of winter quarters for active service. The full crew was shipped yesterday and she has taken on board a full supply of provisions and ammunition.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28.—Mazatlan, the principal port of the Pacific Coast of Mexico, is suffering from a coal famine, and many manufacturers have been compelled to close their establishments on account of lack of fuel.

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.

Heart worn and weary the woman sat,
Her baby sleeping across her knee,
And the work her fingers were toiling at
Seemed a pitiful task for such as she—
Mending shoes for the little feet
That pattered over the cabin floor,
While the bells of the Sabbath day rang sweet,
And the neighbors passed by the open door.

The children played, and the baby slept,
And the busy needle went and came,
When, lo, on the threshold stone there stept
A priestly figure and named her name:
"What shrift is this for the Sabbath day,
When bells are calling, and far and near
The people gather to praise and pray?
Woman, why are you toiling here?"

Like one in a dream she answered low:
"Father, my days are workdays all;
I know no Sabbath. I dare not go
Where the beautiful bells ring out and call,
For who would look to the meat and drink
And tend the children and keep the place?
I pray in silence and try to think,
For God's love can listen and give me grace."

The years passed on, and with fast and prayer
The good priest climbed to the gate of rest,
And a tired woman stood waiting there,
Her work worn hands to her bosom pressed;
"Oh, saint, thrice blessed, mount thou on high!"
He heard the welcoming angels say,
And meekly, gently, she passed him by,
Who had mended shoes on the Sabbath day.
—M. S. Briggs in Ladies' Home Journal.

A TEST OF LOVE.

"I hate her," cried Maysie, "yes, I do!" John laughed as the little fist clinched until the palm was pink, and the brown eyes flashed fire, and as he laughed Maysie's anger grew.

"I hate her so I can't sleep at night, and all because she is making a fool of you, John Stratton, the—the white faced witch." Now, that was a different matter to what he had looked on as only a pretty ebullition of jealousy on the part of Maysie Bruce most gratifying to his vanity, but to be told that another woman was simply making a fool of him was hurtful to that same vanity, and it was now his turn to feel the blood rush to his sunburnt cheek.

"Miss Lawrence is a refined and cultured woman whose society I enjoy, and who is good enough to seem to enjoy mine," was his stiff reply to poor Maysie, who felt singularly rustic and ignorant as he said it and fell to stirring up the snow with her pretty foot. A moment before she had been so pleased to meet John, for it had been a long week since he had come to see her, and she had heard from 20 busy tongues like so many pin pricks of his visits to the big white house on the hill, where the beautiful Miss Lawrence, the belle of Youngtown, was staying with Mrs. Ross, the judge's wife. But Maysie was loyal and put aside the pain in her heart to smile at him when he had overtaken her on the way from the village, hoping to wile him back to his allegiance by the winsome ways that had bound him before.

She had been a gay enough little coquette until now, but all the joyous caprice and fascination was gone with the coming of this sorrowful conviction that John was growing away from her. At his sharp words now the tears rose to her eyes, and she grew intent on her task of stirring up the powdery snow, but John paid no attention to the small, well booted foot which he had praised in happier times, nor, what was worse, to the tears, but turned back pettishly with a short goodby, leaving Maysie to go on her way home alone, while he walked hastily up the hill to where his enchantress waited in the warm scented drawing room, beside a glowing fire of coals, and who welcomed the stalwart young fellow with a languid smile that yet had in it something of appreciation of his handsome face and well knit figure.

Miss Lawrence had grown blase in the several years that lay between her and her school days, and had struck most of the chords in men's hearts, but even her jaded fancy was taken by John Stratton's admiring blue eyes and his gentle deference to her as a creature too fair and dainty for everyday life, and she exerted herself with an anxiety that surprised her more than any one else to keep him by her side. She had heard of Maysie, and with all the cruelty that lurks in the feminine breast had found new zest in the affair in consequence.

While John sat and talked and admired in that warm parlor beside Miss Lawrence, poor Maysie walked slowly home, finding the world a sad, sad place, and feeling for the first time in her short, bright life that death was not a terrible thing after all. With a pathetic honesty she acknowledged that the woman that had stolen her lover was very fair and did not doubt her many charms to hold him by her side, and as she thought of the pale golden locks of that rival and the violet eyes she felt that she hated her own soft, brown hair and her eyes, that John had once said were like woodland pools. As she choked up at this remembrance a voice hailed her: "Why, Maysie, going to walk right over a fellow? On your way home? Well, I think I had better go with you or you will be getting lost if you are so oblivious of a 6-footer like me."

Maysie started guiltily with a cry. The speaker was Trueman Ellis, who worshiped her ever since her babyhood, through tyranny and discouragement on the part of his ladylove. She had accepted his devotion as she had other of the good things of life, without a thought of what it cost, and today, with a petulancy foreign to her sweet nature, she tore her arm from the one in which he had placed it and cried:

"Oh, how you startled me! No, I don't want company, thank you." Then as she saw his face fall her tender heart prompted her to add: "I—I am not very well, I think, and I would be poor company for you, Trueman. Goodby." The young man stood still in the path where she left him, his own heart sore for the little creature who had been so bright and gay, for he, too, had seen how often John Stratton had gone to the judge's of late, and he knew why poor Maysie was "not very well, and would be poor company" for the first time in her life. But what could he do? So with a sigh he stood and watched the little figure in the brown cloak walk wearily on to the old farmhouse by the river, where she was the petted darling of the elderly father and mother, who had only her left of the crowd of little ones that had once made bright the low, wide rooms and old fashioned garden.

That night the judge's home was brilliant with many lights, for Miss Lawrence had organized amateur theatricals to spend her time in Cloverdale, and the elite of the place was to assist in them. To John Stratton had been given a part with the beauty herself, and he was full of pride and pleasure with never a thought of the pathetic face that had looked into his that snowy evening. In the old farmhouse Maysie sat disconsolate, with her thoughts far away at that bright scene in which she had no share, picturing Miss Lawrence more beautiful than ever, and in John's blue eyes that look of devotion that had stolen her own heart away. The old people nodded before the fire, and at last Maysie could stand it no longer, but throwing on her long brown cloak with its close hood made her way to the hill on which stood the judge's mansion.

Her only thought was to see for herself what John was doing and to pierce her heart with the sight of her rival's charms. So she never saw the figure that followed her, amazed to see her out in the cold night. On she went, and reaching the house took her place close to one of the long windows opening on to the snow covered lawn, there to press her small, pale face close to the glass and peer in at the busy figures who, the theatricals over, were dancing to the music of the band, the notes of which Maysie never will forget to the end of her life. Once she came near being detected, for Miss Lawrence, leaning on John Stratton's arm, opened the window by which she crouched, saying aloud that the air of the room was oppressive for all it was so cold outside. But, hiding under a rose tree that gripped her with its thorns, Maysie was unseen in the brief moment it pleased the capricious belle to stand in the icy air.

They went away after that, and the poor girl saw John, who did not dance, leaning against the wall looking after Miss Lawrence, waltzing with another man, with his heart in his eyes. But all at once the unseen watcher saw the lady clasp her hand suddenly about her throat, with the gesture of one who had missed something, and then the dance came to an end, while every one joined in the search for the lost object. Miss Lawrence went hastily to the window, and throwing it open said in her high, clear voice, "I must have dropped it when I stood here." And then before Maysie could spring away—a movement all the company saw—she was seized by the arm, her rival's fingers closing on the tender flesh with a strength that held her fast.

"You have my diamond cross, girl, and are now trying to run away with it," and dragged the terror stricken child into the midst of the gayly dressed assembly.

"Give it to me at once, and you can go free for all I care," said Miss Lawrence, pitying in spite of herself the white faced little creature whom she had often seen gazing after her with such wistful eyes that could not, however, touch her into leaving her lover. Maysie turned her face to John, who stood amazed and bewildered, looking from one to the other, for he thought that Miss Lawrence must have some grounds for her accusation, but never darting to Maysie's side, as she half expected him to do. The poor girl turned sick and blind and would have fallen to the floor, but at that moment an indignant voice behind caused her and all the company to give their attention to Trueman Ellis.

"How dare you accuse that young lady of theft! Do you not know who this is? This is Miss Maysie Bruce, who is as incapable of the act as an angel in heaven. And look. Is not that your cross caught in the lace of your bosom?"

Miss Lawrence looked down and flushing all over her face disengaged the jewel from the torn place in the lace, then stammered out an apology to fainting Maysie, but Trueman Ellis paid no heed, but passing his arm about his poor little love led her from the room. John Stratton followed and would have taken her from him with tender words of contrition, for in that moment he had found out that he loved Maysie and that the glamour thrown over him by Miss Lawrence was but for an hour, but Trueman sternly put him aside, and Maysie, burying her face in her true lover's breast, would not look at him, but, clinging to Trueman, let him lead her home.

Miss Lawrence found to her chagrin that she had lost her whilom lover and went home in a few days carrying a memory with her that did not fade soon. John sought Maysie the next day and pleaded with her to give him back the love he had slighted, but though she forgave him readily enough, for her nature was too sweet to bear resentment, the recollection of his averted face in her hour of need was too fresh for her to ever restore him to his old place in her heart, and in the spring she married Trueman Ellis, who had won her that dreadful night.—Willa Lloyd Jackson in Philadelphia Times.

Why New York Women Feel Weary.

When an old lady like the English queen takes up the study of Hindoostanee and masters it sufficiently to converse with the reserved high caste princesses of the east, who object to the presence of the male interpreter during audience with their sovereign, and a heartbroken, middle aged woman like the empress of Austria acquires ancient and modern Greek to the extent of talking and writing it fluently, it makes a New York woman a little weary to think she can't keep up her school French or find time to read the magazines.—New York Sun.

Juvenile Amenities.

Envious Boy (on foot)—I know why that there thing is called a safety.

Proud Boy (on bicycle)—Why?

Envious Boy—'Cause any fool kin ride it without fallin off.—Good News.

A Superlative.

Professor in Female Seminary—Define quintessence.

Sweet Miss Prunes—I—I—I believe it is a superlative kind of quince.—Buffalo Express.

FOUR GOOD STORIES.

OBSERVATION.

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation," said an old professor, addressing his class. Here he pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste," and with that he dipped his finger in the gallipot and then put his finger in his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen, taste it," said the professor, "and exercise your perceptive faculties."

The gallipot was pushed toward the reluctant class one by one. The students resolutely dipped their fingers into the concoction, and with many a wry face sucked the abomination from their fingers.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor, "I must repeat that you do not use your faculties of observation, for had you looked more closely at what I was doing you would have seen that the finger which I put in my mouth was not the finger I dipped in the gallipot."

SHE GAVE HIM A HINT.

A lady had been ill and under medical treatment for a long time. As she grew no better all the while, she became distrustful of her physician's skill and did not wish to see him, and yet was not bold enough to tell him so. She communicated her state of mind to her maid.

"Lave 'im to me, mum; lave 'im to me," said the girl.

By and by the doctor came to the door, and Bridget opened it about an inch.

"Sorry, sir," said she, "but ye can't come in the day, docthor."

"Can't come in. How's that?"

"The misthress do be too ill for to see ye the day, sir!"

HOW HE TOLD.

When Coleridge was staying among the Quantox hills, he was fond of riding over to Taunton whenever he could find a sober steed. One day on a familiar route his horse cast a shoe, and he stopped at a village to have it replaced.

"What time is it?" he asked the smith, chiefly with the desire of making conversation.

"I'll tell 'ee present, sir," said the man. Then he lifted a hind foot of the horse, looked across it attentively and added, "Half past eleven."

