

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Industrial Army has at last come into collision with the authorities. Every thinking man saw that this must come to pass sooner or later. Bands of sturdy beggars could not go long roaming about the United States without violating the law in some way; and the Government would be compelled to take cognizance of their action. The wonder is that they refrained so long from committing outrages.

The slackness of those who are entrusted with the preservation of the property of the citizens and the enforcement of the law must strike Canadian readers of the newspapers with surprise. When the six hundred thieves ran off with the train from Butte there was no one to pursue them. A telegram says, "United States Marshal McDermott is in Butte unable to go after the army as he cannot get deputies who will go with him. He is endeavoring to have the Government issue orders to the commandant at Fort Keogh, which they will pass to-night at midnight, to have the troops stop the train and hold the army until he can reach them, to serve the warrants he has for the arrest of the leaders." One would think that the officers of the law would have no trouble in getting the Government to issue the necessary orders to intercept and capture the thieves. It does not appear that the Industrial had the least trouble in appropriating the train. The authorities seem to have been asleep or paralyzed, and the men went off with the train they had stolen triumphantly.

The recklessness of the scoundrels appears to be astounding. They started at express speed. They did not warn the trains that might be on the road. They did not stop to inquire whether there were trains in motion that could not be signalled in time to get out of their way. On they went regardless of their own safety or the safety of others. There was luckily no collision. They did not seem to fear that anyone would feel justified in putting obstacles in the way of the stolen train. Nothing could have been easier than for some unprincipled railway employe to have displaced a rail in some lonely and dangerous part of the road for the purpose of wrecking the train and killing and mutilating those that were stealing a ride.

At Livingstone an attempt was made to capture the train by a posse of constables, but the thieves resisted the officers of the law, and two lives were lost. This, we fear, is only the beginning of troubles. Before the different bands are dispersed and the country cleared of the tramp legion other outrages will be committed. It is evident that the "army" has very little respect for the civil authorities of the law. Sheriffs and constables are of small account in their estimation. They can safely defy a company of deputy marshals who have no other arms than their revolvers. But it is different when they come in contact with disciplined men. Mere numbers, when opposed to regular soldiers, are of little avail. A very small body of well armed and well disciplined men can do pretty much as they like with an unarmed or badly armed mob. It is too much to expect that the contingents, some of them quite large, will consent to disperse peacefully, without having accomplished anything. And this is what they will have to do, for the people of the United States are surely not so fatuous as to permit their Government even to appear to be overawed by a mob.

THAT FOOLISH SLANDER.

The News-Advertiser with characteristic impudence speaks of the efforts of "speakers and newspapers to clear the Government, and especially the Premier, from the charge of having been concerned in the retirement of Mr. Brown, M.P. for Westminster, from an active part in Provincial politics." What does our contemporary mean by a "charge"? Is it not an abuse of language to speak of an unmitigated lie, invented and circulated by a man's enemies, as a "charge"? It is generally supposed that those who make a charge or prefer an accusation have some grounds, sufficient or insufficient, on which to base it. The slander which some unprincipled knave invents to support the cause he advocates or to injure those who stand in his way, is not in any proper sense a charge. It is simply a base calumny, and should be treated as such.

The report that has been raised about the connection of the Government with the retirement of Mr. Brown is nothing more than a slander. There is no truth in it, and to treat it as if it were a serious charge is to show a respect for those who utter it of which they are wholly undeserving. They should be regarded and treated as liars and slanderers, for they are nothing better.

It will be observed that none of the Opposition newspapers endeavor to prove that their story is true. They quote some words which were spoken by the Premier in debate which cannot by the most perverse ingenuity be distorted into a threat. The attempt of the Opposition to construe those words into a threat reminds us of the way in which a thick-headed outroversalist tried to show from the New Testament that suicide was justifiable. When proof was demanded he asked, "Is it not written in the Bible that Judas went and hanged himself?"

But the News-Advertiser, in Thursday's issue, is not satisfied with quoting the ridiculously irrelevant passage. Knowing that no man of sense would attach to it the slightest importance, it endeavors to strengthen it by a flagrant falsehood of its own invention. It says: "Denials of Mr. Brown's complicity will only bring forth

fuller reports of that unlucky speech of his in the Legislature on January 23 last, when he hinted that if no other method could be devised to discipline the member for New Westminster city, some legislation should be introduced for the purpose of disqualifying him for a seat in the House." As the News-Advertiser well knows no such hint was ever made by the Hon. Mr. Davie, and there is nothing to show that he ever dreamed of taking such action as our contemporary suggests. But it is like the Vancouver organ of the Opposition to endeavor to substantiate one lie by inventing another.

This attempt to injure the Government by trying to lead the people to believe that Mr. Brown was forced to retire from the field of Provincial politics is about the feeblest and at the same time the most malicious that was ever made. It suited some members of the Opposition to suspect that the Government, or some member of it, had a hand in compelling Mr. Brown to retire from politics. This suspicion was spoken of and written about as an actual fact. In order to give it the semblance of truth, something was written about as an actual fact. In order to give it the semblance of truth, something was written about as an actual fact. In order to give it the semblance of truth, something was written about as an actual fact.

The truth seems to be that in asking Mr. Brown to choose between his retention of the post office and his position in the local Legislature, the Postmaster-General was carrying out the settled policy of the Department. This is shown by the following circular, which was sent to postmasters in all parts of the Dominion a little more than a year ago:

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 26 February, 1893. Sir, I am directed to inform you that an Order-in-Council has been passed, bearing date the 6th instant, prohibiting "all employees in the inside and outside service of the Post Office department and the Postmasters of incorporated Towns" from seeking or accepting the municipal offices of Mayor, Alderman or School Trustee (public or separate).

Employees to whom this order applies, who may now be filling any of the offices mentioned, may complete the term for which they were elected; but it must be distinctly understood that they cannot enter on another term of office and remain in the service of this Department.

I am, Sir, Your very obedient servant, W. D. Le Sueur, Secretary.

Those who peruse the above document at all carefully will be at no loss to account for the action of the Department in the case of Mr. Brown of Westminster. The Postmaster-General must have seen that if it was objectionable and inexpedient to have post office officials occupying positions in municipalities it was still more objectionable and inexpedient to permit them to hold offices connected with the Provincial Government. We see that, according to the rule laid down in the circular, with regard to municipal offices, Mr. Brown was allowed to serve out the term for which he was elected, but he was not permitted to enter on another term of office while he remained in the service of the Department. Mr. Brown, if he is as shrewd a man as we take him to be, saw as soon as he read the circular that if he wished to continue in the Legislature of the Province after the House was dissolved, he must resign his office of Postmaster. We cannot see how he could possibly come to any other conclusion. And it will have to be admitted that the course pursued by the Dominion Government is the right one. A man cannot serve two masters. A contingency might at any time arise in which Mr. Brown would have to choose between the interests of the Dominion Government and the interests of the people of the Province of British Columbia. He could not be faithful to both masters.

The News-Advertiser must now see that it has gone a long and a crooked way round to account for a very simple and a very straightforward transaction. If the Postmaster of New Westminster is not eligible to be elected a City School Trustee it is not to be supposed that he is eligible for election to the Provincial Legislature.

THE IMPERIAL LAW.

The view which the Monetary Times of Toronto takes of the question of warning the Behring Sea seal hunters is original and ingenious. This is what it says:

An objection has been made in the Behring Sea bill in the House of Lords, which will have the effect of preventing any vessel which sailed for the sealing grounds before obtaining a knowledge of the provisions of the bill from claiming immunity for acts done contrary to the prohibitions it contains. The original draft read so as to insure such immunity; the amendment requires every person to conform himself

to the act who was aware of the provisions of the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration before his vessel sailed. The introduction of the now discarded ground of immunity was unfortunate, and is likely to lead to demands for damages which only Great Britain could be expected to pay. The owner of a vessel which had sailed when the bill was in its amended shape will be very likely to say that he relied in good faith on its provisions and incurred damages as a consequence, and he may with some reason ask to be reimbursed. And it will be impossible to say that his claim has no foundation; though if he was to wait till the bill became law before he could claim the immunity it offered, he would have no claim if he went off on the strength of an unenacted provision. If the bill had been introduced in its amended form, he would have had no ground of claim, since he was bound by the Paris award the moment its tenor became known.

SCOLDING AGAIN.

