

TORIES ARE CAUTIOUS

The Caucus Gets no Further Than the Selection of a Negotiating Committee.

Archbishop Langvin Looks Upon Present Bill as an Important Statement.

Probable Course of the Ontario Assembly on Mr. Crawford's Resolution.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—At the caucus of Conservative members to-day a committee was appointed on motion of Dr. Wedel, to get another fifteen members along with this committee to wait on the government and see if the remedial bill could not be changed so as to permit the anti-remedial men voting for it.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Press dispatch—A prominent Conservative M. P. made a special visit to the press gallery room last night to deny a report that he had learned that Greenway and Sifton would come for Ottawa in a few days.

UNLUCKY CHUNG LUNG FAT.

Is a Victim of the Chinese Exclusion Law in a Peculiar Way.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A case which presents a somewhat complicated state of facts has been referred to the treasury department for determination.

The record shows that several years ago a Chinaman named Chung Lung Fat came to this country and opened a laundry in the city of Boston.

He was successful and in time accumulated approximately \$15,000. Joe Tye, another Chinaman and a merchant, it is alleged, chicaned him of his countryman's money and sailed to China.

Fat followed him, but before he could be apprehended Tye returned and was arrested and jailed.

The question brought to the attention of the treasury department is whether, being a laborer, Fat, under the exclusion laws, can return to the country and give testimony against Tye.

Without which, it is said, he cannot be convicted of the larceny. Judge Greenway, the solicitor of the treasury, in rendering his decision, states that he regrets that under the law he must hold that Fat is debarred from landing for even so laudable a purpose as giving evidence against a criminal, who, it is alleged, has robbed him of the results of many years' hard labor. Tye will be released.

LYNCHING IN TEXAS

The Two Men Who Killed Cashier Dorsey, of Wichita, are Strung Up.

It Was Easy Work, and the Prisoners Were Ready for the Occasion.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Feb. 27.—The two men who attempted to rob the City national bank and killed Cashier Dorsey Tuesday, were lynched. The jail was garrisoned by six rangers and 25 special deputies all day.

The local authorities were in communication with Governor Culberson and the state militia were expected here to protect the prisoners. District Judge George Miller allowed the rangers to go home.

These were sent out with their rifles at 4:30 p.m. left for their headquarters at Quanah. The funeral of Dorsey, the murdered cashier, occurred at 5 o'clock, and the long procession of carriages and the grief of the widow and three orphans wakened the fires that had been smouldering all day and there was ominous activity apparent on the streets.

At dark the streets were nearly deserted and it began to be whispered that the fire bell would be heard at night. All understood this was to announce that preparations for the lynching had been completed.

At 9 o'clock the fire bell rang out and people could be seen coming from every where. Everybody went toward the jail. When the crowd had reached the steps leading into the yard they found District Judge Miller, Attorney R. E. Huff and District Attorney Carter waiting for them.

Judge Miller and Huff addressed the crowd, urging the abandonment of the lynching. A voice from the crowd said: "Think of the blood of poor Dorsey." Miller replied: "If poor Dorsey could speak to you to-night he would join with me in asking you not to commit this great wrong."

Another voice rang out: "Think of the poor widow." "The poor widow," said the judge, "has already asked that you abstain from violence and allow the law to take its course."

Cries from the crowd such as "Choke him off" followed, but the crowd hesitated. They lacked organization and needed a leader. The crowd, which numbered nearly one thousand, wavered, but as large numbers from the country kept arriving fresh courage was inspired and the jail was finally surrounded.

Here a halt of two or three minutes was made and there was considerable cursing. The crowd edged slowly toward the deputies and made a rush. The door was broken open, the men poured themselves into the upper story of the jail, where the prisoners were confined. The doors of the cells where the two men were locked were forced and an entrance was effected.

Foster Crawford and Younger Lewis, alias "The Kid" greeted their captors with "howdy, boys," telling them they were ready. They were rushed to the vicinity of the bank they had endeavored to rob, and were lynched.

WHERE IS DOCTOR NANSSEN. Fruitless Efforts to Obtain Definite Knowledge of His Whereabouts.

New York, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Repeated telegrams have been sent to Irkutsk to the agent of the Russian telegraphic news respecting Dr. Nanssen, to obtain the exact wording of the letter supposed to have been received from the agent which the agent telegraphed only a vague summary. The messages, however, remain unanswered.

Do Not Do This. Do not be lured and to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that full, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

EXTENSION OF TIME

Gen. Weyler Thinks Now He can Stop the Revolution in a Year and a Half.

This is a Good Deal Longer Than He Thought at First by Many Months.

He Will adopt Iron, and if Necessary, Bloody Measures to Gain Success.

New York, Feb. 28.—Gen. Weyler, in an interview with Karl Botscher, a German writer, declares that he expects to put down the Cuban revolution in a year and a half. Not long ago he told Cuban planters he thought they would begin grinding sugar by the middle of next month.

Herr Botscher arrived on the steamer Columbia from a trip to the West Indies. He was accompanied by his wife, who acts as his secretary. They live in Berlin. Said Herr Botscher: "I interviewed Gen. Weyler last Saturday. When I observed that I had read his proclamation he said: 'Then you'll know that I adopt iron, and if necessary, bloody measures to give this country peace.'"

Havana, Feb. 28.—Admiral Navarro has returned from a cruise of inspection along the coast, during which the gunboat Alerta bombarded the insurgents at Cabanas and at Bahia Honda, two ports in the province of Pinar del Rio, recently attacked by the enemy.

Jose Blancourt, the insurgent leader, recently captured by the Spaniards, has been tried by court martial and sentenced to death.

The insurgents have destroyed two railroad culverts between Cabanas and Union de Reyes, province of Matanzas.

According to official announcements, Gomez and Maceo have been trying to effect a junction but so far have failed. These were being closely pressed by the troops. Maceo is said to be in the vicinity of the city of Matanzas. It is said he has planned to move southward in the same direction as Gomez, who is being closely followed by the Spaniards (Bembas) between Colon and Matanzas.

HAD A BRUTE FOR A MOTHER.

Mrs. O'Brien, Not Only a Drunkard, But Treated Her Children Badly.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Officer McMurray, of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, believes he has discovered one of the most shameful cases of inhuman treatment to children.