"How do you know?" asked Coleridge.

"Do 'ee think as I've shoed horses all my life, and don't know by sign what o'clock it is?"

The poet went away puzzled, but he returned that evening and offered the blacksmith a shilling to show him how he could tell time by a horse's hoof.

"Just you get off your horse, sir," said the smith, with a twinkle in his eye. "Now do 'ee stoop down and look through the hole in yon pollard ash and you'll see the church clock!"

NOTICED A CHANGE.

When a man alters the cut of his whiskers all his friends notice a difference in him, but many of them are at a loss how to account for it. "What have you been doing?" they say. "You look like another person."

Something like this happened, according to an exchange, when a woman returned home after a few days' absence and heard her daughter playing on the piano.

"Where did you learn that new piece, Maria?" the mother asked.

"It isn't a new piece, mother. The piano has been tuned."—Youth's Companion.

"An Unpleasant Scrape."

—Life.

How the Case Stood.

The prisoner at the bar was charged with assault and battery by his wife. She was a little woman, but wiry and energetic. He was a strapping big fellow and on him the judge frowned fiercely.

"So," said the court, "you have been assaulting your wife?"

"Yes, yer honor," admitted the prisoner doggedly.

"Well, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I am, yer honor."

"The very idea, sir, of a great, big fellow like you whipping a little woman like that!"

The little woman flushed up, but kept still, with her eyes fixed on her husband expectantly.

"I didn't whip her, yer honor."

"Didn't whip her?" exclaimed the judge. "Don't lie to me, sir. You did whip her."

Again the little woman turned her eyes on her husband.

"Beg yer pardon, yer honor, but I didn't whip her. She licked me in about three minutes, and that's why I'm ashamed of myself, yer honor."

The judge fairly gasped.

"That's right, yer honor," put in the little woman. "Henry gets ugly sometimes, but he won't lie when I'm watching him."

The judge took a good long look at both of them and dismissed the case.—Detroit Free Press.

Wasted.

Gallant Old Beau—Good morning, young ladies both! Where is the other?

One of the Two—The other who, Mr. Broomwell?

"The other of the 'Three Graces,' of course."

"La, Mr. Broomwell, our names ain't Grace! Mine's Katie, and hers is Maudie."—Chicago Tribune.

In Chicago.

Manager—Mr. Skylight, I see you're late again this morning. Have you moved out of town?

Skylight—Yes, sir.

Manager—How far?

Skylight—The twenty-first story, sir.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bobby and the Pancakes.

"If I was our cook and could make as good pancakes as she does," said Bobbie, "I'd get absentminded and eat 'em all myself by mistake."—Harper's Bazar.

Almost Here.

No more we'll view the sealskin cloak,
Nor will pen wiper capes long grace
Their angel forms, for winter's broke,
And new spring wraps will take their place.

And when each husband, in despair,
Begins to wade around among
Those mammoth bills, he'll tear his hair
And wish spring never had been sprung.
—Cloak Review.

Love in Waste Places.

She was sweetly sleeping. A shapely head nestled in a soft pillow. Long, dark eyelashes hung limp upon delicately tinted cheeks. A finely chiseled nose quivered as she breathed, and rich, beautiful lips were debating whether they should snore.

Sawful came upon the scene, gazed in rapture upon the picture, then impulsively leaning forward he kissed his wife and shattered that incipient snore.

With a start, she jerked, opened her eyes and flashed out:

"You, you, you."

Sawful softly answered, "Oh, dear darling."

She shot back: "None of your dear darling business here. Can't you let a woman get a little rest?"

So Sawful let her rest. His ideal husbandship had gone to seed in waste places.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Youthful Anxiety.

Jack (who has been promised trousers when his sixth birthday arrives)—Mamma, if I should die before I am 6, would I wear pants in heaven?—Harper's Bazar.

The Captain Wondered.

"Talking about betting," said a Lake Superior captain to the hotel clerk, "and the spirit of gambling, I recall an instance in my experience that rather beats anything I ever heard of. I was running an old side wheeler, the Illinois, from Cleveland to Marquette and points beyond, and on one trip I had a passenger that would bet on anything, and if nothing happened to turn up that he could gamble on he invented something. One day we stopped in middlelake, off Saginaw bay, to repair a wheel, and my passenger began betting on doing various hazardous things, and nobody took him up, so he proceeded to do them anyhow. While at one of them he fell overboard. The alarm was raised, and one of his friends grabbed a rope to throw to him.

"'I'll bet you $50 I get him,' he yelled to me as he braced himself to throw the rope.

"The man in the water heard him.

"'I'll take that!' he yelled back, and as the rope came flying through the air he dodged it by diving, and I'm blamed if he ever came up any more."

"Didn't you ever find him?" inquired the clerk.

"No," replied the captain reflectively, "and I don't see why either, for it was worth $50 to him net, because the other fellow had a barrel of money."

And the clerk joined the captain in wondering.—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Succeeded.

"Who is your doctor, George?"

"Dr. Smoothman."

"How did you come to have that harebrained creature?"

"Oh, my wife once asked him if he could tell why she always had cold feet, and he told her that they were so small that they couldn't hold blood enough to keep them warm. She wouldn't have any other doctor now."—Buffalo News.

She Missed Willie.

On a very hot day a little negro girl named Badge was trying to drive some obstreperous calves out of a field. The owner noticing her lack of success said, "Why don't you cuss 'em, Badge?" Badge said, "Mammy don't 'low me to cuss, but I wish Willy was here." Willy is an older brother with a tendency to disregard his mother's instructions about swearing.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Cause.

Doctor—Your symptoms resemble those of gout, but I don't see why you should have that. How do you pass your time?

Patient—Some of it at home; some of it in my office in the skyscraper building, and—

Doctor (luminously)—Skyscraper building? Ah, ha! I knew it—too much high living.—Chicago News-Record.

An Indelible Mug.

"Beg pardon, sir," observed the tough looking waiter suggestively, "gents at this table usually—er—remember me, sir."

"I don't wonder," said the customer cordially. "That mug of yours would be hard to forget."

And he picked up his check and strolled leisurely in the direction of the cashier.—Wonder.

Riveted to the Spot.

Hasters—Why, Mr. Harlon, I thought you were such a great dancer? And yet you've been standing here in one place for an hour.

Cholly—Aw—yaas—but y' know that some one—aw—has dwopped a piece of sticky cawndy on the floor, and I'm—aw—stwanding on the cawndy and cawn't get away.—Harper's Bazar.

Absentminded.

Mr. Absentmind—It is pretty cold in here.

Barber—Yes, sir, it is chilly this morning.

Mr. Absentmind—If you have no objection, I'll keep on my hat while you are cutting my hair.—Texas Siftings.

Her Object.

"Arabella, dear, I'm sorry to tell you that Freddy and Algernon didn't like the frock you wore last night."

"Araminta, dearest, I don't dress to please the men, but to worry the girls."—Forget Me Not.

His Next Study.

Uncle John—So you have been promoted to a higher grade? I suppose you'll have some hard studies next year?

Nephew—Yessir. We'll have geology. That's all about rocks.—Exchange.

As a Measure of Defense.

Cholly—Great Scott, old fellow! What are you trying to raise a goatee for?

Fweddy—I've got tiahd of being chucked undah the chin by mothahly old ladies, bah Jove!—Chicago Tribune.

The One Exception.

"Do you enjoy good health?"

"Of course. Did you ever know of any one who didn't enjoy good health?"

"Yes, the doctors."—Quips.

"BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH."

He was a soul and body fitly blended—
A crowding spirit in its giant frame,
And now they say his words and deeds are ended,
And Phillips Brooks is nothing but a name.

But words so spoken do not cease in saying,
The deeds so done act on forevermore.
Life and the rippled pool, one law obeying,
Are stirred from center to the farthest shore.
—Walter Storrs Bigelow.

A YANKEE COURTING.

If any one was better known than another for miles around the village of Conway, it was Deacon Harding, the pillar of the Methodist church and the strictest selectman the New Hampshire village had ever known. He had never married, and some folks said he was too mean, and that all he thought about was putting up a goodly share of this world's goods to his credit in order that he might make better provision for the commodities of the next. But then people will talk.

It was therefore a matter of considerable speculation among his neighbors when the deacon was seen to stop occasionally at the Widow Martin's cottage, and many and varied were the conjectures about the outcome. The widow was plump, rosy cheeked and good natured, and her dear departed having left her more than two years before she was, as she believed herself, fully qualified to be considered among the eligibles of the little world in which she lived. She had heard (what woman does not?) of her neighbors' talk about her, but being of that happy disposition which does not heed the stories Dame Rumor occasionally circulates she kept on her way regardless of all the gossips said.

The widow's cottage was an inviting spot when the snow lay piled up in great masses in the roadways and on the mountain sides and the mercury was away below zero. A bright light always shown from the windows while the hickory logs crackled and sputtered in the wide, open fireplace. Everything about the place was so neat, clean and wholesome looking that one felt at home the moment he crossed the threshold. At least that is what Deacon Hardin thought as he came in sight of the cozy home of the widow while on his way to a meeting of the town board.

The deacon was feeling cold and out of sorts generally, and somehow his ideas had been traveling for weeks past in a direction decidedly singular for such a confirmed bachelor as he. All appeared to lead up to one object, and that was the Widow Martin. The deacon was getting on dangerous ground, but he didn't seem to know it. He had always said there wasn't a woman who could catch him. He had lived so long without one that he was not going to be taken in by any of them at his time of life. Not he, and he grew several inches higher every time he hugged this consolation to his breast.

But this particular evening he was unaccountably lonely and dissipirited. Everybody who was anybody in Conway was full of rest and cheer and just brimful of happiness. The spirit of the holidays was everywhere, but the deacon was alone. There was no one to welcome him, no one to greet him at his home, except, perhaps, his old housekeeper, who was deaf and ill tempered enough to sour the biggest cask of cider in his cellar.

It was no wonder, then, that as he reached the Widow Martin's cottage he determined to stop just for a chat with her and to warm himself before going to the meeting. That was all. If he had been told there was anything else on his mind, he would have thought the suggestion ridiculous. The widow heard the deacon's buckboard stop—in fact, she had seen him coming up the road—and there had been a hasty glance over the room, and just a peep in the looking glass on the mantel to see if everything was in order, long before the deacon's voice was heard on the frosty air and the wheels had ceased to revolve in front of the cottage. By the time he had blanketed and covered his horse and led him to the shed out of the cold blasts that swept down the hillsides and across the valley the widow had the door open and was waiting for her visitor.

"I just thought I'd stop a minute, Mrs. Martin, to warm up, for it's powerful cold out this afternoon," said the deacon, stamping his feet to shake the snow from his boots before entering.

"I'm real glad to see you, deacon. Come right in and sit down by the fire."

In a few moments Deacon Harding had removed his heavy coat and thick gloves and was comfortably seated on one side of the broad fireplace, while the widow was rocking herself gently to and fro at the other.

As his good temper increased the deacon kept looking over at the widow. What a nice, pleasant little woman she was, to be sure, and she was pretty, too—there was no mistake about that! He sat there enjoying his novel sensations without speaking for a long time. Surely there was something the matter with him this winter's eve. He was usually able to talk about something wherever he was, but now he couldn't say a word if his life depended on it, though he tried desperately several times to start a conversation. And the widow sat there apparently entirely unconscious, with her mind seemingly fixed upon some trifle she was sewing.