We are greatly surprised that the Times should scold us so violently as it does about our very mild remarks on its article on Warning the Sealers. Nothing was further from our intention than to say anything offensive. It, it appears, attached greater weight to what our Ottawa correspondent said about Behring Sea matters than we did ourselves. We read the telegrams carefully, but we did not think ourselves warranted in drawing from them the same conclusions as our contemporary did. We thought it best to wait to see how matters would develop themselves before we said anything editorially on the subject. The event proved that, to a certain extent, we were right, and we hope that our faith in the reasonableness and the justice of the British Government will be proved to be well grounded. We did not "berate" our contemporary or apply to it injurious epithets, and we are very certain that we did not "distort" its statements malignantly or in any other way. Although we believe that in this matter it acted a little too hastily, we never thought of questioning its sanity. The scolding habit is a very bad and a very foolish one. Why does not our contemporary try to get a cure for it?

ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

A good deal of nonsense is talked by the Liberals about reciprocity with the United States, and there is some reason to believe that the talkers are not always sincere. They still speak of reciprocity as if it could be obtained by the Dominion for the asking. Now, every one who has a knowledge of the public affairs of Canada knows that this is not the case. The men who try to make Canadians believe that reciprocity is within their reach and could be obtained if a Liberal Government were in power, know that they are practising upon the ignorance of their hearers. It has been made abundantly clear of late years that there is only one condition on which the Americans will extend reciprocity in trade to Canadians, and that is that they assimilate their whole fiscal system to that of the United States and exclude Great Britain from the trade privileges which the United States under reciprocity will enjoy. They will not only have to adopt the United States tariff as their own, but they must enforce it against the Mother Country, as they must against all other countries, the United States alone excepted. To this condition many influential Americans add another, and that is that commercial union alone will never be granted to Canadians unless it is accompanied by or rather embodied in political union. In short, commercial union in the American mind means annexation immediately or in the very near future. Liberals who are honest cannot and do not shut their eyes to this fact. As, say they, reciprocity means certainly discrimination against Great Britain, and probably annexation—we do not want it. The price is too high.

Reciprocity is consequently not at this moment, nor has it really been for many years, a practical question in Canadian politics. The course which Sir John Thompson has marked out is the only one which self-respecting Canadians can consistently pursue. He has said that for every trade privilege which the Americans extend to Canada his Government is prepared to extend a similar one to the United States. This policy is both neighborly and independent. If the Americans want more intimate and more favorable trade relations with Canada than now exist all they have to do is to advance in the direction they propose and they will find Canadians ready to meet them halfway.

Although every attempt which Canada has made of late years to have closer and better trade relations with the United States has failed through the unwillingness of the United States to enter into such relations except on impossible terms, the Dominion Government, the other day, sent Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Minister of Finance, to Washington to see, how that Congress is revising the tariff, what could be done in the way of instituting reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada. Explaining Mr. Courtney's mission, the Toronto Empire says: "We do not understand that he went there with any formal proposal of reciprocity, but rather to show the friendly disposition of the Canadian Government, and ascertain whether there was any disposition towards making reciprocal arrangements, in which case more formal negotiations will follow, and in any case to be on hand and afford information regarding Canada's trade if it was desired."

Although Mr. Courtney was treated with the utmost courtesy and although every attention was paid him, he was made distinctly to understand that, in revising the United States tariff, United States interests and those alone were considered. If Canada should receive any benefit from such legislation it would be unintentional on the part of Congress, and it should suffer any injury it would not be inflicted by design. As

PUBLISHER OF DONOHUE'S What the Great American Catholic Monthly Ows to Paine's Celery Compound.



The name of Donohue's Magazine, founded by Mr. Patrick Donohue, of Boston, in 1879, is known and respected throughout the English speaking world. Within the past year it has achieved almost marvellous success, and stands today peerless in its field, doing splendid work for greater religious tolerance and better economic conditions. This success has been won under the direction of its new publisher, Hon. Daniel P. Toomey, who, in addition, is at the head of one of Boston's book publishing companies and is a lecturer of Massachusetts.

Mr. Toomey writes as follows in a candid and interesting letter:

"I believe in Paine's Celery Compound. If I tell you why, you may, perhaps, wish to publish my words. But even that does not deter me from writing you the truth. I have no sympathy with the man who helps tear down 'the bridge

that carried him over.' Neither do I sympathize with the man who hides facts just because their publication may promote the success of others. Paine's Celery Compound helped me. That's the fact of the case.

"Finding myself run down and getting into a state of nervousness, recently, I took the advice of a medical friend, and bought Paine's Celery Compound. Its use gave me strength, energy and buoyancy. Business cares were made lighter than before.

"I believe in the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound."

Mr. Toomey's experience is like that of thousands of others. Brain workers, those who suffer from debility, exhaustion, mental depression, sleeplessness, find Paine's Celery Compound a certain rejuvenator of the vital portions. Hard study among students is a direct cause of debility. Energetic

action cannot be kept up in the brain and stomach at the same time. If the mind be intently occupied with profound thought the nervous power will be concentrated in the brain, and the stomach being deprived of it, indigestion and disease ensue. Hence the weak digestion and sallow complexion of literary men and their constant complaint of ill health.

It is also true that a hopeful man or woman can do more work and get well faster than one in despair. From the first taking of Paine's Celery Compound a feeling of confidence in recovery comes over the invalid. New blood and fresh nervous energy give a hopeful outlook. Paine's Celery Compound hastens convalescence wonderfully. In the spring and early summer, if ever, there is need of food for the nerves and brain. Paine's Celery Compound makes the weak strong; makes people well. Try it.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WAR.

The whiskey campaign in South Carolina has come to a rather inglorious termination. There was a cessation of hostilities while the constitutionality of the liquor law was being considered by the Supreme Court. The decision of that court is that the law is unconstitutional, as it establishes a monopoly under state control. We do not think that there are many who regret to find that the law has been pronounced unconstitutional, for it had been found to be unworkable. The attempt to enforce it created a rebellion, which at one time had a very serious aspect. Governor Tillman is no doubt a crank, and was not judicious in the choice of the means he took to enforce the law, but even under a wise and discreet administration, it is not likely that the Dispensary Law would have worked well. The temperance people were opposed to it because it, in the strongest way possible, legitimized the liquor traffic; and the drinkers, moderate and immoderate, did not like it because it was ineffectual and interfered with a man's liberty even in his own house. Its effective enforcement necessitated the establishment of a spy system and exposed them to the petty tyranny of ignorant and overbearing jacks-in-office which were extremely galling. It is questionable, too, in the long run, the State would gain much

in a pecuniary sense by the operation of the law. So great was the temptation to violate it, and so generally was the sympathy of the public with the violators, that it is more than likely that illicit liquor selling would become systematic, and there is scarcely anything more demoralizing than a general and an open contempt for law.

THROUGH THE WILDERNESS.

A Portland paper of some days ago announced that Mrs. George H. Williams, wife of ex-Attorney General Williams, had died at her home there after an enforced fast of several months. Mrs. Williams had been a very intellectual lady, who, prior to coming to that city, had been very prominent in society in Washington City and New York, while her husband was Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Grant. The deceased lady's personal magnetism and intellectual power attracted the most accomplished so-

ciety of the nation's capital. About four years ago Mrs. Williams, whose study of holy writ had been very profound, became converted to a religious belief essentially original, and soon after she gave publicity to her theories. She gained a large following. The meetings she held in her residence were always largely attended, and it came to be said that she, as well as her disciples, were unquestionably sincere in their belief. One of the cardinal doctrines of the faith was that the purification of the body and heart from all physical and moral impurities could be solely accomplished by fasting and prayer. In this particular doctrine she became the high priestess and spiritual leader. Mrs. Williams had a number of followers and imitators who, like herself, "passed through the wilderness," and for the space of forty days or more fasted little else but bread and wine. Mrs. Williams' second fast, which was attended by her husband, began twenty days ago. She died at her home in Shepherdstown, Va., in 1832.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Chief Moore has issued a general order concerning their conduct during the invasion. It contains the following pious and idle persons caught about public places or instituting a public street. Do not use your door to door should be disapproached. Do not use your making arrests unless it is absolutely necessary. The first principle to be remembered is the prevention of disorder and the capture of the lawless. Two detachments of the Coxey army at Cumberland report the army is mostly composed of a disorganized "bums" numbering 275.

HELENA, Mont., April 28.—The Hogan's contingent of the Coxey army are still held at Forsyth under guard. Colonel Page early reported capture to Washington and asked terms as to further proceedings. It is understood that the prisoners turned over to the United States, but it is now understood that only a charge of contempt of the United States District court in delaying the injunction bidding them from interfering with Northern Pacific property. They are to be brought here within a week as the excitement has died out, and the file will be turned loose in detail. The State militia, which has been ordered for three days, has been dismissed from further duty. Under no circumstances will the state see in bringing the file to Helena. They are now in the hands of the federal authorities, and the error will look to them to take them.