As a result of his discovery Eliza O'Brien is locked up in the city prison, and her daughters, Maggie, aged 9, and Katie, aged 7, are being cared for at the Youth's Directory, while Tessie, aged 8, is at the children's hospital.

When McMurray visited the house he found little Tessie O'Brien suffering from three severe burns, one on each hand, and another, about two inches in diameter, on her foot. The child claimed her mother held her hands and feet on a hot stove to punish her. A groceryman near by the O'Brien home told the officer that Tessie admitted to him that her mother had burned her intentionally. Mrs. O'Brien told the officer that the sore on Tessie's left hand had been caused by the amputation of a second thumb which had been growing on it since birth, but she did not account for the other painful wounds.

Later, after questioning, she admitted that she had tried to burn her children. She seemed to be glad when told her children were to be taken care of by others, saying: "Now I'll have nothing to bother me."

McMurray says the woman was intoxicated when he went to the house to arrest her.

WANTED AT WESTMINSTER.

Chinaman Arrested Here Last Evening for Theft of Jewelry and Money.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Sheppard received a telegram from Chief Carey of New Westminster, requesting him to arrest a Chinaman, Lee Yick, who is wanted in the Royal City for theft. The Chinaman was found about 8 o'clock by Officer Abel and placed under arrest. Although he would not admit his guilt he said he was wanted for stealing six gold rings and \$100. When searched at the lockup there was found in his pockets \$35 in gold, \$55 in notes, \$12 in silver, a gold watch and chain, 6 gold rings and a few small articles.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE READY

In the Venezuelan Affair—Copies Mailed to the United States.

London, Feb. 29.—The British case in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is now ready. Advances copies have been sent to the United States ambassador Bayard, and were mailed to New York to-day. The secretary of the Marquis of Salisbury had an interview with Mr. Bayard on this subject yesterday.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

The Two Countries Said to Have Agreed to Arbitrate.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The Rappelle says Brazil recently asked permission to float a loan in France, but the request was refused until the frontier dispute between the two countries was settled.

Ed. Metzger, minister for foreign affairs, yesterday informed the Brazilian minister that he stipulated for the appointment of a committee composed of Frenchmen and Brazilians to administer the disputed region pending the decision of the arbitrator. The two countries have agreed to accept an arbitrator appointed either by Spain, Switzerland or Sweden.

ONE DAY'S ACCIDENTS

A Squabble Between Polo Players Ends Disastrously to Some of the Spectators.

Burned to Death—Suffocated by Gas—Shot for Some Unknown Cause.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 29.—An accident which came very near a catastrophe occurred at the Casino last night during a polo game between Fall River and New Bedford. Owing to great rivalry existing between these two teams the attendance was very large. It wanted two minutes and 21 seconds to end the game with the score at 8 to 5 in favor of Fall River. Dunning, of the Redfords, put the ball into the cage with his hands. Curley, of Fall River, accused Dunning of foul play. The men began fighting, the crowd pressed still nearer and the railing giving away. Fifty-eight spectators were precipitated to the floor beneath. The crowd acted so well so that no panic ensued. Of the number thus precipitated fully forty were injured. Only one victim is supposed to be fatally injured, James Linley, a farmer, living a few miles southwest of Chicago Heights. The dead are: Fred Stuenkel, aged 25 and Rosamond Della, his little daughter. The dying are: Kate Stuenkel, a mother and four children. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 29.—A woman, supposed to be Mrs. Paul Baldwin, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the O'Brien-Knowlton block here this morning. The loss on the building is about \$50,000.

THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Strong Condemnation by a Meeting Held at Nelson.

Nelson, Feb. 27.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting held at Nelson, which was largely attended: Resolved: That the members of this meeting, in the opinion of the Assessment Bill, if passed, will prove far-reaching in their disastrous effects on the mining interests of Kootenay, and they might justly be denominated as sectional and mining engineers' directors, and mine managers in the discharge of their duties, and inevitably force them, by frequent appeals to the courts, into continuous and ruinous litigation, and as loyal British subjects, zealous of the good of the Dominion and the province, we are surprised and humiliated, in the face of the fact that all other civilized countries, not excepting the republics of South America, are liberalizing their mining laws, and inviting and inducing the investment of capital, in the face of the fact that all other civilized countries, not excepting the republics of South America, are liberalizing their mining laws, and inviting and inducing the investment of capital, in the face of the fact that all other civilized countries, not excepting the republics of South America, are liberalizing their mining laws, and inviting and inducing the investment of capital.

London, Feb. 29.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, referring to the Cuban resolution of the United States senate, remarks: "It is difficult to think of Spain knocking down even to the United States, especially at a time when she has just defied American feeling by appointing a man with such a reputation for severity as General Weyler to the captain-generalship of Cuba. The probabilities of the case point to President Cleveland adopting the middle course of issuing a friendly warning to Spain, which will serve to take the wind out of the jingoes' sails and at the same time convince Spain that the U. S. has real interest in Cuba and can not refuse recognition of the rebels if amelioration is not promptly given."

The Globe says: "The senate's resolution is another gigantic enlargement of the Monroe doctrine. Should the house of representatives endorse the senate's resolution, and President Cleveland yield to the pressure, Spain will be brought to face a somewhat stronger power. Should the proud, sensitive Spanish nation prefer the latter course than sacrifice its honor, international sympathy will be on its side. It would be quite

SOLDIERS FOR CUBA

More Battalions from Spain to Operate Against the Insurgents in Matanzas.

General Weyler Agrees in the Propriety of Holding Elections in the Island.

Correspondent from Havana Gives the Commander-in-Chief Credit for Mercy.

Filibusters Convicted—Spanish Soldiers Murder Women, Girls and Old Men.

Havana, Feb. 29.—The newly arrived battalions, Murcia and Luzon, have reached Matanzas and will be sent into the field against the insurgents immediately. But the new troops sent from Spain will operate in conjunction with the battalions which have become seasoned to the climate and familiar with the tricks of the enemy, as it has proved that this has a beneficial effect upon young soldiers. The insurgents have plundered the village of Mantilla and Calvario near this city and their audacity is really astonishing in view of the strong force of troops in and about Havana. At Zaya Jagua the insurgents have been defeated with loss, and at Palmarito the insurgent Major Vega was captured.