Did she have an idea of what was passing in her visitor's mind? Of course not. Women are such dear, innocent creatures, especially widows. The deacon grew restless as the minutes passed swiftly by, and finally, as if the heat was too great, he got up and moved away from the fire. Somehow, when he settled down again, his chair was much nearer the widow, but she didn't seem to notice the change and kept on sewing.

"It's powerful cold today, Mrs. Martin. There'll be a heavy frost tonight, I reckon," remarked the deacon, finding his speech at last.

"Do tell, deacon," replied the widow, shuddering, "but don't you think you'll get chilled if you sit so far from the fire? Do draw up closer and get warm; you've got quite a way to go to town, and you must take care of yourself in such terrible weather."

"Yes, ma'am; it be chilly, that's a fact. I think I will move up a piece to the fire."

"How kind she is!" the deacon kept repeating to himself as he edged nearer toward the blazing logs and at the same time drew closer to the rocker, where the widow still sat sewing.

"I saw you at church last Sunday, Mrs. Martin. The minister preached a powerful sermon, didn't he?" remarked the deacon after another long interval.

"Yes, deacon, and it did me a power of good too."

"I'm real glad to hear you say that, Mrs. Martin," exclaimed the deacon. His face fairly beamed with delight, while if the truth must be told he absolutely chuckled and rubbed his hands on his knees as if something had happened with which he was immensely delighted. "Do you recall what the parson preached about?"

It must have been the heat from the burning logs that caused the widow's cheeks to blush so. She couldn't even look up from her sewing as she replied:

"Well, come to think of it, deacon, I think it was about weddings and such things, but I ain't quite sure, for I didn't pay much attention, I'm afraid, to that part of the discourse."

The chairs were getting very close.

"That's it, that's it," cried the deacon, bringing his hands down upon his knees with a slap that startled the canary from his perch and set the widow's heart beating furiously. "That's it. And don't you remember where he said that it wasn't good for man to live alone? I think he told the truth, don't you?"

The chairs touched now. The deacon was absent from the town meeting that evening.

When the villagers assembled at church next day, they saw a little woman sitting beside Deacon Harding. It was the Widow Martin. She was wedded to the deacon, for the parson had said it wasn't good for man to be alone.—B. A. MacDonald in Buffalo Express.

Saved by a Prayer.

In a small village not far from New York I was sent by my parents to spend a few weeks with an aunt of my father's. I had not been at her home long when one evening as we were preparing to retire for the night my aunt discovered that we were not alone in the room. She had noticed a slight noise and upon close inspection discovered a man hid in a closet. She knelt in silence a few moments; then in a loud voice she asked God to protect the stranger, whoever he might be, to keep him from the evil he intended to commit, to bless and lead him to better ways.

She had barely finished when he came from his hiding place and addressed her, saying: "Madam, you have taught me a lesson I shall never forget. My mother taught me to pray just as you have prayed tonight when I was but a little child," and with these words he left us, and we have never seen him since.—Cor. New York Press.

In Two Big Cities.

The average man who makes the trip to Brooklyn by the bridge cars conducts himself very differently at the two ends of the line. On the New York side he manifests the utmost eagerness to lose no time. He rushes up the station steps, crowds upon the first car he comes to, and then dashes for a seat, as if his hopes of happiness depended upon his speed. When he gets to the Brooklyn end of the bridge, however, he has more time. He walks away from the cars as if he had no further reason to hurry. Instead of fighting for a first place on the stairways, he loiters along as if he wanted to end the procession. A Brooklyn philosopher accounts for the phenomenon on the ground that everybody is inclined to be happy in his town and is too well content to hurry.—New York Times.

Australians Mad After Pleasure.

It is strange that in the midst of plenty there should be any scarcity felt here, and there is really no need for it, for the land is unlimited, only waiting to be scratched to yield an abundant harvest. The curse of this fair land is the unwillingness of the people to leave the big towns and go up into the bush and compel by work nature to bring forth her bountiful increase.

Town life is the attraction here, and the people will have pleasure if they die. When prosperity prevails, people live as if its sun would never set. All seem to be aping the class above them. At one of Lady Hopetoun's receptions there presented themselves 1,700 people. Many ladies met their cooks there.—Melbourne Cor. London News.

A Mighty Man.

Topham, the prince of English strong men, had knots of muscles where the armpits are in the ordinary man. He could take a bar of iron 1¼ inches in diameter and 5 feet long, place the middle of it over the back of his neck and then force the ends forward until they met before his face. On one occasion he called upon a village blacksmith and made of him an everlasting enemy by picking up a number of horseshoes and snapping them in two as easily as if they had been pine sticks.—St. Louis Republic.

People Who Work While Asleep.

Not content with doing their duty throughout the day and when they are awake, there seem to be some people who are not content unless they keep themselves employed while they are asleep. Not infrequently individuals have projected and carried to a successful issue projects which they were quite incapable of tackling when awake—no doubt because they couldn't, even if they wished to, dream of doing them unless asleep.—Boston Globe.

London's Parks.

The open spaces in London, without reckoning the disused burial grounds, extend to 5,449 acres. Besides there are open spaces on its borders which bring up the total of parks accessible to Londoners to 22,000 acres.—Pall Mall Gazette.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Melancholy Story of Four Hapless Old Maids.

First let me repeat my definition of an old maid. An old maid is a woman who wanted to marry, but never did, and is soured and cranky in consequence. As I have said, there are few old maids now, but I heard an impressive story of four of these unfortunates lately. Their father thought women ought to be supported by the men, and they thought so too. As long as he lived the father took care of them. They did not know how to do any work and scorned it. After they were all grown their father died. There was nothing left to feed and clothe his four daughters. They had one brother, with a wife and family of his own. What do you suppose these four ablebodied, alleged intelligent women in good society did? Of course you will say they immediately learned useful employments, went into the noble world of work and earned their own living, being too just and high spirited to depend on the one brother. But no! Not they! They every one slumped down and hung like four millstones around the neck of that one brother. So they do to this day; so they have done for 13 years. It is superfluous to say the brother does not enjoy it. But these girls were brought up to believe that woman should be sweetly dependent on man and look to him for support. They have done so with a vengeance. They are well on in years now and live all four together in a house by themselves, with nothing to do but take note of their nerves and dyspepsia and consume patent medicines. It is like a graveyard of gloom and despair, that home of theirs. They believed that woman's mission was to marry; they missed it, and this radiant, glorious and beautiful world became only a place for them to nurse their grievances. One of them came near being married once, but a month before her bridal day she broke off the engagement because she feared her husband that was to be could not support her in the style in which her generous brother had done. She belonged to that class of women utterly selfish, who look on men only as instruments to provide them with money. So the four lived and abused the world and all mankind until at length one of them became insane. She is now in a lunatic asylum, melancholy victim of a false education and having nothing to do but dwell on her own wrongs and ailments. Anybody would go crazy who lived like that.

It is better to be dependable than dependent.

The New Century club building in Philadelphia was planned and its construction superintended by women, and it is one of the best specimens of modern fireproof houses extant. It has iron stairways, its floors are laid in mineral wool, and the lathing on the walls is of steel wire. The club's new drawing rooms are a marvel of convenience, elegance and artistic beauty.

They do not call him the dude any more. He is the "sissy man" now.

Every day comes the news that one or the other house of some state legislature has reported favorably a joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the people. The senate of the conservative old state of Pennsylvania has reported such a resolution.

One of the greatest of living women is Mary Ellen Lease, orator, political agitator and member of the Kansas bar. Eloquent and logical beyond most, she is absolutely fearless, and this is the greatest quality of all in a moral warfare. Probably in the whole course of her singularly eventful life it has never once occurred to her to conceal one of her convictions of right and justice because it might be unpopular and incur the frown of Mrs. Grundy. For this I glory in Mary Lease.

Mrs. Taylor of Little Washington, Pa., has done something in oils. She began by making a few modest and careful investments in the Pennsylvania oil fields. She held them till they became profitable; then sold them at an advance and made other investments, or kept them and sold the petroleum. Mrs. Taylor is now worth $3,000,000, won by her own business shrewdness and industry. She is able to support a husband.

A stained glass window has been erected in Jevington church, England, to the memory of the late Duke of Devonshire. It was painted by the women art students of Wimbledon, and the subject was the ascension of our Lord. Just what connection the death of the old Duke of Devonshire had with the ascension of our Lord is perhaps clearer to the English mind than to that of an American.

Nearly 500 women are employed as station agents on the French railways, but they get only half as much pay as men. This is partly owing to the fact that comparatively few occupations are open to Frenchwomen, largely also to the fact that women cannot vote. Denying women the right to vote and paying women less than men for the same work will both be looked upon as relics of barbarism in 1993. Just watch and see if this is not so.

It is offensive in the extreme, this talk that every once in awhile appears in some newspaper about putting a tax on bachelors and using other means to lure young men into matrimony. If men do not want to marry, let them alone. Women ought to hold their own womanhood and delicacy so high that they will be considered to confer a favor on men by consenting to marry them.

The success of the admirable state fairs of Wisconsin is in no small measure due to the energy and organizing power of Miss Frances L. Fuller of Madison, assistant secretary of the state agricultural society. She has held her office a number of years and makes out the annual report of the society, also preparing the premium lists.

The first railway train over the World's fair grounds will be in charge of a pretty girl engineer, Miss Ida Hewitt, a regular locomotive engineer of Cairo, W. Va.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

From the DAILY COLONIST, March 31.

THE CITY.

Well Provided For.

The old-time fire horse Dixie has found a good home in the stables of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Ministerial Dinner.

Cards are out for a ministerial dinner at the residence of Hon. C. E. Pooley on Thursday evening, April 6.

Died in Portland.

Mrs. A. C. Trainor left for Portland last evening to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Frank McGuire. The deceased was but 20 years old, and leaves a husband and infant child.

Mourns His Loss.

One of the employes of the Eureka livery stables on Pandora avenue, mourns the loss of an overcoat, a suit of clothing and umbrella, which some one abstracted from the loft. The thief entered by means of a ladder.

Removed to Victoria.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, architect for the new Provincial Government buildings, has decided to remove from Vancouver to this city, and has secured rooms 34 and 36 in the Five Sisters' block, of which he has already taken possession.

To Recommend Amendments.

The directors of the Jubilee hospital at a special meeting on Tuesday night, discussed what are deemed desirable amendments to the Hospital Act, and named Messrs. Eberts, Yates and Helmcken a committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature covering the views of the board.

The Champion of Single Tax.

His Worship Mayor Beaven will preside at a lecture to be given in Philharmonic hall on Saturday week by Mr. Louis F. Post, of New York, who is announced as "after Henry George, the greatest exponent of single tax." The subject announced is "Single Tax."

Death of Mr. C. N. Spotts.

C. N. Spotts, of Lake district, and for some years a resident of this city, died yesterday morning after a brief illness, and will be interred at Ross Bay cemetery tomorrow. The deceased was a native of California, 38 years of age, and leaves a sorrowing widow and family of seven.

Death of an Ex-Victorian.

Letters just received from San Francisco contain the sad news of the death there on the 21st instant of Mrs. William Mahon, a native of Galway, Ireland, and former resident of this city. Five of her children are still residents of Victoria—Messrs. William and Thomas Mahon, Mrs. James Walsh and the Misses Fannie and Annie Mahon.

Five Full Carloads.

The greater portion of British Columbia's World's Fair exhibit is reported to have reached Chicago, where Commissioner C. F. Law was waiting to receive and put it in place. The remainder, perishables which could not be sent while the intense cold prevailed, will go forward shortly. The entire contribution from this Province makes about five full carloads.