COLUMBUS, April 28.—At the request of Peabody, of the Midland R.R. Gov. McKinley tonight issued a commission to John Mahong chief of detectives of this city, to organize a detachment of men to rescue a train had been captured there by the army. He took fifty men on a special train after midnight. Four com-

ARMERS! In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at COST PRICE the following articles which is FIFTY PER CENT. less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods. The machines are of the best quality and all of American manufacture. Farmers requiring any of these articles will save money by purchasing the same from us. Those unable to call in person are requested to correspond with us. The machines offered are: Bull Dog Harrows; Sulky, Gang and Hand Plows; Drag Rakes, Potato Diggers, Horse Hoes, Seed Sowers, Planet Jr. Seed Drills, Walter A. Wood's Combined Reaper and Mower, Reaping Attachment for Wood's Mower, Harpoon Hay Forks, Hay Carriers, Churns and Butter Workers. Also, extra parts for Buckeye, Champion, Wood's, Toronto and Clipper Mowers and Toronto Bladed; and extras for various makes of plows.

MARVIN & TILTON, Wharf St., Victoria. WE HAVE NOW READY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Hybrid Tea, Moss, Climbing and other Roses, including the best NOVELTIES in Roses and every other description of Plants. OUR DOMINION COLLECTION of 20 named varieties of Roses, post paid, for \$1.00. Send for our 90-page Catalogue Free. Mention COLONIST and address WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, ONT.

COXEY'S AR Washington Authorities Industrial Invasion—Se Endorse the A CoxeY Interviewed—"Ch Begin the Emancip the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 27. Police has taken measures to likelihood of danger from vasion. Squads of policemen were stationed at the railway instructions to make any l bodies of men give an account. The officers have been ar heavy oak batons. Riot drill force are taking place and men have been detailed for northern suburbs, where the are expected to enter. Wi troops and the district militi them, the police are confident capable of meeting any emerg precautionary measures spec have been scolded, and it is 200 of them will be sworn in a duty on Monday, the day proposed entrance to Washi In the Senate yesterday Sen Nebraska, offered the followi resolutions, the first of whi for which he asked immediat Whereas, It is currently rep armed, law-abiding and peace, but unemployed citizens of States are about to peacefully Washington to petition the go a redress of their grievances, a Whereas, Threats of arresti sions have been made on thei District of Columbia and Cit ton: Therefore be it Resolved, First, under the c the United States citizens of States, regardless of their rank life, have an undoubted and n right to peacefully assemble an government for the redress of ances, at any place within States where they do not mena ger person or property or distu tion of business or the free use and highways of the public. and Second, that such persons s doubted right to visit or assa city of Washington for any a ble purposes as any portion of belonging to the jurisdiction of States, at all times being amen law for any violation thereof. Third, that such persons have enter on the capitol grounds of States and in the capitol itself to as great an extent as any o persons as long as they do not hinder the transaction of public menace the public peace or the rson and property, and any thence to such persons, under s tances would be a clear viola constitutional rights. Fourth, that we commend the enforcement of all just constitu looking to the preservation of business and the prevention of under pretences of preserving peace and the prevention and of crime, peaceable and law-abid must not be disturbed in the fu exercise of their constitutional ri Objection was made to the co of the resolution and it went ov rule.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Co-mander-in-chief of the common- rated peacefully in New York and no stately sentinel stood gu his quarters in the Sturtevant ho I am a simple, plain man, apolitically so, a reporter. I on nothing of very great import, u very comfortably without a w when I travel it is better to be i with the blare of trumpets. I a retiring man, who shuns notori am bold, defiant and determined in a great wrong to be righted. the fire and the sword of the o Andrew Jackson flash about the voices of these times appeal to me "Christ has come to earth been re-incarnated. He is about an emancipation of this grand co has fallen from the hands of the right owners, who fought and i into the clutches of the robber knaves and the hypocrites of the banner that flies at the head o bears the likeness of the new C the inscriptions: "He hath rise on earth, good will toward men, to interest on bonds. "It is simply the Nazarene upon earth, just as it always w men get so bad and so abandon ing but the actual presence of Ch to purify them again."

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COXEY'S ARMY.

Washington Authorities and the Industrial Invasion—Senator Allen Endorses the Army.

Coxey Interviewed—"Christ About to Begin the Emancipation of the Country."

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Chief of Police has taken measures to minimize the likelihood of danger from the Coxey invasion. Squads of policemen in uniform were stationed at the railway stations with instructions to make any large incoming bodies of men give an account of themselves. The officers have been armed with extra heavy oak batons. Riot drills of the police force are taking place and mounted policemen have been detailed for duty in the northern suburbs, where the Coxey forces are expected to enter.

Whereas, It is currently reported that unarmed, law-abiding and peaceably disposed, but unemployed citizens of the United States are about to peacefully assemble in Washington to petition the government for a redress of their grievances, and Whereas, Threats of arresting such persons have been made on their entering the District of Columbia and City of Washington:

Resolved, First, under the constitution of the United States citizens of the United States, regardless of their rank or social life, have an undoubted and unquestionable right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for the redress of their grievances, at any place within the United States where they do not menace or endanger person or property or disturb the transaction of business or the free use of the streets and highways of the public.

Second, that such persons have an undoubted right to visit or assemble in the city of Washington for any and all peaceable purposes as any portion of the territory belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States, at all times being amenable to the law for any violation thereof.

Third, that such persons have a right to enter on the capital grounds of the United States and in the capitol itself as fully and to as great an extent as any other citizens or persons as long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of public business or menace the public peace or the rights of persons and property, and any threat of violence to such persons under such circumstances would be a clear violation of their constitutional rights.

Fourth, that we commend the prompt enforcement of all just constitutional laws looking to the preservation of the public peace and the prevention of crime, but under pretence of preserving the public peace and the prevention of crime, no person, peaceable and law-abiding citizen must not be disturbed in the full and free exercise of their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution and it went over under the rules.

New York, April 27.—Coxey, commander-in-chief of the non-military army, rested peacefully in New York yesterday, and no stately sentinel stood guard about his quarters in the Sturtevant house.

"I am a simple, plain man," said he apologetically to a reporter. "I rock nothing of outward show. I can get along very comfortably without a retinue, and when I travel it is better to be quiet than with the blare of trumpets. I am a non-retiring man, who shuns notoriety; yet I am bold, defiant and determined when there is a great wrong to be righted. Yes, sir, the fire and the will and the courage of Andrew Jackson flash out when the crying voices of three times appeal to me.

"Christ has come to earth again, has been re-incarnated. He is about to begin an emancipation of this grand country that has fallen from the hands of the people, its rightful owners, who fought and died for it, into the clutches of the robbers and the knaves and the hypocrites. That is why the banner that flies at the head of our army bears the likeness of the new Christ, with the inscription: 'He has risen.' Peace on earth, good will toward men, but death to interest on bonds."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Chief of Police Moore has issued a general order to his men concerning their conduct during the Coxey invasion. It contains the following: "Suspicious and idle persons ought loitering about public places or institutions, begging upon the public streets or from door to door should be dispersed or apprehended. Do not use force in making arrests unless it is absolutely necessary. The first principle to be remembered is the prevention of disorder and crime. Two detectives who have been with the Coxey army at Cumberland report that the army is mostly composed of a disreputable crowd of 'bums' numbering 275.

HELENA, Mont., April 28.—That part of Hoga's contingent of the Coxey army captured by Colonel Page, numbering 330 men, are still held at Foyette under guard of the soldiers. Colonel Page early reported the capture to Washington and asked instructions as to further proceedings. It was his understanding that the prisoners would be turned over to the United States marshal, but it is now understood that only the leaders will be brought to Helena to answer the charge of contempt of the United States District court in defying the injunction forbidding them from interfering with the Northern Pacific property. They will probably be brought here within a week, as soon as the excitement has died out, and the rank and file will be turned loose in detachments. The State militia, which has been under orders for three days, has been dismissed from further duty. There are no circumstances which will state as to bringing the Coxeyites to Helena. They are now in the possession of the federal authorities, and the Governor will look to them to take care of them.

COLUMBUS, April 28.—At the request of Sept. Peabody, of the Midland Railway, Gov. McKinley yesterday issued a special commission to John Mahong chief of the detectives of this city, to organize a posse in go to Mt. Sterling and rescue a train that had been captured there by the Galvin's army. He took fifty men on a special and started after midnight. Four companies of

13th regiment militia will remain in army to night on the Governor's orders to support the posse.