Captain-General Weyler has been consulted by the home government as to the propriety of holding elections in the island. He has replied he thinks they ought to be held. Otherwise the insurgents will gain an important advantage, especially on the question of belligerency. The Diario del Marina has an editorial criticizing the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, for his dissolution of the Cortes and his decision to hold an election in the island. It is considered by the loyalists, says this journal, that the anti-patriotic reformist party no longer exists and the old Spaniards and reformists have joined the conservatives. The natives have in great part joined the insurgents. In consequence, if an election is held the only men elected to the new congress will be such as are permitted by their adherence to the Spanish government.

New York, Feb. 29.—A dispatch from Havana to the World says: General Weyler claims that he is one of his most trusted officers engaged in investigating the reported atrocities near Punta Brava. He expects an immediate report, and if the case proves to be as alleged he will inflict punishment on the perpetrators.

General Weyler seems entirely sincere in his intention to prevent any such outrages as are reported to have happened about Punta Brava. Every subordinate who violates the orders not to treat prisoners will be punished.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 29.—To-day's mail from Cuba brings letters from different sources announcing additional Spanish outrages. These advices were taken to Senator Morgan by R. A. Ford, Cuban secretary of state, who leaves for Washington to-night. Among them it is stated that in Quato, seven miles from the suburbs of Havana, on Saturday afternoon, the natives retired from the town, and at six o'clock three hundred Spanish soldiers entered, who murdered non-combatants to the number of 22, among them some Spaniards, sick men, girls of 15, an old man of 72. The violation of the young girls was prevented by the protest of the Spanish residents.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 29.—The jury in the case of Captain Weborg, first mate Peterson and second mate Johnson, on trial in the United States district court, charged with violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain by carrying an armed expedition to Cuba on the steamer Horse, came in with a sealed verdict of guilty this morning. Counsel for the prisoners gave notice to court to-day that he would make application for a new trial, and the convicted men were taken to prison where they will remain until brought up for sentence.

London, Feb. 29.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, referring to the Cuban resolution of the United States senate, remarks: "It is difficult to think of Spain knocking down even to the United States, especially at a time when she has just defied American feeling by appointing a man with such a reputation for severity as General Weyler to the captain-generalship of Cuba. The probabilities of the case point to President Cleveland adopting the middle course of issuing a friendly warning to Spain, which will serve to take the wind out of the jingoes' sails and at the same time convince Spain that the U. S. has real interest in Cuba and can not refuse recognition of the rebels if amelioration is not promptly given."

The Globe says: "The senate's resolution is another gigantic enlargement of the Monroe doctrine. Should the house of representatives endorse the senate's resolution, and President Cleveland yield to the pressure, Spain will be brought to face a somewhat stronger power. Should the proud, sensitive Spanish nation prefer the latter course than sacrifice its honor, international sympathy will be on its side. It would be quite

PROFITLESS, OF COURSE, TO REMIND THE CHAUVINIST SENATORS HOW KEEN WAS AMERICAN INDIGNATION AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR AT THE IDEA OF A FOREIGN NATION ACCORDING BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO THE REBELS.

The St. James Gazette says: "The jingo eggs which the President thought proper to hatch in a highly artificial incubator in December, have produced a brood which will give him and the statesmen of the United States a great deal of trouble as it grows to maturity."

Madrid, Feb. 29.—The Imparcial, referring to the action of the United States senate in regard to Cuba, says that the international situation is very grave, adding that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States involves a danger of daily conflicts. The Imparcial also accuses the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo of an "excess of patience before Yankee pride." "Spain, continues the Imparcial, must prepare for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not great, but we have not before us a gigantic navy, however. Our humility has been badly misconstrued and our enemy, instead of being appressed, thinks he could treat Spain as he could Turkey. A firm and resolute attitude would have gained us more consideration, for we are not so weak as to render our hostility indifferent to treating with a people which have no warlike qualities. Moreover, Spain is not isolated in Europe."

The Correspondence asserts that the vote in the United States senate on the Cuban question has created a profound impression in this city, adding: "The extraordinary majority shows that the senate is entirely hostile. The United States' recognition of the rebels, as a graver event than has happened to Spain for a long time."

El Liberal has an article saying: "Nothing could be more unjust and more opposed to international law than the recognition of the rebels, who are only bands of filibusters, and who do not represent the Cuban people, of whom the majority are faithful to Spain. They are merely the factions of a savage, incendiary minority which is striving to obtain booty by pillage. Such a minority cannot change the power established by the nation and article concludes with declaring that the pretension of the chambers at Washington in begging President Cleveland to interpose his good offices for recognition of Cuban independence is inconceivable. Against such an attack Spain will not be found wanting in the Supreme moment."

Other newspapers express themselves in about the same terms, or ask what right has the United States to meddle in affairs which are the exclusive concern of Spain.

Paris, Feb. 29.—Le Temps, referring to the resolution, says: "The United States has had an eye on Cuba for a long time and the vote in the senate is no surprise. If President Cleveland aspires to re-election, he had better obey the resolution. Spain must follow with anxiety the events which are passing and in course of preparation at Washington."

Havana, Feb. 29.—The steamers San Fernando and Colon arrived to-day from Spain, bringing reinforcements of 4,000 troops, consisting of the Almansa, Albuera, Guipuzcoa and Infante battalions. They were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. General Weyler will publish another circular after all the reinforcements arrive here from Spain. After the last engagement which he had with the rebels, a reconnoitering party belonging to General Lenares' column, found twenty-two more insurgents killed, the bodies being hidden in the woods.

It is now believed that the insurrection will not be crushed until October of the present year, at which time Spain will have sent 150,000 troops to Cuba, so that the island will be completely occupied by the military.

A PERU CONCESSION.