Chief Hussey's Little Army.

Superintendent Hussey and his special force, the majority of whom are experienced police officers, leave for the scene of the Kitkatlah-Kamsquits trouble on the Dominion steamer Quadra at 8 o'clock this morning. Only one stop will be made on the way up—at Departure Bay, where the steame recals—and the Quadra will probably be back within a fortnight.

Freeman—Fletcher.

At 57 King's road last evening Rev. Donald McRae, assisted by Rev. Alex. Frazer (Comox), united in marriage Mr. Samuel Freeman and Miss Martha Fletcher. The bride wore her travelling dress and was attended by Miss Agnes Gibson, while Mr. Charles Hutchison supported the groom. After partaking of a *recherche* dinner the happy couple left on the North Pacific for a tour of the Sound cities, accompanied by the good wishes of a host of friends.

Must Furnish Particulars.

Mr. Justice Walkem has made an order in the case of the petition against the election of Dr. Hugh Watt as member of the Provincial Legislature for Cariboo, that particulars of the alleged fraud must be furnished by the petitioners within six days, otherwise the action will be dismissed with costs. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for defendant, Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for the petitioners.

Honoring a Veteran.

Yesterday was the sixty-seventh birthday anniversary of Mr. William Cullin, the veteran printer, and Victoria Typographical Union, No. 201, celebrated the event and at the same time recognized Mr. Cullin's ability, experience and devotion to the interests of the craft by naming him delegate to the International Typographical Union, which meets in Chicago during the fair—sometime in June. In 1870 Mr. Cullin enjoyed a similar distinction, representing Toronto Typographical Union at the Cincinnati convention. His son, Mr. W. H. Cullin, has been chosen as alternate by Victoria Union.

Daylight Burglars.

On Sunday last some "person or persons unknown" entered the office of the shipping agent, Capt. H. G. Lewis, and made away with about $25. The entrance to the office was effected through the front door, which was opened with a duplicate key. The house of Mr. P. J. Goepel, on Menzies street, was also broken into on Tuesday afternoon, while the family were absent, and valuable jewelry taken. The robbers entered through the pantry window and ransacked nearly everything within in their search. A number of neighbors in the vicinity saw two suspicious characters loitering around the house before the robbery, and according to their description the men are evidently the same who are suspected of similar mischief in the city.

City Police Court.

The City Police court presented quite an Oriental appearance yesterday morning owing to the presence of a large number of Chinamen who gathered to see "the Barbarians" deal out justice to their Mongolian brothers. The case of Chin Sing, charged with assault and stealing a gold watch and $40, was continued. The charge of assault was continued, but the larceny count was withdrawn, and a joint charge to that effect was laid against Chin Sing and Ah Moon, whose defence will be heard to-day. Wo Ching, charged with running a laundry without a license, pleaded guilty, paid up his fees and costs and was dismissed. Beem Seen Law, charged with a similar offence, took the same method to get out of the difficulty. Chen Sing paid $5 for making an impromptu fireworks exhibition out of his chimney, against the statute therein made and provided. Ah Loy, charged with the theft of a pair of trousers, was found guilty the day before. The judge looked up his record, found that the man was an old offender and gave him three months. A penitent "first drunk" was told to go and sin no more, and the court adjourned.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of Loyal Dauntless Lodge, C O O F., M U., held on Tuesday evening the following officers were elected: L. D. Cunnings, N. G.; L. Dunback, V. G.; C. Logan, secretary; W. Thompson, M.S.; J. Pierce, treasurer; J. Bruce, warden; P. McLagan, I G; A. McLagan, O. G.; A. Lucas, R.S.N G; W. H Owens, L S N G; K. Williams, R.S V.G.; R. Archibald, L.S. V.G.; Messrs. Tagg, Thompson and Cunnings, trustees.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

OTTAWA, March 28.—W. L. King, of the Interior department, has completed arrangements for his departure early next month to Alaska. He goes as the Canadian commissioner on the international commission appointed to begin the work of defining the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. The American commissioner is Prof. Mendenhall, of the U. S. coast survey. A start will be made from Victoria, B. C., in Government steamers at the end of April. The instructions to the commissioners are very precise. They are asked to gather dates and facts necessary for the delineation of the frontier. Work will be commenced at the southerly end of Prince of Wales Sound. The joint survey will comprise ten or eleven parties of about eight men each. This is rendered necessary owing to the necessity of making explorations and comparing notes. The question is one difficult of solution. When the treaty was negotiated in 1825 nothing was known respecting the topography of the country. The treaty provides that the boundary shall follow the summits of the highest peaks of mountains, running parallel, but yet not more than ten leagues distant from the coast. According to the recent convention with the United States the survey parties will be distinct, but each country will have a representative on them. It is expected that the southern half of the boundary will be surveyed this year and the remainder, extending to Mount St. Elias, before the fall of 1894.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Owners of the Lost "Michigan" Determined to Do Their Own Wrecking—"McDonald" Salvage.

Navigation Opened on the Kootenay—Returned With Thanks—Warships Moving.

An agreement in the case of the wrecked steamer Michigan has almost been reached between Collector Milne and the owners, and it is expected the wreck will be handed over to the latter party to-day. As there are no salvors in this case, the owners will have no heavy expenses to pay other than those of the Government for keeping officers in charge, and all they are required to do is to guarantee Collector Milne enough money to pay the debts. This matter cannot at present be adjusted, as it is not known what the officers who are now watching the wreck will demand as wages. The matter has caused a great deal of trouble to Collector Milne, who will be glad to have the case disposed of. It is understood the owners propose wrecking the Michigan, for which work a British vessel would necessarily have to be called into service, as the wreck is in Canadian waters.

RETURNED CHINESE.

Thirty Chinese in transit ex ss. Tacoma, and who had been refused a landing at the City of Destiny, arrived over by the North Pacific last night, and another party of 47 may be expected by the Haytian Republic to-day. Concerning the latter the Post Intelligencer has the following: "The steamship Haytian Republic, which arrived yesterday from Portland, had on board 47 Chinese coolies who were refused admittance at Portland, and the steamship was under bonds to return them to Victoria. These are a part of the shipment of Chinese that caused the recent trouble in Portland. Sixty-seven were admitted at night, and on investigation by Inspector Coblentz, of this city, two customs officers were suspected by the department charged with having admitted Chinese fraudulently. Nine were landed at Astoria, but the remainder were refused admittance and sent back to British Columbia. The Haytian Republic arrived here at 2 o'clock a m., discharged 37 tons of freight at the city dock, and left early for Tacoma. She returned here last night, took fuel and cleared for Victoria."

MARINE ENGINEERS PASSED.

As a result of the recent marine engineers' examination conducted by Mr. J. A Thomson, inspector of steamboat machinery, the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa have forwarded to that gentleman certificates to the following successful candidates: Roderick Morrison, fourth class; James Duncan McInnes, third class; James Edward Langley, fourth class; Ernest Davies, fourth class; and William Rogers, second class. These certificates can be obtained by the candidates by calling at Mr. Thomson's office in the Custom House building.

THE MCDONALD SALVAGE.

All the trouble between the salvors and owners of the wrecked steamer J. R. McDonald was finally settled last evening, and all that remains at issue now is the difficulty existing between Capt. Clarke and C. H. Pennington, to be arranged in court. The salvors have obtained their share of the profits, and Collector Milne has been guaranteed sufficient money to pay Capt. Clarke if the decision of the court is in his favor. It is not known what amount of money the salvors received, but it is understood the agreement come to has been satisfactory.

ALASKA EXCURSIONS.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. is arranging for the departure of its first excursion steamer to Alaska. Already there has been a full demand for the accommodations on the steamer Queen. On June 4th the City of Puebla will leave this city, connecting at Port Townsend with the Queen, which will depart for Alaska on June 7th and arrive at Sitka on June 12th.

NORWICH, Conn., March 28.—On Sunday afternoon, March 19, an exhausted carrier pigeon lit upon a fence back of Rev. F. E. Fellows' house on Otis street. The next day it was found on the ground dead. Upon the pigeon's leg was an aluminum band marked "N. 5,766." The bird was found on examination to have died from starvation. It is said there were pigeons on the missing steamer Naronic, and the question is, was this one of them?

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PRE-EMPTIONS IN TIMBER DISTRICT.

MR. BROWN moved, seconded by Mr. Kitchen, for a return showing all correspondence between the Department of Lands and Works and any person or persons, relating to the pre-empting of certain lands within the McLaren Ross Lumber Co.'s timber limit on Campbell river and Duncan's bay, Vancouver Island; also, all affidavits of persons who have filed records of pre-emption within the said limits, and the dates of such pre-emption records.

MR. BROWN explained his reason for wishing to have the correspondence. Certain of his constituents felt themselves aggrieved in connection with the pre-emptions in question and wished to have the matter looked into.

HON. MR. VERNON said he was pleased to hear the moderate language of the hon. mover of the resolution. The fact was just as had been stated, that certain parties felt they had a grievance, but he was satisfied when the correspondence was brought down that it would be seen that the Government, and more particularly the Lands and Works department, which had to do with the matter, had acted properly and fairly. He (Mr Vernon) had suggested to the complainants to leave the matter to arbitration and at first the proposition was accepted but later on was declined. He would be happy to have the correspondence laid before the House at an early date.

The resolution was adopted.

VANCOUVER Y. M. C. A.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Vancouver Y.M.C.A., Mr. Croft in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment.

VICTORIA CITY OFFICIAL MAP ACT.

The House went into committee on the Victoria City Official Map Act, Mr. Kellie in the chair.

There was a considerable discussion on clause 24, which requires owners of property, before sub-dividing, to get an order from a Judge of the Supreme court to file their plan.

HON. MR. DAVIE did not know that this was a matter which should be incorporated in the Victoria Act. If it was a good law why not have it in the general Land Registry Act?

After some discussion,

MR. HUNTER said that he had no objection to this clause so far as it referred to streets, but when it went further than that and gave the Council power to say how a man should or should not sub-divide his property, then it became an impudent interference with private rights.

The clause carried.

The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

COLUMBIAN METHODIST COLLEGE.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the B. C. College, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The name of the institution was changed to the "Columbian Methodist College."

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

OSOYOOS AND OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Company, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

BEDLINGTON AND WEST KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Bedlington and West Kootenay Railway bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Kootenay Central Railway bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

MR. CROFT moved an amendment to permit the building of a branch line from Kaslo to Bear Lake, thence to Carpenter Creek.

MR. BOOTH said that this amendment brought up the whole question which had been fought out before the Railway committee for several days, and the result was the bill at present before the House. He recalled the fact that a company had been chartered last year to build a line over this country, and the company thus chartered had shown its *bona fides* by spending a considerable sum of money. After reviewing the circumstances he said that he believed the Railway committee had come to a just conclusion in the matter, and it would be in the interests of the Province to have the Kaslo-Slocan built, so that ore might be smelted in the Province.

MR. KELLIE strongly opposed the amendment. Last year, he said, the gentlemen who were now building the Kaslo-Slocan railway had secured a charter from the House. Up to that time Kaslo was practically unknown, but no sooner had this company made their arrangements than the town became widely known. They first built trails in various places, spending $7,000 to $8,000 in this work. Later on a wagon road was wanted, and the railway company came down with $10,000 in solid cash, and placed the country in such a position that some 30 or 40 tons of ore a day was now coming out. If these gentlemen had not come forward and put up their money, and developed the country in this way, it would still be wrapped in forest gloom and mountain solitude. (Hear, hear.) This company had put up $25,000 in bonds to secure their land grant, and had spent $30,000 in the work and here now was another company coming along to try and get a blanket and paper charter to force these gentlemen to give up some of their property. This Kootenay Central Railway Company had not turned a sod or spent a dollar or let a contract in that country that he knew of, and it would not be a credit to the country now to let them throttle those who were really spending their money to advance the interests of the district. (Applause.)