RIPIARIAN RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Captain Geo. W. Streeter, the smartest man in Chicago, is in Washington to see if the Supreme court will confirm the greatest real estate speculation this country has known since William Penn dickered with the aborigines for as much ground as a bull's hide would cover and got the entire site of Philadelphia by cutting the hide into a strip. Streeter was a lake captain, and his boat was anchored a canal boat just off the lake front, on the North Side. The waves and the wind swept sediment of all sorts around the boat, until it was hard ground. Chicago is a busy place. People grumbled at the old hulk as a nuisance. They did not stop, however, to think what rights a squatter Streeter was acquiring. One day the rich residents, N. K. Fairbanks and others, whose fine homes looked upon Streeter's boat and the mud flat which had grown about it rose in their indignation and said the squatter must go. The captain resisted. He claimed all the land that had formed. He proved resistance upon it. After a long time, and by invoking the city interference, Streeter was forced to move, but he has been fighting in the courts ever since for his rights. The case has now reached the Supreme court. Streeter's mud flat has grown until a valuation of \$1,000,000 is put upon it.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times correspondent at Matral near Atlanta, writes as follows: "I have visited several villages destroyed by the recent earthquakes and everywhere a scene of terrible destruction presents itself. Kipariat near Atlanta was leveled to the ground. Prokina was totally destroyed. Forty children were in a church when the shock occurred. The stone roof fell and twenty-eight of the children were killed. At Malesina, eight miles away, forty-five houses and walls have been swallowed in the chasma that opened in the earth. The dead here number 135. Martina suffered almost equally though some houses remain standing. Forty-two were killed.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

Further Details of Sir William Harcourt's Measure as Proposed in the British Parliament.

A Board of Three Arbitrators to Be Appointed—Summary of Their Powers.

LONDON, April 27.—The evicted tenants bill, introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday last by Sir William Harcourt, provides that where a tenant's holding in Ireland has been terminated since May, 1879, the former tenant may, within a year after the beginning of the present act, petition the board of arbitration for reinstatement. The board may make a conditional order of reinstatement, and unless the landlords within the prescribed time show cause against the order, the board of arbitration may make the order absolute. If the landlords show cause why the board of arbitration should hear the parties, after considering whether the conduct of either landlord or tenant is unreasonable or whether the one had unreasonably refused any proposal made by the other, the board may dismiss the petition or make the order absolute and order the sheriff to put the petitioner in possession. The rent of the holding is to be subject to a fair rent being fixed in pursuance of the law of 1881, and the holders shall have the same rights as other holders of present tenancies to have rent fixed. The bill goes into effect in the November after its passage. It provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators, who hold office for two years. The landlords and tenants are to apply to this board in order to have their cases examined and decided upon.

REDUCTION OF MEN'S WAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—"Depression in business and lack of demand" is the concise explanation of the secretary of the Golden Gate woolen mills company for the reduction of the wages of workers in the big mill. The reduction will be made on May 1, according to a "sliding scale," the largest wages being clipped most. The amount of the reduction varying from 8 to 20 per cent. The economy now exercised in the management of the estate of the late Leland Stanford is apparent in this lessening of the income of wage earners. Senator Stanford was practically sole owner of the stock of the corporation. The mill was one of his enterprises. The principal products of the mills were blankets, shawls and tweeds. Sometimes an order is obtained for cloth for uniforms. For some time the mills have been operated at about three-fourths of their capacity, as the condition of trade had not warranted employment of all the facilities of the works. The reduction will take effect May 1 and will make an important change in the expenses, for it will effect the wages of 130 employees.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM?

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Carlisle has received the following telegram from Collector Saunders at Port Townsend, Wash: "Nineteen paper Japanese, brought over by steamer Mogul, were landed in Victoria. They went to Vancouver and came into the United States about. At Blaine they were examined by immigrant inspector and sent back across the line into British Columbia. Soon afterwards they returned and are now held in Seattle. They cannot be kept out of the United States by simply returning them to British Columbia. Should they be sent back to Japan at the Government's expense?"

The subject was turned over to Superintendent Stamp for consideration and action.

ANARCHISTS IN THE TOILS.

PARIS, April 27.—It is stated yesterday, acted as a medium for the anarchists in England, Germany and their friends in France. The trial of Henri, the anarchist who exploded a bomb in the case of the Hotel Terminus, began to-day. While the indictment was being read Henri laughed scornfully. He is also charged with shooting a policeman.

POSITION OF SAMOA.

U. S. Don't Object to British Protectorate if Their Rights Are Respected.

No Further Native Outbreaks—Where the Cable Funds Must Be British.

LONDON, April 27.—The movement looking to a British protectorate over the Samoan islands is no longer disguised. To all appearances a secret understanding exists between Great Britain and Germany, which includes also the United States. A person in high authority here was questioned by a reporter for the Associated Press regarding the attitude of England and Germany on the attempt being made by New Zealand to assume the administration of the Samoan islands, and stated that a protectorate movement upon the part of Great Britain was progressing with the sanction of the United States government, which is represented as caring nothing who manages Samoa, as long as the rights of the United States under the Berlin treaty are continued. Color is given to this assertion by United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, who in an interview to-day said: "Sir John Thurston, governor of the Fiji Islands and British commissioner for the Western Pacific. 'The presence and counsel of a man of such ability would in my opinion offer a happy solution to the present difficulties.'"

Mr. Bayard added at the same time that he had received no information on the subject from his government, either in regard to any present negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, or in reference to an impending conference of the three powers interested in the Samoan islands.

A gentleman who has just returned from Samoa and who is the oldest British resident there, as well as the owner of the harbor of Pango-Pango, in an interview this afternoon confirmed the report that a British project of a protectorate over the Samoan islands was impending. He asserted that the United States would not object to this action on the part of Great Britain. The owner of the harbor of Pango-Pango also asserted that the present situation of affairs in Samoa was impossible to continue. There was no government, he claimed, and some of the most powerful chiefs of the islands had been sent to work in chains on the highroads "by the American lawyer who is chief justice," referring to Chief Justice Hyde. It is believed that Pango-Pango will be selected as the landing place of the proposed Pacific cable and the Junction and branch lines to New Zealand. Some arrangement, it is said, is therefore necessary by which the British flag shall float over the spot where the cable lands. The Associated Press informant, continuing, said that under no circumstances will it be permitted that the tripartite protectorate shall have control of the spot where the British mails and cables are landed. The Berlin treaty, it is said, never contemplated any such arrangement, and the new state of things, it is added, will naturally compel Great Britain in the interest of the colonies to insist upon a modification and readjustment which will not cause a lessening of the United States and German rights under the Berlin National Zeitung, probably reflecting the opinion of the German government, advises the United States to leave the protectorate of the Samoan islands to Germany under the treaty giving the United States a coaling station. It adds that no consideration could Germany withdraw from the position she occupies in regard to Samoa.

Up to April 19 there had been no further outbreak of the natives, but they still refuse to give up their arms.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—Up to this date there has been no proposition submitted formally to the state department by the representatives of Great Britain or Germany looking to annexation or dissolution of the tripartite alliance, and the annexation of the Samoan islands to Great Britain or Germany. In the course of a few days Secretary Greaham will submit to the Senate the voluminous correspondence which has passed between the three treaty powers concerning the administration of affairs in Samoa since 1890.

BERLIN, April 27.—A newspaper asserts that the Emperor has intimated to the minister of foreign affairs that the interests of Germany in Samoa ought not to be abandoned.

HOBUS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

PORTLAND, Or., April 23.—Last night the "hobo" army captured an east bound freight train at Trondel on the Union Pacific road, and ran to Bridal Veil, where the engine became disabled, leaving the train on the main track. This morning the army took an engine from the general manager's west bound special, and coupled it to the train, and so the hobos were on the night before and started for Dalles. The U. P. train captured by the Industrialists at Trondel this morning, continued on its way East without meeting with any resistance until it arrived at Arlington, 142 miles east of Portland, where the train was stopped. The soldiers were waiting for them. The soldiers were concealed on one side of the main track behind the box cars and on the other side behind a sandbank. When the Industrial army train arrived at that point it was stopped by an open switch. Here the Government troops closed in on the "Coxeyites" and captured every man. The troops, with their prisoners, are now on their way to Portland and will probably reach here at 8 a.m. What will be done with the "hobos" when they arrive here is not yet known. While the industrial train was running "wild" all the other trains on the Oregon division of the Union Pacific were sidetracked, the west bound overland mail train having passed Trondel before the army started east.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—The Rock Island has run all its rolling stock out of this city and Valley Junction, in anticipation of General Kelly's arrival. Other railways are taking similar precautions.

C. P. B. RETURNS.

MONTREAL, April 28.—(Special)—The Canadian Pacific earnings for March, 1894, were \$1,382,119; working expenses, \$968,748; net profits, \$413,371. For March, 1893, the profits were \$507,935. For the three months ending March 31, 1894, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$3,957,126; working expenses, \$2,056,196; net profits, \$970,930.

Head's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine, and the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

ANARCHIST HENRI.

His Trial for the Cafe Terminus Outrage Began in Paris.