Registration of Protestant Marriages to be Allowed.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 29.—The government has ordered the preparation of a resolution, which will be submitted to congress, providing for the registration of Protestant marriages. This action upon the part of the Peruvian government is the result of diplomatic action in which the United States government and the government of Great Britain have taken part. Rev. Mr. Wood, head of missions in Peru, some of whose missionaries belong to the East London Institute and others to the American Bible society, has had trouble with the Peruvian officials for a long time past. The expulsion of some of his missionaries from Cuzco about an exchange of notes on the subject between Great Britain and Peru, and the non-registration of the marriage of Miss Wood with Mr. Hazeltine was the basis of diplomatic action on the part of the United States. The missionary question thus brought to the front are regarded as being of great importance by all Protestants in Peru. It has been indicated for some time past that they might possibly lead to a change in the Peruvian constitution. But the government appears willing to meet the issue in a friendly spirit, as indicated by the preparation of the resolution previously referred to. Mr. Wood at one time went among the savages in Perene, where his life was endangered, and for a long time considerable anxiety was felt for his safety, especially as El Otrero, published in Callao, contained threats against the missionaries. Steps to ascertain his whereabouts and provide for his safety were eventually taken at the instance of Great Britain and the United States.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effecting of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

Boy's Report... TWICE-A-WEEK... VOL. 13... TWICE-A-WEEK... NO 2... UNLUCKY CHUNG LUNG FAT... EXTENSION OF TIME... GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE READY... SOLDIERS FOR CUBA... PROFITLESS, OF COURSE, TO REMIND THE CHAUVINIST SENATORS HOW KEEN WAS AMERICAN INDIGNATION AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR AT THE IDEA OF A FOREIGN NATION ACCORDING BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO THE REBELS... THE ASSESSMENT BILL... A PERU CONCESSION... ROYAL Baking Powder... THE IMPROVED KNITTER... HOOD'S PILLS... CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS... THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY AT SHORE'S HARDWARE.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.

Though "sensations" have been coming pretty rapidly at Ottawa, it is doubtful whether any of them have exceeded in size and intensity that which followed on Rev. Father Lacombe's "open letter to Mr. Laurier."

"My Dear Sir,—In this critical time for the question of the Manitoba schools, permit an aged missionary, to-day representing the bishops of our country in this cause, which concerns us all, to appeal to your faith, to your patriotism and to your spirit of justice to entreat you to accede to our request. It is in the name of our bishops, of the hierarchy and of Canadian Catholics that we ask your party, of which you are the worthy chief, to assist us in settling this famous question, and to do so by voting with the government on the remedial bill. We do not ask you to vote for the government, but for the bill, which will render us our rights; which will be presented to the house within a few days."

"I consider, rather we all consider, that such an act of courage, good will and sincerity on your part and from those who follow your policy, will be greatly in the interests of your party, especially in the general elections. I must tell you that we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to fight it."

"If, which may God not grant, you do not believe it to be your duty to accede to our demands, and that the government, which is anxious to give us the promised law, be beaten and overthrown, while keeping firm to the end of the struggle, I inform you with regret, that the episcopacy, like one man, united with the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to defend us."

"Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to speak thus. Though I am not your intimate friend, still I may say that we have been on good terms. Always have I deemed you a gentleman, a respectable citizen and a man well able to be at the head of a political party. May divine Providence keep up your courage and your energy for the good of our common country."

"I remain, sincerely and respectfully, honorable sir, your most humble and devoted servant."

(Signed.) A. Lacombe, O.M.I."

"P. S.—Certain members of your party blame me for standing aloof from you and ignoring you. You have too much sense not to be able to understand my position. Belonging to no political party, I have to go to those who have been placed in power by the people. If one day the voice of the people calls you to govern the country, I will be loyal and confide in you. Even by you, I do, towards those whom you oppose. If you should wish to see me and secure fuller explanations, I will be at your service, when that may please you, either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you inform me of the hour. Even by you, I will be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several days."

(Signed.) A. L. O.M.I."

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the agency through which the letter was made public, but one of the Oulit fathers in Montreal is generally supposed to have handed a copy to the Star. At all events, it is hard to see why Father Lacombe should feel aggrieved by its publication if he really intended it as an "open letter." The significance of Father Lacombe's action is deepened by the fact that his letter was written on January 20, while the remedial bill was not introduced until February 11. Mr. Laurier was therefore commanded in advance to support a bill whose provisions he was not to know until 20 days later. From all the circumstances it seems plain that Father Lacombe wrote under authority from the Quebec bishops, if not by their command. The incident is one of a series connected with this school question which the people of Canada should well consider. On the eve of the Chocoma election the bishop of that diocese issued a pastoral letter which practically ordered the electors to vote for the government candidate as the one most acceptable to the church. His action was criticised by L'Elector, the French Liberal paper in Quebec, and he has since ordered that paper to publish an humble apology and retraction, on pain of being excluded from the diocese. About the same time the Rev. Abbe Paquet, apparently at the instance of Archbishop Begin, wrote to L'Evenement gravely propounding the doctrine that in settling this question politicians must adopt the view of the church. Canadians may well inquire where this clerical interference is to end. If the church is at liberty to interfere in politics to settle one question, it may do so at any time on the pretext that its own interests and the consciences of its adherents are concerned. If it were to succeed now in coercing or destroying the French Liberals, it is difficult to say where its pretensions would come to a stop.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting at the city hall last night was not called by the mayor, that functionary having declined to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. It was called by the committee, self-constituted possibly, that was instrumental in obtaining signatures to the petition; and although it had no official sanction it was on the whole a very successful meeting. Messrs. Turner, Rithet and Helmeck defended the school lands bill, and to the very best of their ability no doubt, but their arguments—several of them of a most astounding character—were plainly unacceptable to the audience. Mr. Rithet, for instance, stated that as British Columbia contained some 250,000,000 acres of land, only 1,500,000

of which were alienated from the crown, there was no danger of an immediate scarcity, as it would require 3,500 years to dispose of our present heritage, taking the last 21 years as a basis for the comparison. The only portion of this statement that is approximately accurate is the geographical area of the province. The amount of land now alienated or pledged for the promotion of railway enterprises, including the E. & N. block, C. P. R. belt, the British Pacific grant, etc., is much nearer 30,000,000 acres. How much of the remainder is valuable for settlement, although pertinent to the point sought to be made by the speaker, we shall not at present discuss. Mr. Kellie told the audience that he had voted for the parliament buildings and was prepared to support any reasonable proposal in aid of the British Pacific, but that he most certainly would not do so if the meeting condemned the school lands bill! The logic of the gentleman from Kootenay, strange to say, was entirely lost upon the audience. Dr. Walkem laid down the doctrine that he was sent to the legislature to record the views of his constituents and until he knew what they thought about the bill he had no right to use his own judgment.