MR. BROWN opposed the amendment, which he regarded as one to bulldoze the Kaslo-Slocan Railway Company.

MR CROFT claimed that the minority of the Railway committee and the majority of the House had a right to express their opinion. He did not think the Kaslo-Slocan company would be prejudiced. The money it was claimed was spent, had been spent by the townsite company and not by the railway company.

MR BROWN said he had come to the conclusion when this bill was before the Railway committee that it was a grab game. The Kootenay Central people had found out that the Kaslo-Slocan company had a good thing and wanted to make them divide up.

HON. MR. BEAVEN was at a loss to understand why the Railway committee had acted as they did, as their action practically amounted to the grant of a monopoly.

HON. COL. BAKER said he could not lose sight of the report of the Railway committee. If there was no report he would vote for the no-monopoly proposition of the hon. leader of the Opposition, but there being a report he could not bring himself to lose sight of it.

MR. FORSTER opposed the amendment.

MR. COTTON said he would support the amendment.

DR. WATT, in opposing the amendment, referred to the fact that the hon. leader of the Mugwump party (Mr. Cotton) had not his followers under very good control, or they would not show this difference of opinion on such an important matter. He thought the House could very reasonably take the report of the railway committee as being a just and fair decision.

HON. MR. DAVIE wanted more information as to the rights of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company to build a road along this line, as the matter of whether they had that right or not would no doubt affect the vote of some hon. members, as it certainly would his. He referred to his opinion last session—in voting to refuse a charter to a company to parallel an existing tramway between Vancouver and New Westminster. He thought then, and still thought, that the best interests of the country were served by refusing such a charter. When a company, acting on the faith of a charter of this House, had expended large sums in a public work which was in successful operation, it would be unfair, and would be a discouragement to capital coming into the country, to permit the existing enterprise to be paralleled by a competing line, unless the public interests imperatively required it, and especially was this the case when the result would be to ruin the existing enterprise. Continuing, he summarized the argument of the hon. member for West Kootenay that the Kaslo Slocan Co. were the first in the field, were the discoverers of the field, and had spent a considerable sum of money in their enterprise, and that now this second company wanted to take away the reward which the enterprise of the first in the field had earned for them. Whilst this was a sound argument, yet a second road had already a charter for a parallel line. If there was already one competing line there would be no disadvantage to the Kaslo Co. in granting the same privilege to a third one. With him it was simply a question of fact. Had, as had been stated by Mr. Croft, the Columbia and Kootenay Co. the right to build the line as well as the Kaslo Co.? If so, he could see no reason why the third company should not be permitted to compete also.

The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 o'clock.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Kootenay Central Railway bill, Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

MR. CROFT, in order to give hon. members a better opportunity of looking into the matter of previous charters, moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HON. MR TURNER presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the Supplementary Estimates.

The message was considered in committee of the whole and reported to the House.

The report was referred to committee of supply.

NAKUSP AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

MR. MARTIN moved the second reading of a bill to incorporate the Nakusp & Slocan railway company.

The second reading carried.

WHETHAM COLLEGE BILL.

The House went into committee on a bill to incorporate Whetham college, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND CABLE CO.

The House went into committee on the Pacific Telephone and Cable Co.'s incorporation bill, Mr. Booth in the chair.

MR. COTTON moved to insert a two years' time limit, within which period a cable should be laid between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

HON. COL BAKER moved to insert a time limit of two years for commencement and five years for completion.

MR. HONYE said he had a letter before him from the Burrard Inlet Telephone Company saying that they were going to construct a telephone cable to commence work within two years, and if a bill of the kind before the House were passed withont a time limit it would militate against the financing of the project.

HON. COL. BAKER'S amendment carried.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills were read a second time:—

Kaslo-Slocan Tramway bill, Dr. Watt.

Mount Tolmie Railway bill, Mr. Eberts.

Nelson and Arrow Lake Railway Company bill, Mr. Rogers.

Kaslo Electric Light and Water Power bill, Mr. Kellie.

B. C SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the British Columbia Southern Railway Land and Subsidy bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment. Report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced bills to amend the Jurors Act, Execution Act and Official Administrators Act.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES BILL.

The House went into committee on the Benevolent Societies bill, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. Report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

On consideration of the report on the County Courts bill,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved an amendment to give to a County Court judge power to release an attachment or garnishee on wages before judgment on security for the amount sued for being given.

The report was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

Report of committee on the Supreme Court bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

The House went into committee on the Legal Professions bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

Bill was reported complete with amendments.

HORTICULTURAL BOARDS BILL.

The House went into committee on the Horticultural Boards bill, Dr. Milne in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment. Report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

Mr. Frank Bakeman Discloses the Financial Standing of His Company.

The Necessary Capital Secured—Construction to Begin When Final Legislation Is Had.

Mr. Frank Bakeman, who went over to Seattle for the purpose of cabling to the financial syndicate he has secured to build the line of the British Pacific (Canada Western) railway, returned last night and is at Hotel Victoria. To a representative of the COLONIST, Mr. Bakeman said that the statements published in the Seattle papers, and reproduced here, were substantially correct. He said: "I feel authorized now for the first time to disclose the names of the chairmen of the New York and London syndicates. Lord Thurlow, a member of the Privy Council and prominent in the English financial world, is at the head of the London capitalists, Mr. E. N. Dickerson, of Wall Street, being chairman of the New Yorkers. This combination of capital will be joined by others from the several financial centres of Europe. The financial company, which has been registered at London under the Imperial Companies Act, has a capital of $5,000,000. The whole of this amount has been subscribed. The purpose of this company is to finance the construction of the proposed railway, and kindred corporations which may be brought into existence later on for the development of the country through which the railway will run. For the building of this railway alone it is estimated that $25,000,000 will be required. Of this company Lord Thurlow will be chairman, and a prominent resident British Columbian, vice chairman.

"It may be proper to explain that an agreement will be entered into between the financial company and these syndicates to take the bonds as issued for the entire amount on a basis of about $15,000 per mile. This will leave a deficiency in the cost of construction of from $8,000 to $10,000 per mile, which must be met from the sale of stock issued by the railway company as construction progresses. Those becoming financially interested will purchase all stock not taken by the public. This will furnish all the money necessary to construct the railway.

"The providing of this money is, however, conditional upon some further aid being extended to the railway other than the land grant. For the latter alone no capital can be found to build the line. Having been assured that aid by way of guarantee on the bonds of the company would be given by the Province and City, the next step is to secure legislation to this end. This accomplished, the work of construction would at once begin. Without a guarantee on a reasonable amount no capitalist would consider the proposal for a moment. However," Mr. Bakeman said, "I feel no uneasiness about this question of guarantee, as I have had repeated assurances that upon my securing the necessary capital for the undertaking the guarantees would be forthcoming.

"Naturally, unforeseen obstacles have arisen in negotiating for the financing of so large an undertaking, and these have caused the delay in concluding final arrangements. Matters were now in such shape that there can be no question of failure," said Mr. Bakeman, "the only thing lacking to enable the immediate commencement of construction being the settling of the guarantees."

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The City Council held its regular weekly meeting in the City Hall last night, there being present His Worship the Mayor and Ald. McKillican, Styles, Bragg, Miller, Henderson, McTavish, Baker and Belyea.

The Board of Management of the B. C. Agricultural Association communicated with the Council, stating that the Association was being practically carried on by a few and, in view of the objects of the organization, the Council was asked to contribute $3,000 towards its funds. Referred to the Finance committee.

The Finance committee asked for warrants for sums amounting to $13,353 49, for various expenses for the year 1893. Report received and adopted.

ALD. BRAGG called attention to the fact that the Street committee is just now doing a considerable amount of work, and he hoped the citizens would take due note of the fact.

The Finance committee further reported the expenditure of $172 60 for various purposes. Received and filed.

R. B. McMicking complained of damages caused by the crossing of telephone wires with trolley wire guys when a telephone pole was being erected on the corner of Government and Yates streets. The guys should be insulated in a proper manner.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the tramway company, with a request that they have it attended to.

The Finance committee reported that, in their opinion, Messrs. Stone & Wellington should continue to pay a license fee, as others in similar lines were paying them. Adopted.

Mr. C. E Redfern was awarded the contract for keeping the city clock in repair.

The Finance committee recommended the widening of View street according to former arrangements.

This report brought out a lengthy discussion, during which Ald. McKillican and Ald. Styles passed such compliments as "Untruth," "Falsehood," etc., until stopped by the Mayor.

ALD. BELYEA—There seems to be an opinion that one Council may repudiate a contract entered into by another Council; a contract once entered into by the corporation is valid forever.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The pay roll for the coming month was adopted.

ALD. BRAGG asked leave to introduce a by-law to raise the sum of $85,000 for the purpose of erecting two schools in the city, and explained:

"This is an outcome of the recent application of the School Trustees for a sum of money to erect ward schools. There are two by-laws. One asks for $85,000 for the ward schools, and the other for $25,000 for the High School and repairs. There can be no doubt but that the ward schools are a necessity. In order that there should be no conflict, I thought best to put in two by-laws.

ALD. MCKILLICAN—There should be no such distinction; the full amount should be contained in one by-law.

ALD. MILLER—The people of this community are sufficiently intelligent to pass both of these by-laws, but as there was some question as to the ownership of the Central school site, I thought best in seconding the motion to favor the putting of the matter in two by-laws.

ALD. BELYEA—Some expense could be saved by causing the voting to be on each section of one by-law. The expenses of a by-law are considerable. As to my position I shall oppose the spending of money on property which the city does not own. We should have an understanding as to how the ownership stands.

ALD. BRAGG—Many ratepayers are not so favorable to the centre schools as they are to ward schools.

After some further discussion leave was granted for the introduction of both by-laws.

City Engineer Wilmot reported on the building of a sidewalk on Stanley avenue. Received and adopted.

The same gentleman reported on proposed improvements on Montrose avenue by means of grading and laying sidewalks. Received and adopted.

Tenders for the furnishing of police uniforms for the summer were then taken up and opened.

On motion the tenders were subsequently referred to the Police committee and Chief of Police for the awarding of the contract to the lowest tenderer, having in view the quality of goods.

Tenders for the erection of sanitary buildings were next opened. They ranged from $1,062.75 to $850. Referred to the Market committee, the Building Inspector and the City Engineer, to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder complying with all the conditions.

The Council then resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of Ald Baker's by law to appropriate the sum of $125,000 for surface drains. May 1 was selected as the day for the by-law to take effect.

The committee rose and reported the by-law complete with amendments; the by-law then passed the Council and April 18 was fixed as the day for voting on the loan.

ALD. BAKER—The by-laws should be advertised in both papers; I am confident that some of the by-laws would have passed last year if they had been in both papers. I move that the by-law be published in both papers.

ALD. MILLER—That is a wilful waste of money. If we want the matter brought before the people let us pay the papers for small locals, or call a public meeting.

ALD. MCKILLICAN—The people should take sufficient interest in their own affairs to look such things up. The advertising bills last year were too high.

ALD BRAGG—If it is a good thing to advertise it should be well done. Let it go in both papers.

ALD STYLES—It should go into both papers.

On motion, it was resolved to publish in both papers, and the Council adjourned.