Facts of the Case—The Prisoner's Record—His Aim Was to Kill Citizens.

PARIS, April 28.—The trial of Emil Henri, the anarchist, who on February 12 threw a bomb into the Cafe Terminus, began yesterday, the court room being crowded. Great precautions were taken by the police to prevent bomb throwing. Maitre Hornbostel said Henri's defence would be insanity. Henri is opposed to the plea, and against his counsel's advice and his mother's entreaties has prepared a defence of his acts, which he will read to the court. The indictment charges him not only with the Cafe Terminus outrage, but also with the explosion in the Rue des Bon Enfants. The prisoner was born in Spain, and in company with his father sought refuge there after the Franco 1892, after the amnesty, and young Henri was educated by the anarchists, and on May 13, 1892, following the first anarchist attempt, he was arrested, but subsequently liberated. His employer dismissed him on account of his taking part in the anarchist propaganda, and after his departure documents relating to the manufacture of explosives, etc., were found in his desk. Henri then turned his attention to journalism, and was for a time attached to the staff of an anarchist paper. On November 20, 1892, an object was found in the offices of the Carmaux Mining Company which appeared like a cast iron saucisson, the cover being fastened on securely. It was given to the commissary of police, and as it was being carried away exploded, killing two policemen and wrecking the room. The bomb had been wrapped in a copy of Le Temps, in which was an article relating to the arrest of two anarchists, Emil Henri and his brother Fortuna. In Carmaux on November 8, the latter was not in Carmaux on November 8, when the bomb exploded, and therefore the explosion naturally fastened itself upon Emil Henri, who disappeared immediately afterward and sought refuge in England.

On December 20, 1893, Henri hired a room in the Rue des Enragés under the name of Louis du Bois. There he procured the necessary chemicals to manufacture an explosive bomb, and also purchased a successively similar to the one which had caused the death of three men in the Rue des Bon Enfants. In this pan he placed the explosives and surrounded them by 120 bullets, and a smaller and centre cylinder of zinc containing the chemical which was to cause the explosion. The priming consisted of a dynamite cap of fulminate of mercury, to which was attached a fuse calculated to burn fifteen seconds.

On February 12 of the present year Henri left his room after having notified the porter that he would not return for several days and went away carrying his bomb, like Yelland, attached to the left of his trousers and concealed by his overcoat. Henri was armed with a revolver, the bullets of which he had previously chewed in order that they might do the most harm, wounds inflicted by chewed bullets being considered almost certainly fatal. He also carried a dagger with a poisoned point. Armed in this manner Henri went toward the Avenue de l'Opera and glanced into the Restaurant Bigon and then went to the Cafe American. Not finding these places as full of wealthy-looking people as he expected he went to the Cafe de la Paix, but even that establishment was not full enough of his intended victims, so he continued on his way toward the Hotel de la Terminus, situated beneath the hotel of that name.

It was about 8:30 o'clock when he reached this spot and found it to be well filled with people, who were crowded around a platform upon which an orchestra was playing. Henri entered and took a seat at a small table near the door, paid for a glass of beer, and then called for a second glass and then for a cigar. He was waiting for the crowd to become larger. At 9 o'clock Henri took the lighted cigar from his mouth and applied it to the fuse attached to the bomb which he had concealed upon his person. He then arose, walked toward the door, and suddenly turning around, threw the bomb in the direction of the orchestra. The bomb struck an electric light chandelier and fell to the ground, throwing out a thick, black smoke. A few seconds later the bomb exploded with a dull detonation, tore a deep hole in the flooring, and more or less severely wounded fifteen people. Henri fled, seeking to divert suspicion from himself by crying out, "The miserable wretch, where is he?" He was pursued, however, and at the corner of the Rue de Havre and Rue Italia was overhauled by a man named Eiente. Henri drew his revolver and fired straight at Eiente's breast. The bullet happily struck a large button and did not wound the man, but the shock caused him to fall senseless to the ground. Henri shot a barber named before he was overhauled, named Poisson before he was overhauled. When the police searched his room they found papers and incriminating material had been destroyed after his arrest, showing that he had accomplished. Replying to a question from the judge, Henri said he set the bomb because it was more full of bourgeois than any other café. Several witnesses called were still suffering from wounds received in the explosion.

VISIONS OF THE NIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Mirages in the night are unusual, even on the North Carolina and Virginia shores, where spectres of the aerial mist are most frequently observed by coastwise navigators. It was left to Capt. Fisher and Officers Smith and Phillips of the steamship Kansas City, to record the most remarkable nocturnal vision ever recorded on the log of the vessel. The Kansas City left Savannah last night at 8. Clouds but was unable to secure a firm anchorage. Near St. Paul there was some excitement over the blockading of the North Carolina coast, a duplication of the low-lying shore with houses and trees here and there.

When the darkness had set in the officers of the ship saw shadows in the background of the edge of the land, looking like a street of painted scenery in the phantasm of a show, surrounded and dotted with lights. The real scenery and lights were hidden beneath the vapor below. Thereafter until the dawn the shore was invisible, but its location in the clouds was seen until almost dawn on Tuesday. It was away down twenty-five miles above of Currituck light, about sixty-two miles south of Cape Charles that the skipper of the Kansas City saw on the horizon an unfamiliar beacon, gleaming like a terrestrial Mars, the reflection of the Cape Charles light projected on the clouds.

A procession of cloud-mirrored lights danced up the steamship as she came up the coast. Nothing real in the way of lights or objects ashore was seen until the Kansas City was in the neighborhood of the Delaware capes.

INTERESTING SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—On the 17th of August, 1893, the bark Belle of Oregon, bound from Astoria to New York, put into port in an injured condition with her hold half full of water. The vessel was insured in the Firemen's Fund, the Sun, and various companies and a claim of \$14,000 was allowed and paid. The captain of the Belle on reaching this port, telegraphed to W. H. Besse, the managing owner, who came out here to have the vessel properly tended to, and he filed a claim of \$243 for his expenses, which the insurance companies repudiated. He consequently consulted Wing, Shouley and Paseman, the leading admiralty lawyers of New York, who instituted a suit in the United States district court to recover the amount of the repudiated claim. The insurance companies have retained Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, who manage the Hopkins interest in the Southern Pacific. About twenty witnesses are to be examined in San Francisco and the United States Commissioner have been busy for over a week taking depositions. Capt. Besse, who owns about a dozen vessels, is determined to assert his rights, and the defendants are equally obstinate. It is believed that the costs alone will represent the amount in dispute, to say nothing of the big fees which will be demanded by the lawyers.

FOOD AND WORK.

IRON MOUNTAIN, April 28.—Five hundred miners carrying red flags, paraded the streets this morning demanding food and work. They marched to the High School grounds and stopped the men working for the relief committee, and ordered the Mayor to telegraph the governor to send aid for 100 starving families immediately. They also ordered the poor commissioner to leave the town. The business men fear they will plunder the stores. City and county treasurers empty.

CAPITAL NOTES.

SEALERS SUPPOSED TO HAVE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS. Farmers on an Equal Footing With Traders Under the Insolventcy Law.

SEALERS SUPPOSED TO HAVE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS.

(From our own Correspondent) OTTAWA, April 27.—The High Commissioner sent the following to Sir C. E. Tupper to-day: The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House last night that the provisions of the Behring seal award which the two countries were bound to carry out were a matter of common knowledge in August last; but every possible means will be taken to give the sealers specific warning of the regulations enforced, and two ships will be sent to the sealing grounds for that purpose.

The Patrons of Industry delegates are here and have protested against the fast Atlantic service. They prefer a fast freight line and ample cold storage accommodations. The insolvency committee this morning struck out the distinction between farmers and the trading classes in the matter of insolvency, putting all on the same footing. Hon. Mr. Bowell protested against the change, but it was carried against him by 17 to 9.

Major Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots of Montreal, has been appointed commandant of the Bialley team, and Lt. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, adjutant. Senator Reid, of Belleville, has introduced a bill to make the anti-combines act more stringent.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Gunner Turnbull's acceptance of a place on the Bialley team has been received. Armstrong, of Ottawa, and Davidson, of Quebec, have declined, thus bringing in two Halifax men. The team is now complete. It is expected that the House will commence to sit on Saturday's two weeks hence. The Northwest, British Columbia and Maritime Province members are strongly pressing for it.