A resolution requesting our representatives to oppose the school lands bill was carried by a large majority. It remains to be seen what effect it will have. There were more interruptions than were agreeable to the speakers, and especially towards the last, when a noisy fellow from Kaslo refused to let Mr. Marchant wind up the debate. But on the whole the meeting was a great success since it afforded the premier and his followers an opportunity to prove that the bill is a good one, if such a thing were possible, and they signally failed, after laborious efforts, to do so.

THE TRUSTEES.

Chairman Hayward, of the school trustee board, seems to look upon himself as a pocket edition of Sultan Abdul Hamid—or perhaps of Superintendent Pope. The public will perhaps not be surprised at that, but the support he received from five of his colleagues at last evening's meeting will hardly fail to cause astonishment. These gentlemen talked of "maintaining discipline," and used other brave phrases, but the people will not be apt to accept their own explanation of their extraordinary conduct. To the disinterested observer it appears simply that they were feeling "sore" over the criticisms of their previous course and selected Mr. McNeill as a proper object on which to retaliate. Those who read the reports of the proceedings will clearly see that it is doing the trustees no injustice to interpret their action in this way. Surely these gentlemen do not expect any general subscription to the doctrine that no teacher is at liberty to get up at a public meeting to correct a statement from Chairman Hayward which he believes to be wrong. We have plenty of little autocrats without setting up another in this fashion. It is true that the chairman chose to describe Mr. McNeill's action as offensive, but that description is apparently a product of the chairman's imagination. Certainly the reports of the proceedings at the public meeting do not bear him out. The Colonist's report relating to this particular episode reads:—"Principal McNeill, of the North Ward school, came forward to correct the statement made by Trustee Hayward as to the percentage of reduction. He defied any man to contradict his calculation, and as a teacher drawing and earning his pay every month, he asserted his right to look after his own interest. He said the teachers would have 'kicked'—to use the chairman's expression—against a general reduction of ten per cent. as shown by the fact that not a word came from them when the trustees sent in their first estimate indicating that reduction. He denied that there was any threat of a strike in the letter sent by the teachers to the board."

"Trustee Hayward read the particulars by which he arrived at the conclusion that the reduction will be as he previously stated, and not as declared by Mr. McNeill."

"Mr. McNeill offered to leave the decision with Mayor Bevan."

The Times report does not differ materially from this, being only at a little greater length. It reads as follows:—"Principal A. B. McNeill, of the North Ward school, wished to challenge the statement made by Chairman Hayward that the salaries were only reduced nine per cent. He quoted figures to show that the reduction was over 14 per cent, and defied Chairman Hayward or anyone else to prove the contrary. The public might think him cheeky to speak this way regarding a member of the school board, but when Chairman Hayward made statements that were utterly misleading and charged the teachers with inaccuracies, he could no longer remain silent. (Hear, hear.) Possibly Chairman Hayward got his percentages by calculating on the estimate of \$85,000, but the teachers' salaries would only amount to about \$82,000."

"Chairman Hayward—I didn't get the percentage that way."

Mr. McNeill—Well, there are the figures, and figures don't lie. (Laughter.) When the board at first proposed a reasonable reduction, the teachers made no objection, but when a cut of over 14 per cent was made, their memorial was then prepared. The trustees stated that there were inaccuracies in the memorial, but he would like them to point out these inaccuracies. (Hear, hear.)

"Chairman Hayward explained how he arrived at the percentage of reduction in salaries. He still maintained that it was a little over nine per cent. Principal McNeill struck to his figures and offered to refer the matter to Mayor Bevan."

It is a violent stretch of language to

describe Mr. McNeill's criticisms as offensive. Miss Cameron, in fact, used much more emphatic expressions than Mr. McNeill, yet the trustees did not see fit to call on Miss Cameron to apologize with the alternative of dismissal. Why should they have made the distinction? Is anything more needed to show how indefensible and outrageous is their action. Notwithstanding the high and mighty utterances of Trustee Belyea in regard to the lofty position occupied by the trustees, we faintly hope that there is some chance of public opinion being brought to bear so as to prevent their tyrannical and ridiculous decision being carried out. Have the people really nothing to say about the management of their educational affairs?

WHAT IS THEIR SCHEME?

Apologists for the school lands bill most curiously persist in evading the charge that the method of selling the public domain prescribed in that measure is a peculiarly dangerous one. Assuming that it is necessary or advisable to raise money by selling the public land for any purpose, is it necessary or advisable that the method adopted should be the most favorable to speculators, and the least favorable to the province? There is no disguising the fact that the land warrant system insisted upon by the ministers and the more servile of their followers is calculated to secure the very poorest results possible for the public treasury and the very best possible to those who want to grab the lands. In its present shape the bill affords no security that land prospectively worth hundreds of dollars per acre shall not pass into the hands of rich speculators for the mere trifles mentioned in the bill. Who expects any competition between purchasers of land warrants? Nobody, not even the members of the government or the members who so faithfully back them up. If these people had any arguments to offer in support of the peculiar method they have decided on they might be supposed to be honestly mistaken, but when they persistently shun discussion on this point there is good reason to suspect an ulterior purpose.

"MISUNDERSTANDING."

Principal McNeill was placed in a very nice position by the resolution of the school board: "That Mr. McNeill be requested to send before 4 p.m. on Monday next, March 2, to the chairman of this board a full apology for his statements made at the public meeting on the 19th instant, and upon his failure so to do, that he be forthwith dismissed from the teaching staff for his conduct." Mr. McNeill has affirmed that he believed his statements to be correct, and he was willing to leave the matter to an impartial authority to decide. Now by the board's action he is compelled either to make a hypocritical retraction and apology—to tell a lie at the board's dictation, in fact—or to lose his situation. Truly Chairman Hayward has a strange way of showing that he "likes and respects" a teacher when he compels that teacher to throw away his own self-respect on pain of being thrown out of his position. The public must be eager to see more of this sort of "hard and judicious work" on the part of the chairman. At Friday night's meeting, according to the Colonist's report, "Miss Cameron was also sharply criticized by Trustees Yates and Belyea for misleading and dishonest statements in regard to the salary reduction, the former holding that the board had either to abrogate its functions, or take these teachers sharply to task, once and for all letting them understand their position." But the board seemed willing to "abrogate their functions" as far as Miss Cameron is concerned; she has not been called upon to "apologize for her misstatements," with the alternative of dismissal. Have they an idea that the harsh and tyrannical treatment to which Mr. McNeill has been subjected could not be safely extended to Miss Cameron? If their "dignity" required a salute they seem to have stopped short in the process of healing. The people would be blind if they failed to see that the talk of maintaining discipline is a hypocritical pretext, covering an exceptionally mean piece of spiteful retaliation. Mr. McNeill is simply made to suffer vicariously for the critics whom the trustees are unable to reach, and neither the trustees nor their sycophantic apologists can create any other impression.