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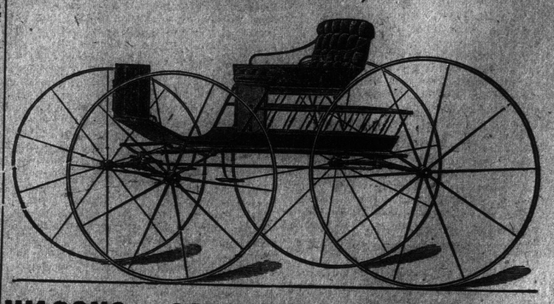

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For these Essential Qualities.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SEATTLE, March 27.—Mr. Frank Bakeman, of Chicago, the principal promoter of the British Pacific Railway project, has been in the city for a few days on business. To a Telegraph reporter he said that for some time he had been in constant communication with the English capitalists who are behind the project and was in a position now to say that the financial arrangements were fully completed, so that the enterprise was an assured success. "The project is so large," said Mr. Bakeman, "that it required men of the greatest financial strength to handle it. We have secured their co-operation. I do not care to make public the names of the English capitalists just at present, because I wish first to communicate them to the British Columbia Government, but I am in a position to say that there will be ample money forthcoming for all the purposes of the road and its kindred corporations."

When asked if he had had any difficulty in impressing the Englishmen with the advantages of the project, Mr. Bakeman said as soon as the matter was understood by them they were ready to take it up. Capital was offered from London, Berlin, Frankfort, Amsterdam and Paris; but final arrangements had been made in England and with English capitalists to handle the whole affair.

"In what shape does the project stand?" asked the reporter.

In reply, Mr. Bakeman produced a cablegram from London announcing the organizing of what will be known as the Financial company, with a paid up capital of $5,000,000. The cablegram stated that this company had been organized under the Imperial Joint Stock Companies Act, that the articles of incorporation had been issued and the stock subscribed. This company, he explained, is to undertake to finance for the road and to raise all the money which the enterprise will need, not only for the purposes of construction, but for the carrying out of the large projects in connection with the road which the company has in contemplation.

"Then your company does not simply intend to build a railway?"

"Certainly not," was the reply. "The enormous resources of the Pacific Northwest are what led the English capitalists to take hold of the project and these resources they are determined to develop as speedily as possible, so as to develop business for the railway. Besides, the company receives a generous land grant from the British Columbia Legislature, and it will be necessary to develop this domain, to fill the arable portions with settlers, to find a market for the timber, to aid in the exploitation of its mineral wealth, in order that the road may pay and the company be able to meet the interest upon its bonds. In short, you might say that our company will not simply be a railway company but a development company. It is not necessary for me to say that the resources of British Columbia are enormous. We are satisfied that after a time a large traffic can be worked up over the road and an income be derived from the lands which will make the enterprise a most profitable one. The work of development and construction will go on simultaneously."

"It has been said that you proposed to employ Chinese chiefly in the work of construction," suggested the reporter.

"Well, there was some ground for that report, for we did at the outset make inquiries as to Chinese labor, but a full examination of the case has convinced us that it would be a great mistake to employ Chinese. You may say that we do not intend to employ a single Chinaman if we can get white labor to do the work. We intend to make our plans so as to get permanent settlers into the country in connection with the building of the road. We shall endeavor to induce those laborers who are in British Columbia and who will engage with us, and all who may come in for the purpose of getting work, to look forward to settling permanently in the Province. We have looked into this matter of employing Chinamen from every point of view, and have determined to abandon it. Chinamen make poor settlers, and we want to help fill the Province with people who will increase trade."

"Where will the terminus of the road be; that is, have the stories of change of route anything in them?"

"The terminus will be at Victoria. That is settled beyond change, but as for the route of the road the published statements on that point are subject to more or less change. Our original plans contemplated having the terminus of the Mainland division at the head of Bute Inlet, but we have under consideration three passes through the Cascades, and it is not yet certain which we will finally select."

"What part of the road will be built first?"

"Work will be begun simultaneously on Vancouver Island and the Mainland. We are anxious to get through the Cascades at the earliest possible day so as to reach the Cariboo country. We expect that the construction of the road into Cariboo will give an immense impetus to mining."

"When will work be begun?"

"We have some few preliminaries yet to arrange in British Columbia. If we succeed in getting these perfected during the present session of the Legislature we will be prepared at an early day to set the project fully in motion. Under any circumstances we will make a beginning during the present season. I am devoting myself now to getting these preliminaries into shape. The great requisite, namely, the capital, has been obtained. The men who have interested themselves in the road are financially able to carry through anything they undertake. I am prepared to show that in enlisting the interest of these capitalists a great step has been taken towards the development of the great natural wealth of British Columbia and the utilization of what, with all due respect to the State of Washington, I must call her commanding position in the Pacific Northwest. This project will bring into this part of the continent the one thing which it needs, that is money. In contradistinction to other great railway projects which looked for their profit to the development of a transcontinental business, the primary object of the British Pacific is the opening of this Northwest, and the men behind me have the money to do it with."

PORT ANGELES RAILROAD.

(Post-Intelligencer, March 24.)

EVERETT, March 23.—In relation to the proposed scheme for a railroad from Port Angeles to Port Ludlow, thence to connect with Everett by means of a steam ferry, President Hewitt, of the Everett land company, says he regards the scheme as in every way feasible, and it is in the hands of men who are capable of putting the enterprise on its feet. Stepping to a map and pointing out the projected line, Mr. Hewitt continued:

"You see that running from Port Angeles its course would be almost due east, touching the heads of several important bays, and opening an outlet for the enormous body of fine timber that lies between the Olympic range and the shores of the Sound and Strait. Then there are coal and iron in the mountains that would be developed under the stimulus of transportation. They wanted to know what we would do for them in Everett, and I told them I would favor giving a bonus of $75,000, provided they would call the road the Everett, Port Angeles and Pacific railroad, the bonus to be paid when the project was carried out and the railroad in operation, delivering its cars at Everett on the ferry. Their first scheme was to land at Mukilteo, but I shewed them that they would be subject to frequent difficulties in making their landings by reason of the northwest wind, and, moreover, they would connect with only one road at that place, the Great Northern, while at Everett they would have the choice of three—the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. It will open to Everett direct communication with a section of the state which is very rich in natural resources. As I said before, the route has been surveyed and found feasible. Its construction within a year looks very probable in view of the support which it is receiving and the backing that it is able to command.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Among the arrivals yesterday was Captain Atkinson, late of the British ship Thirlmere, who came to San Francisco to take command of the British ship Goodrich, in place of Capt. Williams, who committed suicide a few weeks ago. Captain Atkinson, before leaving Liverpool, had a long chat with Captain Spurring, of the British ship Drumcraig, which left San Francisco for Liverpool about four months ago. "Captain Spurring and his crew had a most remarkable experience when rounding Cape Horn," said Captain Atkinson. "The Drumcraig came very near running down an iceberg, and when she got clear there was, in plain view of everybody on board, a wooden bark hard and fast in the ice."

According to Captain Atkinson, the Drumcraig was rounding Cape Horn and making good headway. All of a sudden the truss of the lower foretopsail yard gave way, and the ship had to be thrown up into the wind. Just as she came about the watch saw an iceberg ahead, which the ship came within an ace of running down. As she brushed past one of the starboard watch threw a biscuit on the iceberg, and then everybody saw a sight which occasioned at first astonishment and then sorrow. There was a wooden bark hard and fast on the ice. On the deck and in the shrouds could be seen lumps, which the sailors on the Drumcraig took to be human bodies encased in ice. From the appearance of the ship Captain Spurring came to the conclusion that she had been caught in the ice in the Antarctic ocean and has floated from there on the iceberg. The Drumcraig was about in latitude 45 south at the time, and numberless icebergs were in sight.

"Had the Drumcraig struck that iceberg," said Captain Atkinson, "the chances are that she would have stuck there and all on board would have been frozen to death. Currents will eventually carry the wooden bark and the iceberg around the cape, and if the ship is not much damaged she will be picked up and towed into port. If the crew was on board when she was caught on the berg chances are they were all frozen to death. Being adrift on a mountain of ice must have been a fearful experience, and the horror of the situation must have added tenfold to the torture. One after another they must have frozen to death."

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

PORTLAND, Or., March 28.—The failure of Koshland Bros., hide and pelt dealers, which occurred on the 10th instant, was revived yesterday by the grand jury returning four indictments against Matthias Koshland, the only living member of the firm. The complaint is made by the Bank of British Columbia, from which Koshland obtained a large amount of money under false pretences, exhibiting fraudulent warehouse receipts. Koshland was arrested at his residence, but did not sleep in jail, his relatives coming to his rescue with $5,000 bonds. The firm of Koshland Bros opened a wool and pelt house here twenty-seven years ago. The brother died several years ago, but the firm name has been retained. Their business was extensive, and they were known in every Eastern wool market.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Building Boom at Nanaimo—Water Works Extension—Infantry Captain Resigns.

Vancouver Helping Its Street Railway—The Salmon War—Anti-Home Rule.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 27.—Negotiations between the city and the street railway company have at last reached definite shape. A private meeting of Council was held on Saturday night, when the City Engineer submitted a report on its plant. Acting on that a by-law was introduced to-night by which the city guarantees the interest on $350,000 bonds of the company, the city meanwhile to retain as security $1,500 monthly from the receipts from the lighting department of the company's work. The city is to have the privilege of purchasing at an arbitration price the works and franchise of the company at the end of five or ten years; nothing, however, is to be paid for the franchise.

The City Council propose to have all plumbers licensed and the work done under city inspection.

All the trains are now up to date, four arriving on Sunday.

There are many sneak thieves in the city. On Sunday night two boys were arrested in a vacant Dupont street house, where they had secreted clothing stolen from Mrs. Black's house valued at $200.

VANCOUVER, March 28.—The officers of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway were elected in C. D. Rand's office this afternoon as follows: President, C. D. Rand; vice-president, Percy Dickinson; secretary, D. S. Wallbridge; treasurer, H. S. Huson, mayor of Tacoma; chief engineer, J. Q. Barlow; solicitor, A. J. A. McColl; directors, Messrs. Rand, Huson, Dickinson, Barlow, Wallbridge and J. D. Bryce.

Three families at Mount Pleasant were poisoned by eating corn beef from a butcher's. No deaths have yet occurred.

The opponents of the Parliament buildings appropriation are circulating a petition requesting J. W. Horne to resign his position as a member of the Provincial Legislature. Very few names are on the petition.

The crew of the Empress of India will hold a regatta on Thursday.

The Pacific express was twelve hours late.

The steamer Princess Louise left Vancouver for the North to-day. Among the passengers were R. H. Hall, M.P.P., who has gone on business connected with the Hudson Bay company.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 27.—The lawyers here will close from Thursday till the following Wednesday and the Supreme Court registry officers are hoping the Government will give them the same holiday.

The fish war is easing off, prices this morning having gone down to $1 each salmon, which, however, is still high.

The council at its last meeting changed pay day to the 15th of each month. A big kick from all the employes brought them back to-night to the old day, the 5th of each month.

The L. O. L., No. 1,539, has passed a strong resolution, asking the people of Westminster not to assist by money contributions the Home Rule movement.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 28.—While unloading seed from the steamer Telephone at London's Landing, yesterday, Lyman Fraser fell from the gang-plank, breaking his shoulder and several ribs.

Fifty thousand salmon fry were taken by road yesterday to the Nicomeke river and deposited there.

R. C. Lowery, a late arrival in the Province from India, has received land concessions from the city, and will erect a large match factory capable of an output of four millions daily. He will export largely.