Judge Burbridge leaves for British Columbia in two weeks time on Exchequer court business. He will take up the Nakusp & Slooan investigation on the trip. Hon. Mr. Laurier has declined a nomination for Saskatchewan at the next election. To ensure greater accuracy in the trade returns, collectors of customs are instructed to ascertain whether the exports for the United States are really for that country or are merely passing through in bond. The Governor-General held a reception in the Senate chamber to-night, which was largely attended.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—At noon yesterday the Great Northern strike went into effect here, in Minneapolis and on all points on the line from this city to the Coast. The Eastern Minnesota branch is also involved. Within five minutes after the committee arrived at a decision to call all the men out the order had been sent out by President Debs. The company claims it has sufficient men in the service who will remain at work while the union assert the contrary. "The committee takes the ground," said Mr. Debs, "that having appealed against a wrong that was inflicted upon them, the men should not be asked to arbitrate."

The third infantry at Fort Shelling is being held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to any point where there may be trouble. A through freight train started last night at St. Cloud but was unable to secure a firm anchorage. Near St. Paul there was some excitement over the blockading of the North Carolina coast, a duplication of the low-lying shore with houses and trees here and there.

When the darkness had set in the officers of the ship saw shadows in the background of the edge of the land, looking like a street of painted scenery in the phantasm of a show, surrounded and dotted with lights. The real scenery and lights were hidden beneath the vapor below. Thereafter until the dawn the shore was invisible, but its location in the clouds was seen until almost dawn on Tuesday. It was away down twenty-five miles above of Currituck light, about sixty-two miles south of Cape Charles that the skipper of the Kansas City saw on the horizon an unfamiliar beacon, gleaming like a terrestrial Mars, the reflection of the Cape Charles light projected on the clouds.

South American Rheumatic Cure. For Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in its early stages. The system is remarkably invigorated. The first dose greatly benefits.

ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

Government Have Resolved Upon a New Departure on the Irish Question.

Objections to the Registration Bill—Sir Richard Clarke's Amendment—Unionist Retiring.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Rosebery's policy is finally assuming the semblance of definite shape. The Premier's speech at the meeting of the City Liberal Club on Tuesday evening forewarns his party and the country that the course of the new government will be vastly different from that of Mr. Gladstone. This is made perfectly plain in the Premier's utterances on that occasion, when he asked the Unionists whether apart from the Irish question it was worth while to hold aloof from the Liberal party, owing to its copyright of the word "Liberal." If they formerly held aloof from the party in the belief that its foreign policy was null and void, they were not likely, he said, to believe so long as the Government was determined to maintain the unity of the Empire abroad, and the unity in the best sense of the word of the three kingdoms at home.

This makes it perfectly patent that the government have decided upon a new departure, so far as the Irish question is concerned at least, and this view is generally accepted in spite of the efforts of the Gladstone journal to minimize the effect of the Premier's remarks. So far as its wet blanket effect upon the Irish party is concerned, Lord Rosebery's City Liberal Club speech is really more dampening than his famous utterances in the House of Lords, which required so much explanation that it did not explain.

When the registration bill comes up for its second reading, Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth, on behalf of the Conservatives will meet the measure with an amendment that the House declines to proceed with a bill altering the entire elective system of the country unless it contain proposals to redress the existing unequal distribution of electoral power. The aim of this amendment is to reduce the parliamentary membership of Ireland, the outlying parts of Scotland and the west of England, and increase that of London, the Midlands and Lancashire, which sections are mainly opposed to the Government. The amendment is certain to be rejected, but its introduction and debate will furnish the basis for an endless number of proposals, all of which will probably have as little chance of acceptance as the one mentioned.

Mr. Thomas W. Russell, the able opponent of Home Rule, who represents the South division of Tyrone in the House of Commons, has quarrelled with the Irish landlords, who since he has championed with success for many years, and it is announced that he will not again be a candidate for re-election. This being the case, the Home Rulers will probably win the seat which has been occupied by Mr. Russell since 1886, as with Mr. Russell out of the ring no one but a tenant farmer's candidate has any chance of success in the constituency.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Advice per the barkentine W. H. Dimond from the United Press correspondent at Honolulu, under date of April 11, are to the effect that the announced mass meeting of royalists took place on the evening of April 10 on the Palace square. There might have been as many as 1,000 people present, possibly one-half of whom were natives, the rest Chinese and whites.

There were five speakers, one pure native, two half white, a Canadian, Ashford, and an Englishman named Phillips. All the speakers urged quiet, peaceableness, moderation and a policy of inactivity, taking no part in voting while awaiting the answer of the United States to the pending protest or appeal of the Hawaiian people. Nothing was said of loyalty to the queen or of a desire to return to monarchy.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the royalists to decline to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government and to oppose the re-establishment of the monarchy as provided in the call for the constitutional convention. A copy of the resolutions were ordered presented to United States Minister Willis with the request that they be forwarded to Washington.

The following is the substance of a circular issued yesterday from the Honolulu office. It appeals to the natives to join with those who conducted Monday's mass meeting: "Three thousand people assembled at the mass meeting in spite of the resistance of Hui Aloha Aina and the newspaper Ka Leo, and Bush, and Kaunamano. The country districts are called upon to join in the resolution adopted to uphold the rights and welfare of the natives and are urged not to listen to Bush, Kaunamano, Nawahi, Kaula, John Cummins and the worthless foreigners with them. This is declared to be the course of progressive Hawaii. By following this advice the Hawaiians will see who are the true friends of the country, its people and its chiefs."

Several persons whose names were attached to the call for the mass meeting denied that they were placed there with their consent. Leading white adherents of the Queen like Widemann and Newmann stayed away. It is generally believed that their section of the royalists are waiting for further news from Washington before committing themselves to abstaining from action in forming and running the new republic. Should that news seem decisive against the restoration of the Queen, they may wish to take part in the election.

The morning paper gives a rumor in which there seems to be some truth, that a revival is likely to take place of the so-called Liberal party, so be composed of prominent royalists united to a class of prominent supporters of the Provisional Government now in the American camp, and to the class opposed to that so-called Liberal party. As a prominent public man said this morning: "It is inevitable that such a party should be formed, composed of royalists, hoodlers and the large Tammany element in the American camp, all of whom naturally gravitate together. It would be the aim of such a party to turn out the present heads of government and run it in their own interests. It is not probable that they can organize for action in the coming election of delegates to make the new constitution. They will undoubtedly be ready to act in the general election for a legislature at a later date."

Seven hundred and fifteen had registered in Honolulu up to last evening. Ten days more remain of the twenty-four. Foreign races are holding back in fear of losing Portuguese citizenship by taking the oath.

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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

Dissatisfied Creditors Decide to Make Application to the Courts

They Want Assignees Coltart and Helsterman Replaced by Mr. Beaven.

The meeting of creditors of Green, Worlock & Co. held in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening was considerably enlivened by one or two passages at arms between Mr. Fell on the one side and dissatisfied creditors on the other. There were about one hundred persons present, all creditors or proxies admitted on presentation of their credentials at the door and signing their names.

They were called to order by Mr. Beaven, who acted as secretary. The Chairman was sorry to trouble the creditors to come to another meeting, but it was all due, he said, to the indifference of the assignees that the present meeting was called.

Mr. Beaven explained that the assignees had not taken any steps to have Hon. Mr. Beaven appointed to assist the assignees as requested by the creditors. As to the resolution passed at last meeting in regard to remuneration, not a particle of notice had been taken.

Mr. Beaven then moved, seconded by Mr. Kinman, that in the opinion of this meeting the courts shall be petitioned to remove one or more of the present assignees with a view of having some person appointed who will act in the interest of the creditors.

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THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Listens to a Forcible Exposition of the Party Principles by Mr. McMillan.

No Part to Be Taken in Provincial Politics—The Trades and Labor Council.

A regular meeting of the Liberal Association was held at Philharmonic hall yesterday evening, the president, Dr. Milne, in the chair. By invitation of the association, Mr. John McMillan delivered an interesting address upon "The duty of the Liberal to the party, and the duty of the Liberal party to the country."

"My observations," said he, "have led me to the conclusion that the political preferences of very many of the adherents of any long established political party are due more to their circumstances and surroundings than to their convictions. Especially is this the truth with regard to the young and enthusiastic men as they have advanced in life."

Mr. McMillan then dealt with the question of individualism as opposed to socialism; that he believed the true interests of society to be identified with the preservation of individual rights rather than with their surrender to the care of a paternal government. He believed that individual rights existed prior to the institution of government, and that the necessity for the existence of government itself arises from the necessity of preserving an even balance between the rights of the governed. Being convinced of these truths, he thought he had rightly apprehended the mission of the Liberal party.

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THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION VANCOUVER'S CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Tatlow, Horne and Anderson to Contest the Constituency as Government Supporters.

An Enthusiastic Meeting—The Ministerial Policy Heartily Supported Amid Much Enthusiasm.