Archbishop Langevin is represented as having approved of the remedial bill at present before parliament, not as the full measure of what the church desires but as a substantial installment. The rest is expected to follow in good time. We have no doubt this is a very accurate description of the Archbishop's position.

The Colonist will of course say that "Citizen" has found a mare's nest in rummaging through the public accounts. A paper that thinks it was never "thurs-ed" and yet receives five or six thousand dollars per year for its printing and other expenses is a very small sum of money for "Citizen" to kick about, it is true, but if Col. Baker may abstract that trifling amount from the public treasury in order to entertain a guest, a pretext may easily be found for bigger hauls for less worthy purposes. "Citizen" is advised to keep up his study of the public accounts; it is a rare book whose truths are stranger than any fiction.

MR. KELLIE, OF KOOTENAY.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, the gentleman from Kootenay who spoke so "forcibly" at the Friday evening meeting, explains the argument he then used in a letter that appears in another column. There is something redolent of the mountains about Mr. Kellie's political principles, and the careless, unrestrained freedom with which he gives them expression. He is blunt and outspoken, as when speaking to a "partner" upon a prospecting trip; and takes no more time to weigh his words, or consider their effect, than the driver of his pack-train usually does when he holds converse with an obstreperous mule. There is no artificial restraint about your honest mountaineer; no "diplomatic" reserve. To him language was not given to hide thoughts, but to express them, and he generally uses it with charming frankness and sincerity.

Mr. Kellie is as untrammelled as the wind that blows over the tops of the Selkirk, and hence, at the meeting on Friday night, he did not take time to explain his reasons for coming to the

decision to vote against the British Pacific in the event of the meeting adopting a resolution antagonistic to the school lands bill. This he does—and we confess as successful as seems possible—in his letter in to-day's Times.

It is quite true, if the government is going to incur large liabilities, by assisting railway construction with the view of opening up and developing the resources of the province, that the revenues must be largely augmented. Indeed, even without assuming any new pledges, the government must do something to bring the expenditures nearer to the receipts, and for that reason if no other the sale of lands—under a proper system and as may be required for settlement or by the extension of the lumbering industry—can be justified. Mr. Kellie has not "caught on," as they would say in Rev. elstoke, to the real objections to the school lands bill, an evidence that he has not given strict attention to the speeches of the Opposition. The objection is that the plan proposed by the government is an encouragement to speculation, and therefore a detriment to settlement. The opposition believe that the revenues must be augmented and the extravagances of the government decreased, but under no threat, or bribe, will they be led to believe that it is in the interest of Victoria, or any other section of British Columbia, that in order to increase the receipts by quarter of a million dollars a year, the choice lands of the province must be sold to men who will buy them largely at less prices than those fixed by the government, and the bill contemplated that and nothing more. The Opposition would not have a word to say against it. Does the gentleman from Kootenay appreciate the difference between a policy of land for the settler—that is for those who are going to use it now, and a policy of land for the wealthy speculator? The first is, we apprehend, the policy of the Opposition; the latter is the policy which Mr. Kellie, in the innocency of a too confiding nature, is now supporting.

To the Editor: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

OVERWORKED HIS HEART.

And Would Have Been a Dead Man but for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The whole trend of present day living is in the direction of the grave. Where our fathers lived so that they might prolong life, the people of the present day live so that they may shorten it. It is all hurry-burry and the result is that a large percentage of the men and women on the stage of life to-day are overworking what they call their hearts. The heart without exception is the hardest worked organ of the body—the heart. So long as people will persist in this method, the best thing they can do is to keep a remedy like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, close by. This remedy efficiently relieves only, but it is almost a heart remedy only, but it is almost a relief is secured within thirty minutes, and there are scores and hundreds of people in Canada who testify that had it not been for the prompt use of this medicine they would have been in their graves to-day.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Ottawa, Mar. 2.—The compromise committee appointed to meet the government regarding the remedial bill has not been able to accomplish anything. The government has decided on the Lee-Enfield rifle for the Canadian forces. It is a magazine gun and with the exception of the barrel is the same as the Lee-Metford.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 20.—The New York is hard and fast aground on the tall of West Bank, about one thousand yards west of Ship Channel, and a mile south of Swinburne Island. The vessel is headed northeast and it seems as if she will have to be lightened before she can possibly be hauled off. One of the ship's officers has been sent up to quarantine to make arrangements to have the passengers transferred to New York this evening.

Ottawa, Mar. 2.—The compromise committee appointed to meet the government regarding the remedial bill has not been able to accomplish anything. The government has decided on the Lee-Enfield rifle for the Canadian forces. It is a magazine gun and with the exception of the barrel is the same as the Lee-Metford.

The Globe, commenting on the situation, says: "The American common sense is again beginning to chill American Chauvinism. Under its refrigerating influence there has been a tardy recognition of the possibility of war when a nation declines to submit to bullying by American jingoism, and less heroic methods than resorting to arms are employed to be brought into play. There is no question that the Spanish people are resolved to fight to the death sooner than give their hold on Cuba to America's bidding, nor would they be blame-worthy, if in such an unequal contest they resorted to privateering and destroy American ocean bound commerce."

The Spanish government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the outbreak of hostilities at Barcelona. This action, especially in view of the fact that it was taken immediately on the news of the affair reaching the Spanish government, without waiting for any suggestion from the United States, doubtless will prevent any serious outcome of the mob's attack on the American consulate. Intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached the state department yesterday morning, in a cablegram from Mr. Harris Taylor, U. S. minister in Madrid. The cablegram is dated yesterday and says: "The Spanish minister of state has expressed deep regret for the Barcelona affair, and has offered complete reparation. The dispatch added: 'Measures have been taken to accord the United States legislation protection.'"