The Council last night passed the following resolution: Moved by Alderman Herring, seconded by Ald. Ovens, and Resolved "that in the opinion of this Council the Mayor, in refusing the city hall for the indignation meeting held on Friday night last, acted wisely and in the true interests of the city, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government."

The city is about to borrow $300,000 for various purposes, including the bridge.

The friends of Alderman W. H. Keary, accountant at the penitentiary, are stirred up over the apparently determined attempts to sully the reputation of that gentleman by circulating shameful untruths in the Seattle press, the Sunday Mercury being one of the media employed. This malicious work is being carried on, it is said, to attract the attention of Inspector Foster, who is at present overhauling penitentiary affairs. Those who know Mr. Keary best are persuaded that the tales are false.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 27.—The steamer Romulus will not go into dry dock at Esquimalt this trip, as at first intended, owing to their being no vessels up here now to load except the steamer Montserrat, which arrived yesterday, and the ship J. B. Brown, nearly loaded.

A building mania has apparently struck this town. If half the talked of blocks, halls, temples, churches, etc., materialize, the appearance of Nanaimo will be greatly changed—for the better—by the end of the year. Several lodges propose erecting suitable quarters for their own accommodation; the Spiritualists talk of putting up a building of their own, and now the Free Press is to follow suit, and according to present indications is to be housed in a fine three-story brick and stone block at an early date. It is a good evidence of the prosperity of Nanaimo when its newspaper can afford such a luxury as a brick block. The present quarters of the Free Press are decidedly antiquated, and have outlived their usefulness; the proposed change will be welcomed by all.

The wife of Mr. M. G. Clarke, contractor of this city, who was recently removed to the Westminster asylum, died at that institution on Saturday. The body was brought over from the Mainland for interment here yesterday. The deceased lady was a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and was in her thirty-ninth year; the funeral took place this afternoon.

The Nanaimo water works company intends greatly improving its system this summer. Pipes and other material have been ordered for a fourteen-inch main to run from Chase river on to Albert street; from that point the city will be served by six-inch pipes. Newcastle townsite is to have connection with the system, a state of things greatly appreciated by the residents in that portion of the town. It is expected that over $25,000 will be laid out on the improvements.

The steamer Empire arrived this morning from San Francisco with a large consignment of freight for local merchants. She will load a return cargo of East Wellington coal.

W. McGregor, manager of the New Vancouver Coal Co., has resigned his position as captain of the Nanaimo infantry corps and his resignation was forwarded to the Minister to-day.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived from San Francisco, and sails to-morrow for Ounalaska. During the summer she will stay in the North, running between Sitka and Ounalaska.

The ships Tacoma and Columbia have arrived.

NANAIMO, March 28.—It is hoped Lieut. Praeger will accept the captaincy of the Infantry Corps vacated by the resignation of Mr. McGregor.

Ex-Mayor Gibson has accepted $300 for a strip of a lot on Commercial street, now part of the street, conditionally on a similar strip being expropriated from the Sabiston-Wilcox estate.

Civic finances are reported to be unsatisfactory. It appears that only $2,000 remain for street works, of which $1,000 have already been expended. It is proposed to tax improvements as the only way of raising sufficient money to carry on the necessary work. The Finance committee will have to report as to the rate of taxation and the amount of the improvement to be carried out this year.

The following have been elected officers of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective association: D. McKeigan, president; A. Matheson, junior vice-president; F. Wagstaf, secretary; W. Neive, financial secretary; W. J. Keith, treasurer; R. Booth, trustee.

Sailed, steamer Costa Rica and Montserrat for San Francisco. Arrived, bark Matilda and steamer Romulus.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, March 25.—James W. Flett, Peter Flett and H. M. Graham went down to Victoria, Saturday.

Captain J. E. Butler and wife, and W. D. Mackintosh and wife after spending the day here left by the afternoon train yesterday.

J. C. Prevost and G. R. O'Driscoll, the latter with a basket of trout, took the afternoon train for the Capital.

A. C. Fraser left for Vancouver, via Nanaimo, this morning.

To-day was notable for accidents to Siwashes. Indian Tom shot Charlie Quidquarton with a revolver at Quamichan, the bullet passing through the leg immediately below and behind the knee, breaking some bones away and making an ugly wound. Indian Jim fell off a cart of hay near Koksilah, the wheel passing over both legs and smashing one ankle.

J. B. McDonald and A. Hill boarded the train for Victoria.

WESTHOLME.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, March 27.—Lumber for the building of the fog alarm arrived from Vancouver on Thursday last and work commenced the following day. Messrs. Crowe & Wilson, the contractors, are employing a large staff of men with a view to early completion.

Judging from the number of applicants for permission to prospect on Saturna Island, one would imagine that the mining wealth of the country is not confined entirely to Kootenay. Doubtless the people residing on the island have good reason to be jubilant over the present outlook, as it was always surmised that coal existed there. Saturna is gradually looming up, and will occupy prominence in the near future.

Mr. J. I. Seabrook, of Galiano Island, is visiting friends in Seattle.

The value of land around these parts is keeping pace with the times. Since Mayne Island has been endowed with so many new buildings, the value has fluctuated considerably, and is now steadily rising. Every available piece of land on the other islands is being taken up, whilst on Saturna Island property cannot be purchased at any price. A few good farms on Galiano Island, however, are still in the market for disposal.

E. V. Bodwell and G. A. Kirk of Victoria paid a flying visit to Mayne Island Sunday.

T. F. Sinclair, and Mr. Day, architect, of Victoria, came up on the Louise Monday morning. Mr. Sinclair brought with him a number of men, and grading operations commenced to-day. The tennis grounds adjoining the proposed hotel have been well laid out, and an eight acre field near is being levelled off for use as a recreation ground. The lacrosse, cricket and baseball grounds are also receiving attention.

Miss Nellie Chester is on a visit to her aunt at Medicine Hat. H. Wright, F. G. Powell, and W. H. Mawdsley, were passengers on the Louise for Victoria Monday evening. Mrs. Bennett of Sunnyside Villa is visiting friends at the Landing. J. H. Deacon is at Saanich.

The Quadra is expected here the early part of the week to land provisions and supplies.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)

W. H. Bainbridge, secretary of the Thunder Hill Mining Co., and Mr. Kerr, one of the Provincial World's Fair Commissioners, left on Monday morning for the mines. They have gone up to take a general look around and to see the first movements of the machinery.

Anticipating a rush of traffic, the Upper Columbia Co. are now making arrangements to handle it with facility by erecting a fine warehouse by the side of their tram line and close to the C. P. R. depot. Gordon Sutherland is building it. Each of the storekeepers will have space allotted for storage of flour.

W. Woods, who represents some Eastern capitalists who have invested cash in mining properties around Golden, says development work will be commenced at the Canal Flat copper claim at once and in the McMurdo country as soon as the snow flies.

H. J. Connan has been requested by the editor of the London Mining Journal to lecture before the mining section of the London Chamber of Commerce on "Mining in British Columbia." He has consented.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

A rock slide occurred Sunday just after the Pacific express passed, in the Eagle pass, about one mile west of Revelstoke. Several tons of rock came down from a height of about one hundred feet, and had the train been struck it would have been demolished. The rails were broken and several ties smashed. Foley's gang were employed all day clearing the track. Late in the afternoon more rock came away, and a Finn named Jacobson was struck on the head and rendered unconscious.

Two weeks ago at Lardeau, Mr. Underhill's dog went out on the ice on the Arm to play in front of his owner's cabin, when a large, gaunt wolf rushed from the underbush, grabbed the dog and started with him for the brush. Mr. Underhill seized his gun and gave chase, but the wolf dropped his prey and disappeared before he could get within shooting distance. The dog died the same evening. Mr. Underhill then poisoned the dog's flesh as a bait, and now the wolf's skin adorns his cabin.

J. W. Haskins has disposed of all his interests in the Orphan Boy and the claims on the Haskins ledge, near Trout lake, to responsible parties. These claims, more especially the Abbott and King William, will be developed and worked this summer, the latter being in an advanced state of development. Mr. Haskins will take up Lardeau as soon as he can go in.

The boys at Lardeau City killed a fine cariboo, and Chas. Taylor, of Fish Creek, shot another.

Revelstoke brewery is now running full time, the annual spring orders having begun to come in. Mr. Allen has been shipping large quantities over the C.P.R. during the past week or two.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

P. C. Pilchin, an old timer who is placer mining on Trout lake, is having pretty fair success.

Mr. James Brady writes from Thunder Hill that the mine is looking splendid and that the concentrator will be in full swing shortly. The unusual severity of the winter has impeded progress.

Mr. N. Hansen, from Wasa, reports at Golden that the hay supply in the upper country is growing very limited.

There is a rumor afloat that the mill of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway company has been leased for five years by Mr. Mike Carlin, of Carlin & Lake.

Engineer A. J. McMillan, of the Kaslo-Slocan railway, has received instructions to begin work at once locating the line.

Mr. George Turner, surveyor, has been sent to Revelstoke, instructed by the Dominion Government to make surveys and draw up plans of the Columbia river at that point, so as to enable them to decide on the best means for preventing the undermining of the bank during high water.

P. M. Walker, Charles Holden and Tom Downs have been blasting rock and cleaning the channel of the Columbia river in the Narrows, between the Arrow Lakes. They are also the owners of the Great Northern Silver ledge, and have had an offer to bond it for $10,000. The syndicate, composed of Seattle, Chicago and Boston capitalists, will visit the mine as soon as the snow permits, and if it is at all like what it is reported, they offer to buy it for $27,000, to be paid in three instalments of $9,000 each—on the 15th July, 1st Sept. and 1st Oct.

R. E. Smith's millinery department is now open, with one of the finest stock of millinery goods in the interior.

A four-year old son of Mr. E. H. Grindrod, playing with other children on the bridge last Sunday, lost his balance and fell into the river twenty-five feet. Mr. Neil McPhee succeeded in saving the child.

Mr. D. R. Rease, formerly of the Pennsylvania Collieries, and recently superintendent of the collieries at Canmore and Anthracite, left Wednesday morning for the North Thompson Coal mines, to superintend work there for the Kamloops Coal Co., Ltd.

A letter from Gang Ranch, of the Western Canadian Ranching Co., March 13th, states that there was a hard frost there every night, although most of the snow had disappeared from the winter ranges. Mr. Prentice, the manager, crossed the Fraser on the previous day and turned out three hundred head of stock that had been wintered at the Perry Ranch of the Co. near Ashcroft.

SALMON ARM.

The weather continues very pleasant, and slowly but surely old Sol is removing the snow.

The winter's work is about completed, and as a result of it a good many ties, cedar posts, etc., may be seen piled beside the C. P. R. tracks.

Land is still in demand, and almost every week sees some land-seeker wending his way back to the south end of the valley.

Several settlers are patiently awaiting the arrival of Mr. H. Clemes' portable mill in order to get lumber sawed for house building and other purposes.

A PROPERTY DISPUTE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 28.—The story of a murder, which occurred in Canada about half way between Gananoque and Rockford, Ontario, last Friday has reached here. Charles Shipman, a farmer, had a dispute with Joseph N. Fitzsimmons, a hotel keeper at Halstead Bay, over the possession of a small piece of property. Shipman, as supposed, purchased the property from a relative of Fitzsimmons, who claimed to own it, but Fitzsimmons was the real owner, and he ordered Shipman off. The latter refused to go. Fitzsimmons carried the case through the Canadian courts and was successful. On Friday last Shipman approached the place, accompanied by his son, his daughter and son-in-law, and armed with a shotgun, seeing Fitzsimmons through the window he fired at him, but the shot only grazed his shoulder. Fitzsimmons then placed himself before the door to prevent Shipman from entering. Shipman placed the muzzle of the gun against the panel of the door and fired the charge, it passing through the wood and into the breast of Fitzsimmons, killing him instantly. Shipman and his party have been arrested and taken to Brockville.