At the meeting held in Vancouver on Wednesday evening to select ministerial candidates for the representation of the city of Vancouver, the delegates announced the nominations of Capt. R. G. Tatlow, J. W. Horne, M.P.P., Mayor R. A. Anderson, J. A. Russell and ex-Mayor D. Oppenheimer. Mr. Oppenheimer declined nomination, though thankful for the honor done him. The meeting was then thrown open while the four nominees gave expression to their views.

Capt. Tatlow said it was incumbent on the candidates in the forthcoming election to come out flat-footed either as Government or Oppositionists. He observed the greatest integrity and ability in the Government. The Opposition had no policy—no semblance of a policy. The Government had a liberal policy for the country, especially the interior. One thing which should be urged on the Government was the necessity of aiding in the construction of a graving dock at this port.

Mr. Horne, M.P.P., said that four years ago he had gone to Victoria as an Independent. The Independent party came out in the first election, but when they got together their views were very much diversified. Some were broad and others were narrow. He would not support those ideas as against the progress of the Province. He had to vote for the best interests of British Columbia, and had accordingly given his support to an independent party.

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ON THE HUSTINGS.

Messrs. Horne and Cotton of Vancouver Give an Account of Their Stewardship.

Premier Davis at Alberni—Political Prospects and Prophecies at Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER, April 28.—(Special)—Mayor Anderson occupied the chair at a political mass meeting held last night, at which, it had been advertised, the retiring members would give an account of their stewardship. There was a good turnout and an attentive hearing was given each and all of the speakers. Mr. Cotton first took the platform, and in a two-hour and a-half speech gave his version of the Gordon v. Cotton affair, afterwards outlining the policy of the opposition. Mr. Horne followed and was accorded an excellent hearing. He has developed into a fluent and effective speaker, and surprised those present by his ready and convincing replies to all questions put to him.

Mr. Horne said that he had gone to Victoria four years ago as an independent, but had promised to support the government if the land act was amended so that the pernicious practice of speculators holding large areas of land might be done away with. He had also insisted that the school act should be amended so that all public schools should be under local control, and that a fair basis of representation should be arrived at. He had urged these matters upon the government and the government had responded in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Horne next proceeded to review the numerous acts of the legislature favorable to Vancouver, and in connection with the accomplishment of which he claimed some credit for his own part.

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OFF FOR THE NORTH.

At noon yesterday the United States survey steamer Patterson on route to Alaska reached Esquimaux, followed closely by the Hauler with the schooner Earnest in tow.

At noon yesterday the United States survey steamer Patterson on route to Alaska reached Esquimaux, followed closely by the Hauler with the schooner Earnest in tow. Both are bound north with the American contingent of the Alaskan boundary survey. Their next point of call is Comox where they are to call. The Earnest will act as tender on the steamer during the season. Like the Canadian party the American surveyors will commence work just where they left off last year. They will be landed at Stewart's bay, Chiloet and Yakutat bay, and will be picked up again by the steamer at the close of their season's duties. The Patterson is made up of about eighty men.

THE "WILLIAMS" REPLACES THE "GARLAND". The American steamer Williams, which plies between Neah Bay and Seattle, took the place of the Garland on the Victoria-Port Angeles and Puget Sound route yesterday, and arrived here shortly after noon with thirty Odd Fellow excursionists. She is a much larger vessel than the Garland, being owned by the same parties, was put on the run in anticipation of a larger crowd coming than reached here. The steamer will return to Port Angeles at 9 o'clock this morning, and will afterwards resume her regular run.

THE WRECK OF THE WHALEBACK WETMORE. The wreck of the whaleback Wetmore, which went ashore at Coos Bay, is being rapidly enveloped in sand. A bar is extending out towards her and if it keeps on forming as rapidly as it has the past year it will be a short time when a person can walk across to her. The machinery, valued at about \$30,000, is still in the water and the owners will now wait for the land to go to the ship before attempting to take it out.

PASSENGERS FROM VICTORIA. The Walls Walla's list of cabin passengers from Victoria for San Francisco on evening, was as follows: D. Gaylor, H. C. Bouten, Mrs. G. J. Smart and daughter, Mrs. E. J. Gray and three children, F. Norris and wife, Miss Ellary, Mrs. Fales and daughter, Mrs. Jacobson, Rod MacIver and Miss May Loungton.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, April 28.—(Special)—A fire caused by the crossing of electric wires in the city exchange of the Bell Telephone company, did a great deal of damage last night, and the service had to be suspended. The damage is estimated at \$5,000. R. Rev. Louis Seulier, superior of the Order of Oblate Fathers, arrived in Winnipeg this morning, accompanied by St. Rev. Father Antoine. He received a warm welcome from the Roman Catholics of St. Boniface.

RENO, Nev., April 25.—A fire started in the Virginia this morning, near the Hale and Norcross mine, while the wind was blowing a gale. By prompt action the flames were extinguished with little damage.

LONDON, April 27.—The government will be questioned on Monday in the Commons as to the truth of the report that it is proposed to re-open the India mints for free coinage.

TORONTO, April 28.—In the legislature yesterday Mr. Connors's bill providing for the optional use of the ballot in separate school trustee elections was read a third time and passed.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST

In Celebration of the Anniversary of Odd Fellows.

Exercises for the Day and Notes of Other Occasions.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the general and reception committee had made all their arrangements so systematically that things went off clock work, without a hitch. They were: GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Victor No. 1, Bros. Flewin and Stewart; No. 2, Bros. F. W. Dempsie and H. Anderson; No. 3, Bros. Anderson and Kinnaird; No. 4, Bros. Mackenzie and Jackson; No. 5, Bros. Henderson and Campbell; No. 6, Bros. Phillips and W. Bebek; No. 7, Bros. Dempster; No. 8, Bros. W. Mackenzie; No. 9, Bros. Mackenzie and Jackson; No. 10, Bros. Henderson and Campbell; No. 11, Bros. Phillips and W. Bebek; No. 12, Bros. Dempster; No. 13, Bros. W. Mackenzie; No. 14, Bros. Mackenzie and Jackson; No. 15, Bros. Henderson and Campbell; No. 16, Bros. Phillips and W. Bebek; No. 17, Bros. Dempster; No. 18, Bros. W. Mackenzie; No. 19, Bros. Mackenzie and Jackson; No. 20, Bros. Henderson and Campbell; No. 21, Bros. Phillips and W. Bebek; No. 22, Bros. Dempster; No. 23, Bros. W. Mackenzie; No. 24, Bros. 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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 29. A FITTING FESTIVAL

In Celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

Exercises for the Day and Evening—Notes of Other Secret Orders.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was celebrated in grand style in Victoria yesterday, the city lodges and visiting brethren combining their best efforts to do honor to the day.

No doubt a great deal of credit is due to the general and reception committees who had made all their arrangements before-hand so systematically that things moved like clock work, without a hitch or mishap.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the second contingent of visitors came in. They were the representatives of Wellington and Nanaimo, and arrived by special train on the E. & N. railway.

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News of the Province. Formal Opening of the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute—Salmon Shipped to New York.

What is Being Done Among the Mines—In and About Nelson. (Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, April 28.—Trouble has arisen between the city and the firemen.

CHILLIWACK, April 28.—The formal opening of the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute took place Thursday afternoon, when in spite of unfavorable weather there was a large attendance of Indians and white residents.

Some of the Mainland visitors went home on the Vancouver boat this morning, but many wait till to-night and will return by way of Westminster on the Louisa.

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THE MILITIA REPORT. General Herbert Does Not Speak in Flattering Terms of the Canadian Forces. Want of Qualification in the Officers—Modern Guns Borrowed Without Ammunition.

The annual report of the Department of Militia and Defense for the year ended 30th June last has just been issued. It is much smaller than usual, the lengthy reports from the Deputy Adjutants General usually presented to the public being conspicuous by their absence.

The proportions given above are according to the authorized establishment, but many regiments are more deficient in combatant privates, on account of carrying bandmen, buglers, and extra non-commissioned officers.

The manager of the Kootenay Mining & Development Company writes from Minneapolis, Minnesota, dated April 14th: "Mr. Wood has just received from the mines at Ainsworth samples of ore from the face of the workings, and we have had the same carefully assayed, the returns showing \$14 in gold, \$24.50 silver, and 56 per cent lead."

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES. The programme of the celebration regatta which comes off at the Gorge on May 24, has been arranged as follows: Cannon shot opens the regatta at noon.

INDIAN WAR CANOE RACE—Thirty two canoes; course around island and return. 1st prize, \$3 per paddle; 2nd prize, \$2 per paddle; 3rd prize, \$1 per paddle.

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ALBERTI—Political Prophecies at Vancou. (Special)—Mayor chair at a political night, at which, it is reported, the retiring members of their stewardship, out and an attentive speech, a half speech gave on V. Cotton affair, the policy of the opposition was being followed. He was an effective speaker, and by his ready replies to all questions put to him.