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

through uninhabited territory, and unless the promoters of the British Pacific receive heavy financial assistance from the provincial and Dominion governments an undertaking of such magnitude cannot be floated or put into successful operation. The opposition party came out in strong force to see the citizens "paralyze" a bill that would help Victoria. They watched with keen interest and enjoyment a few of Victoria's citizens placing heavy obstructions in front of the iron horse of the British Pacific railway. And Cotton was there, no doubt at great personal inconvenience, to raise his voice, like Moses of old against the lawless imposition. Yes, Cotton was ready and more than willing to pledge his support in aid of the British Pacific—if it was in the interest of the province. He was the dear people would vote against the bill through the resolution respectfully requesting the government to withdraw it. Then he congratulated Cotton and winked the other eye when he found that the glibble public had forgotten that he had strenuously opposed the extension of the charter for the railway a year previous. Cotton did not think it worth squinting about and neglected to mention that at the time the indignation meeting was held in Vancouver against the granting of financial aid to the British Pacific, a few days ago, he had given the watchword, "now or never." Such is life in the troubled sea of provincial diplomatic political scheming.

You were off in your calculations when you flouted in flaming lead lines the gratuitous information that I tried to intimidate the citizens of Victoria. You were right when you say that I was hissed and hooted on the platform. It may be my political misfortune that I am blind in expressing my thoughts, but the fact remains that unless the revenue of the province is increased at least a quarter of a million dollars the legislature would not be prepared in giving financial assistance to the British Pacific line, which fact will disclose to the people of Victoria that I had no intention of frightening or intimidating their craft on the rocks of political trickery. It was cleverly planned—Victoria, proud, haughty, aspiring city of the Pacific! You have put your neck into the lasso of the bank's snare. Spoiled of your birth-right for a mess of political potage, you may retire to your chamber to sleep and slumber and dream of what might have been. J. M. KELLIE.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

Note.—The writer of the above letter informed the Times that it had been refused insertion by the Colonist.

TO THE EDITOR: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to. It is a reasonable excuse can be given? If such be not the case for heaven's sake and the credit of the government party let the Colonist come out and defend the government in the matter. VICTORIAN.

SPAIN IS EXCITED

The Gay City's Latest Topic for Discussion is the Cuban Question.

Intervention of the United States as Ridiculous as it is Aggravating.

Paris, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation which, for the present, has the leading political editorial comment and is the general subject of discussion in clubs and other places where military men and politicians gather daily. The Journal blames the United States senate for palliating the outrages of the insurgents and condemning the representative measures of Gen. Weyler, adding: "Europe, one day, will have to unlearn this method of applying the Monroe doctrine."

The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that the intervention of the United States at every turn of public affairs is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, which compelled Bismarck to recede, will not retreat before Sherman, the conqueror of the Colorado Indians. Senator Betances, Cuban agent in this city, states that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States would ensure their speedy triumph, and that the revolution would end in three months. Several Cubans have cabled their thanks to Senator Sherman for his advocacy of the Cuban cause.

Washington, D.C., March 2.—A conspicuous feature in the house of representatives this week will be in connection with the Cuban resolutions which the committee on foreign affairs has reported, and which are now on the calendar. After the objection raised by Mr. Boutelle, on Thursday last, it became almost certain that unanimous consideration of the resolutions, as the senate's resolutions were referred on Friday to the foreign affairs committee. It is certain that unusual methods will be required to get the subject before the house.

Vallejo, Cal., March 2.—The Monitor and Monadnock will leave Mare Island navy yard for San Diego to-day. It is thought that the departure from the custom in commissioning the Monadnock without inspection after being commissioned only six days, a course unusual even in time of war, is all part of a general scheme to bring the United States navy to the highest point of efficiency in all possible expeditions. It is also known that two vessels of the Asiatic squadron have been ordered home to be repaired at Mare Island. These are the Baltimore and Concord. Besides these vessels the old monitor Comanche, it is reported, will be transferred to the navy yard at San Francisco, and prepared for service. The department is gradually mobilizing its Pacific coast strength at San Diego, where are the Philadelphia and Montezuma which were lately ordered thither to be ready to sail for Cuba at a moment's notice.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a dispatch from Madrid to-day, which says: "Although Spain recognizes the absolute independence of the American senators, the premier intends to point out to the American government some of the language of the senators. He also proposes to point out the ridiculousness of the pretensions of the Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is claimed, merit the condemnation of civilized nations. For them to be considered on equal footing with the Spanish troops, and to grant such men belligerent rights, is considered in some quarters simply a pretext for a quarrel with Spain."

The Globe, commenting on the situation, says: "The American common sense is again beginning to chill American Chauvinism. Under its refrigerating influence there has been a tardy recognition of the possibility of war when a nation declines to submit to bullying by American jingoism, and less heroic methods than resorting to arms are employed to be brought into play. There is no question that the Spanish people are resolved to fight to the death sooner than give their hold on Cuba to America's bidding, nor would they be blame-worthy, if in such an unequal contest they resorted to privateering and destroy American ocean bound commerce."

The Spanish government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the outbreak of hostilities at Barcelona. This action, especially in view of the fact that it was taken immediately on the news of the affair reaching the Spanish government, without waiting for any suggestion from the United States, doubtless will prevent any serious outcome of the mob's attack on the American consulate. Intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached the state department yesterday morning, in a cablegram from Mr. Harris Taylor, U. S. minister in Madrid. The cablegram is dated yesterday and says: "The Spanish minister of state has expressed deep regret for the Barcelona affair, and has offered complete reparation. The dispatch added: 'Measures have been taken to accord the United States legislation protection.'"

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

HANDS OFF

The Voice of the Held Recently Hall. T.

Liberal and Conservative of Parliament Prot.

Remedial Bill C. Representat. Gath.

Five thousand this crowded Massey Hall to protest against the Manitoba bill. Fully failed to gain admittance to the hall. Mr. La. ago, has there been on the part of the... at a public meeting... in the fact that a... persons on the... thousands in the... the vast hall were... parties.