THE COUNT DE PARIS.

PARIS, March 28.—The Count de Paris has sent out a circular letter to the Monarchist committees throughout France. In it he says substantially: "The present moment is most critical. The chamber has lost credit throughout the country. The Government has no courage to act against the Socialists. It is powerless at home and devoid of authority abroad. The time has come for all right-minded men to unite in a supreme effort to restore the honor of France. The Monarchists must not repudiate any political alliance required by the interests of the nation and for the defense of religious liberty, but at the same time they must let France understand that the monarchy alone can give her a strong and stable government, whose sole object will be the public welfare. My son seconds me in trying to realize this object. We shall spare no effort to place France upon a firmer foundation."

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says: General Saraiva's defeat by government troops near Alegro, Rio Grande do Sul, on Thursday was a greater blow to the Brazilian revolutionists than was at first thought. Advices from Rivera say that General Saraiva was not only beaten badly, but that 3,000 of his men were made prisoners. He also lost a large amount of ammunition and arms.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Prorogation Prospects—McCarthy's Tariff Amendment—Canadian Cattle and the Schedule.

Arnoldi's Punishment—B. C. Representative Sons of England—The French Treaty Difficulty.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 18.—Parliament is within measurable distance of prorogation day. It is conceded on all hands that most of the members will be eating their Easter eggs at home on Easter Day. Of course it will not be possible for the British Columbia members to do this, but they will have the privilege of obtaining them on the C.P.R. dining cars. During the past week, members on both sides have buckled to work with a will, and those members of the House who take an interest in agricultural pursuits are delighted at the prospect of being able to get home in time for the spring ploughing.

The debate upon Mr. McCarthy's amendment, which was feared by some timid Conservatives as likely to lead to important secessions from the party ranks, turned out to be a good deal of a fizzle. By assiduous coaching Mr. McCarthy succeeded in capturing the Independent member for Carleton county, who, since his election, has solidly voted with the Government. But even such an ardent tariff reformer as Mr. Calvin claims to be was *non est*, and the only followers whom Mr. McCarthy could muster from the Conservative ranks, were the man from Shanty Bay (Col. O'Brien) and Mr. Hodgins. The Grits voted almost solidly for Mr. McCarthy's amendment, although it was a bitter pill for them, many of the propositions contained in it being obnoxious to the Liberals. Mr. Davies is credited with having shirked the vote, but for what reason seems inexplicable. Mr. Davin, who sailed all around the subject in the course of his remarks, and could have been claimed as a supporter of either side, closed with the remark that he intended to vote against the amendment, but he was also absent. The Government's majority of 52 was most gratifying, and will have the effect of inducing Mr. McCarthy to transfer his agitation to the country, seeing that he cannot expect much support at Ottawa as the House is at present composed.

The cattle raisers and exporters of Ontario are becoming rather nervous over the delay on the part of the Imperial authorities about removing the embargo on Canadian cattle entering Great Britain. It was hoped, in view of the strong presentment of the Canadian case made to the Home Government, that, long before this, Canadian cattle would have been taken off the schedule list, but, it appears, Mr. Gardner, the Imperial Minister of Agriculture, is being subjected to a cross-fire. While his inclination is to restore Canadian cattle to the old privileges, yet, at the same time, the decided opposition manifested by the English and Irish agricultural interests, who oppose any step which is likely to increase the competition of foreigners in their home market, has induced the Minister to take a conservative course. Our side of the case is strengthened by the fact that the Scotch raisers look to this country for a supply of lean animals to fatten and, therefore, they are strongly backing the Canadian claim. Nothing, it appears, will be done by the Imperial authorities until the shipping season has actually opened. Mr. Gardner has stipulated that the first shipment of Canadian cattle to arrive in Great Britain must be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. The lungs of these animals will then be examined by the Government's inspector, and if they be found free from traces of pleuro-pneumonia Mr. Gardner implies that the scheduling order will be removed. This is not as gratifying as if the embargo had been lifted, but under the circumstances Canadian exporters must be content with it.

J. R. Arnoldi, of "brass dogs" renown, is at the present time cooling his heels in Carleton county jail, and the leaves will have commenced to turn before he is a free man again. As Ned Farrer used to say, "it was a sockdolloger" which Mr. Justice Falconbridge administered to Arnoldi on Thursday. No sooner had his lordship charged the Grand Jury than Mr. Osler moved for sentence upon Mr. Arnoldi, who at a former sitting of the High Court of Ontario had been convicted before Chief Justice Armour of malfeasance of office. The judge asked Mr. Arnoldi if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. Mr. Arnoldi replied in the negative. Thereupon the judge stated that the Chief Justice felt that this was not a case in which the public interest could be guarded properly and the law of the country administered justly by a merely nominal sentence and by the imposition of a mere pecuniary penalty. If such were done, the ends of justice would practically be defeated. The purity and efficiency of the public service were necessary to be maintained, and in order to the accomplishment of this, and as a warning to others, the sentence imposed was, as already telegraphed, a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for six months in the common jail. Unquestionably the judgment will be a deterrent to others in the public service who may be disposed to act as Mr. Arnoldi has done. The extent of the sentence was a matter of surprise to everybody. The case has dragged along so long that it was thought of a certainty Arnoldi would escape. Time has shown that in this respect he and his friends were entirely mistaken.

Bros. Prior and Corbould had a great reception at the Sons of England Grand Lodge meeting in Montreal this week. Owing to the distance of the location of the lodges which they represented, from the meeting place of Grand Lodge, a special welcome was accorded the two delegates. They were called upon the dais and formally welcomed by the Grand President, ex-Alderman Stroud, of Ottawa, after which both members made appropriate replies. The principal topic of discussion before the Grand Lodge was as to the advisability of adopting a new constitution which had been drafted by a special committee during the past year. Copies of this draft constitution had only got into the possession of the subordinate lodges in Eastern Canada a few days before the meeting of the supreme body. The point was rightly taken that not enough consideration had been given to the proposed changes to enable a decision this year on the important suggestions made, and accordingly the whole project was deferred for twelve months. Messrs. Prior and Corbould took part in the discussion in reference to the institution of Provincial grand lodges, and here it should be noted that a curious incident occurred. Mr. Corbould had been especially instructed by his lodge to advocate the institution of a Provincial grand lodge, while Col. Prior's instructions were in a directly opposite direction. It would be well before next year's meeting for the Sons of England in British Columbia to harmonize their differences and endeavor to agree upon a uniform line of action before the next Grand Lodge meeting, which is to be held in the city of Toronto. Col. Prior's remark that in view of the contradictory nature of his and Mr. Corbould's instructions it would have been well if they had paired on the matter, evoked hearty applause and laughter. Both honorable gentlemen advocated the recognition of the Daughters of England society.

A lively row is brewing between the High Commissioner and the Government of Canada over the Franco-Canadian treaty. After the substance of the statement which Mr. Foster made in the House of Commons in reference to the provisions of the treaty had been cabled to England, Sir Charles Tupper was interviewed by an enterprising newspaper man, and observations are attributed to him which are generally regarded as exceeding what Sir Charles should properly have stated. The declaration of the High Commissioner that every detail of the French treaty was before the Canadian Government when the authorized British Plenipotentiaries signed it, is flatly contradicted by the documents which were presented to Parliament this week. Sir Charles admits that the wishes of the Canadian Government in regard to the most-favored nation clause had not strictly been carried out. It appears that fully two weeks before the treaty was signed Mr. Bowell cabled Sir Charles, specifically stating that the most-favored-nation treatment must only apply to the articles mentioned in the treaty itself, whereas Sir Charles allowed a general provision to be inserted, making this clause applicable to every article of the Canadian tariff. He defends this action on his part by stating that preferential trade with the mother country is a long way in the future, and that it will be quite possible for Canada to renounce the treaty with France in ample time for any other treaty or arrangement taking effect, either with the mother country or the United States. In regard to the point that the Dominion Government had all the details of the treaty before it, the documents show that the greatest confusion existed in the minds of the ministry at Ottawa, and on the very day the treaty was signed Sir John Thompson cabled the High Commissioner that the provisions of the treaty could not be understood. Up to that time the ministry had only had telegraphic communication on the subject, and up to the very day the treaty was signed in Paris the the document itself had not been received here.

The strongest objection of all which Canada has to the treaty, apart from the doubts as to the meaning of the wording of the document, is with reference to wooden ships. It appears that Canadian wooden ships in the past have been purchased to a considerable extent by the merchants and fishermen of the northern ports of France. The duty on these vessels up to recently was a maximum of five francs a ton and a minimum of two francs. Canadian wooden ships under the treaty were to come in at the minimum rate, an important concession seeing that the duty was merely nominal. By accident, however, the Government learned that since the draft treaty was agreed upon, French legislation had intervened which made that compensation to Canada a nullity. France for a number of years has paid a bounty upon the construction of wooden vessels and a bounty upon the sailing of both wooden and iron vessels; and the legislation which has taken place within the last few weeks has been of such a kind as largely to increase the construction bounty upon wooden ships, as well as largely to increase the sailing bounty. Moreover, this new legislation has made it imperative that the sailing bounty shall not be given to vessels constructed outside of France which may be bought by the citizens of France. Under these circumstances, with one of the most important provisions of the treaty completely nullified, little wonder that the Government hesitates to ask Parliament to ratify the treaty, and if it be stayed off altogether no one on the ministerial side of the House, so far as I can judge, will regret it.

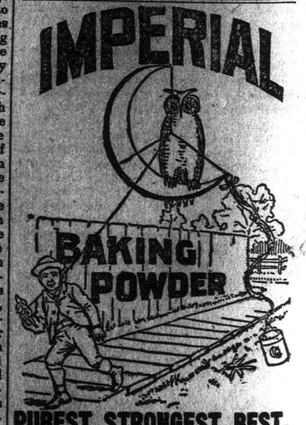
The cablegrams from Paris speaking of the indignation which is alleged to prevail there over Canada's action are evidently manufactured for the occasion. It is incredible that an impression should prevail in London and Paris, which, if the cablegram newspaper despatches are to be believed, does exist there, that Canada should be expected to swallow the treaty holus bolus. Neither the French diplomatists, the Imperial Government, Lord Dufferin or Sir Charles Tupper surely suppose that ratification by the Canadian Parliament is simply a formal matter. As the situation is at present, and in view of the note of warning uttered by Mr. Foster, the lesson to be derived from the controversy in that in an important step of this kind the Canadian Parliament should exercise the greatest care in ratifying a document which affects so materially her interests.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice, and Crease, Walkem and Drake, JJ.

An appeal from orders of His Honor Judge Bole, in the case of Lehman vs. Wilkinson, was heard in this court yesterday. Defendant was ordered by McCreight to pay $1,380 before February 21, upon which plaintiff was to deliver certain title deeds which were deposited with him. The order was not obeyed, and an application to Judge Bole was dismissed with costs, owing to some error in the summons, and the costs made a charge on the lands in question. The appeal was from this latter order. The appeal was allowed with costs, the order to be amended.

PICTON, March 28.—The residence of H. K. Fox, near Northport, was burned this morning. Loss $3,500; partially insured.



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