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PERFECT DREAM SOUND SLEEP LONG LIFE STRONG NERVES

APARILLA Co., Lowell, Mass. It cures you



INFLUENZA, Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR APRIL

Statistics for April, for themselves, \$38,922 00, for others, \$279,690 00, total, \$318,612 00.

THE MONEY TALKS

It Tells How the Citizens are Determined Upon a First-Class Celebration. Cricket Club Ball-Lacrosse in the East-James Bay Garamen-The Blesley Team.

THE CITY

William Barke, the veteran miner who gave his name to 'Cariboo's capital,' is very ill with cancer at the Old Man's Home, under treatment by Dr. George Dunlop.

THE KOREAN AFFAIR

Japanese Feeling in Regard to the Recent Assassination at Shanghai. News of the Dastardly Deed Received With Rejoicing in the City of Seoul.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD

A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last night at Messrs. Yates & Jay's office.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA

Completes a Fast and Flying Voyage. Enlivened by Numerous Entertainments. Gossip of the Passengers-A Happy Family of Old World and Oriental Notables.

THE LION AND THE BEAR

San Francisco, April 29.-At 8 o'clock last evening there was a crowd of 1,000 or more persons around Col. Daniel Boone's arena at the Midwinter Fair grounds waiting an opportunity to witness the fight between the man-eating lion and the prizefighter, which had been extensively advertised for some weeks past.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION

Five Thousand Men Turn out in Portland, Oregon, in a Good Natured Way. PORTLAND, May 1.-Any where from 3,000 to 5,000 people paraded the streets last night, apparently celebrating the release of the industrial army.

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SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B. Worst Kind of Scrofula. Dear Sirs:-I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctor said I got to weak I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs, supports, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I had Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAS. CHAS. SCROFULA. Worst Kind of Scrofula. Dear Sirs:-I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctor said I got to weak I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs, supports, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I had Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$3.00

THE ALBERNI MEETING.

Premier Davis Deals With the Alternating Planks of the Opposition Platform.

One Set of Cries for the Cities and Another for the Country—Alberni's Interests.

A crowded house responded to the invitation of Hon. Mr. Davis to meet him at the Court House, Alberni, at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 26. Mr. Kirkpatrick having been called to the chair, in a brief speech introduced the Premier, who on coming forward was greeted with applause. Hon. Mr. Davis compared the progress of the district with that of Cowichan in the early days, when the only means of communication with the outer world was by the steamer Sir James Douglas, which had been put on by the old Crown Colony government.

Mr. M'KENZIE'S WILD STATEMENTS. Hon. Mr. Davis produced a copy of the Nanaimo Free Press of the 22nd instant, which contains what purports to be a report of a "large and influential" meeting held at Englishman's River on the Saturday previous.

by the present and preceding governments, the purpose for which it was borrowed, and the way in which it has been expended. In 1887, during the government of the Hon. John Robson, it was deemed advisable to raise a loan for carrying on the public works of the province, and the sum of \$200,000 sterling was then borrowed, at the lowest rate of interest obtainable at the time, viz: 4 1/2 per cent.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY. There have been built 110 school houses, at a cost of \$174,441; 10 jails and lock-ups, \$28,885; 12 court houses, \$190,692; 595,000 acres of surveyed land, \$83,424; 1,200 miles of road, 800 miles of trail, 600 bridges, and 5,000 miles of roads and bridges kept in repair, at a cost of \$1,631,683; making a total of \$2,009,225, or a total expenditure on public works during this period of over \$2,000,000.

Continuing, and still quoting from the Free Press report, Hon. Mr. Davis read: "A pre-emptor at Three Forks, who had pre-empted some land, having still two months longer in which to fulfil the law's requirements, by permission, legislation was robbed of this land, which was turned over to the company, and will no doubt be the townsite at the terminus of the road. This is an outrage on the rights of the pre-emptor. This so-called outrage Hon. Mr. Davis pronounced an unmitigated 'fabrication'."

THE ALBERNI RAILWAY. Hon. Mr. Davis then explained the features of the Alberni and Slooan railway act, in connection with which the opposition have insinuated and imputed personal corruption against members of the ministry, though when challenged to a committee of investigation they refused to move for one, on the ground that a majority would consist of government supporters.

THE PREMIER DWELLS UPON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE, comparing its liabilities with those of the cities, and showing that in the money markets of the world, British Columbia's credit is at the top. He exposed the hollowness of the opposition assertion that by converting the former 6 per cent. and 4 1/2 per cent. loans into 3 per cent. the government had added \$605,000 to the debt.

OPPOSITION PLATFORMS. Mr. Davis produced a copy of the so-called "reform" platform which had been circulated and adopted by members of the opposition—and which, according to the Free Press report, had been endorsed by the meeting of eleven persons at Englishman's River. Its second and third planks are as follows:

Regarding the extension of the road to Comox he had every reason for believing that it would be soon undertaken by the company themselves, for their own protection, as they must have communication with their mines at Union, and he had from these best competent to know that such is their intention.

E. M. JOHNSON

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FOR SALE--A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 8 years.
7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Barn, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; (about 2,600 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market.

A BONANZA! To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are in a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars.

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

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- Builders' Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.
Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kennings and Phaetons.
Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.
Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.
Pipes. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.
Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops.
ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

CARIBOO NECHACO. QUESNELLE JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc.

THIRTY-SIX

INDUSTRIAL A

The Various Divisions in Straits-Difficulties of to Washington

Coxey's Trial Begun—"On ing to Provide and So Must Be Done"

TACOMA, May 4.—The pro local Coxeyites was to get on parties along the Northern Pa but as they climbed on to larg train between Meeker junction

was sidetracked, the engine and turning. Marsh was at on protest the company's property McGraw being asked what st posed to take, said the No being in the hands of the l court, he should take no ac have been formulated to pu Coxeyites in this state, at work tion ditches in Eastern Wash A part of the scheme is to tracts of the land at a reduced men employed in constructing and to encourage the building houses and tilling the land.

SEATTLE, May 4.—General of the local army, has returned ma, stating that the men having contented he had resigned the There are now 600 men at Puy 1,000 who went there.

FOYALLER, May 4.—Exception times have been experienced he "erald" J. Sheppard was called up his command, his financial aid not being considered satisfactory subsequently disbanding, to re Spokane, the members individual their way to Washington as best An endeavor was, however, making a Great Northern train.

SACRAMENTO, May 4.—The ci deserters from the Industrial ar looks as if the policy of leaving alone will result in their bre Twenty men from one camp hav work for the street railway com \$1.75 per day, but now they are sleeping in box cars were driven city.

DES MOINES, May 4.—Kelley's desperate straits. Starvation men in the face, and the demon laboring people as a last re not a success. Kelley has not Governor Jackson that his delega to know if there was any an the executive to secure a train, anxious to prevent the disbandm Moines of the suffering Industri

MURRAY, Utah, May 4.—Capt Duff's Commonwealthers from Liv rived here yesterday on their w Kelley's army at Des Moines. Capt. Duff was very cool. Capt. Duff a halt for refreshments, after w marched to Portal, reaching Omaha to-day.

CHITTLE CREEK, Col., May Coxeyites, numbering 150 men, u mand of J. S. Sanders, started i ington City yesterday afternoon

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Gene with his army hopes to move Washington to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Ky., May 4.— Springs, a Mexican war veteran, Kootenay command, left here las for Washington in a balloon. Spri he will contribute \$1,000 to Cox arrival in Washington.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Fitzger Swift, leader of the New Engli movement, are to hold a mass m ighly. Fitzgerald says they will city for Newark to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 4.—Ge was conspicuous by his absence camp yesterday. He remained at of the army's camping ground to healthy places. He hoped to secure City race track for a camping grou have 525 men in our camp to-da Marshall Brown. "We have we all the bad elements."

Coxey, Brown and Jones were trial in court to-day for unlawfu ing a banner or device on the grounds and breaking shrubs an moved. The lawyers for the de moved to quash the information ground that the law was void, b prohibited the constitutional rig tress. The motion, and some bono was denied. Coxey's army of said he appeared for Coxey. A n the severance of the cases of the de was over-ruled. The health offic Coxey does not get another site ceedings will be commenced to s from the present military camp.

A report from Kansas City says Mary Lease, of Kansas, being a opinion of Coxey and his moveme "This spontaneous uprising of the from every part of the country is work of one man, and is not accid was had enough for American peopl their counsel and some boys o hands of charity, but now charity provide and something must be do I been in Coxey's place," the wor quick and were spoken almost thr teeth. "I would have gone up th and into the capitol, or I would ne tried it. The world can't have turn but I would not have tried to go capitol building until I had a forc me that could easily overcome all t in Washington City."