Supporting ex-Minister liberal and Conservative of parliament, the leader of the T. McCarthy, Q.C., M.O. Ontario legislature, both of business... sional number of... Seeing that the... 450 persons, it is... the response had... of the committee.

A series of... unanimously passed... holding their list... meeting was adop... government.

A notable incident... the groans and... ters of apology for... read from Mr. Co... Coatsworth, M.P.

Following is a fu... ing's proceedings... with the enthusias... Maple Leaf Fore... the Queen."

THE CHAIRMAN. The chairman, speakers, said: T... ing of the citizen... to the coercion of... Manitoba has been... work of placing on... emphatic and ye... our strong disapp... act which is now... of Canada. (App... of that measure, it... sincerely hope you... please)—will not... ests of the people... or promote the... lowship amongst... throughout Canada... sary for the well... not on this occas... say that this mee... meeting in the pa... The gentlemen wh... mittee which con... ments were gentl... planed—will not... I am delighted to... representative me... parties, for we l... now.

By a singular c... point, Mr. D'Alto... appearance on the... ceived with round... Mr. Clarke was... When he was ab... with the news is... say that we have... the political par... (applause)—and... not for the purpo... interests of their... thought and belie... a union of the b... to defeat this... This question of... ba is not a part... party newspaper... not on this occas... ing expression to... peetive parties. T... terprising among... pers of this pro... Toronto World a... ilton. Spectator... sentiments of the... tario, and have... government in a... tion. And what... accomplished... eral journal, the... onto Globe? It... sound, and has... principle of pro... lause.) The p... regard it is... contest that ter... was a most sig... Liberal view w... attachment to t... ten, and those... ence. It seems... justice of the m... Manitoba to say... petuate an inju... nominal act... ince. They tri... found it imper... results they... and that legis... to be withint... to the Domin... measure setting... the speaker r... of the school g... minority of O... all the privileg... have a right t... none the less, t... our belief, m... will, if this... Dominion, and... Jortin in Mani... Christian fellow

By a singular c... point, Mr. D'Alto... appearance on the... ceived with round... Mr. Clarke was... When he was ab... with the news is... say that we have... the political par... (applause)—and... not for the purpo... interests of their... thought and belie... a union of the b... to defeat this... This question of... ba is not a part... party newspaper... not on this occas... ing expression to... peetive parties. T... terprising among... pers of this pro... Toronto World a... ilton. Spectator... sentiments of the... tario, and have... government in a... tion. And what... accomplished... eral journal, the... onto Globe? It... sound, and has... principle of pro... lause.) The p... regard it is... contest that ter... was a most sig... Liberal view w... attachment to t... ten, and those... ence. It seems... justice of the m... Manitoba to say... petuate an inju... nominal act... ince. They tri... found it imper... results they... and that legis... to be withint... to the Domin... measure setting... the speaker r... of the school g... minority of O... all the privileg... have a right t... none the less, t... our belief, m... will, if this... Dominion, and... Jortin in Mani... Christian fellow

By a singular c... point, Mr. D'Alto... appearance on the... ceived with round... Mr. Clarke was... When he was ab... with the news is... say that we have... the political par... (applause)—and... not for the purpo... interests of their... thought and belie... a union of the b... to defeat this... This question of... ba is not a part... party newspaper... not on this occas... ing expression to... peetive parties. T... terprising among... pers of this pro... Toronto World a... ilton. Spectator... sentiments of the... tario, and have... government in a... tion. And what... accomplished... eral journal, the... onto Globe? It... sound, and has... principle of pro... lause.) The p... regard it is... contest that ter... was a most sig... Liberal view w... attachment to t... ten, and those... ence. It seems... justice of the m... Manitoba to say... petuate an inju... nominal act... ince. They tri... found it imper... results they... and that legis... to be withint... to the Domin... measure setting... the speaker r... of the school g... minority of O... all the privileg... have a right t... none the less, t... our belief, m... will, if this... Dominion,

HANDS OFF MANITOBA

The Voice of the Great Meeting Held Recently in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Liberal and Conservative Members of Parliament Join in a Protest.

Remedial Bill Condemned by a Representative Ontario Gathering.

Five thousand three hundred persons crowded Massey Hall on Saturday night to protest against the remedial bill for Manitoba. Fully one thousand persons were present to gain admission. Never, since the visit of Mr. Laurier twelve months ago, has there been such interest shown in the part of the citizens to be present at a political meeting. The great gathering on Saturday evening's gathering was the fact that among the hundreds of persons on the platform and in the galleries in the body and galleries of thousands of the vast hall were men of all political parties.

Supporting ex-Mayor Clarke were Liberal and Conservative members of parliament, also the distinguished leader of the Third Party, D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., members of the Ontario legislature, prominent professional and business men, and a very large number of prominent Orangemen. Seeing that the platform accommodated 450 persons, it is manifest how general the response had been to the invitation of the remedial bill.

A series of strong resolutions was unanimously passed and a petition embodying their gist and the sense of the meeting was adopted to the Dominion government. A notable incident of the meeting was the groans and hisses evoked when letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Mr. Cockburn, M.P., and Mr. Coatsworth.

The chairman in introducing the speakers said: This great mass meeting of the citizens of Toronto opposed to the coercion of our sister province of Manitoba has been called for the purpose of placing on record in an earnest, emphatic, and respectful manner, our strong disapproval of the remedial act which is now before the parliament of Canada. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH. The chairman in introducing the speakers said: This great mass meeting of the citizens of Toronto opposed to the coercion of our sister province of Manitoba has been called for the purpose of placing on record in an earnest, emphatic, and respectful manner, our strong disapproval of the remedial act which is now before the parliament of Canada. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

By a singular coincidence, at this very point, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy made his appearance on the platform and was received with round after round of cheers. Mr. Clarke was equal to the occasion. When he was able to proceed he said: We are now in the happy position to say that we have representatives of all the political parties on the platform—(applause)—and they have consented to the purpose of promoting the interests of their respective parties, but rather to give expression to their thought and belief that there shall be a union of the best men of all parties to defeat this measure. (Applause.)

fer from us. The people of Manitoba have no right to do an injustice to the minority. They have invited an inquiry into the state of things that existed prior to 1890, and since, and before they are coerced the people of Canada should be informed of what injustices have been done to the minority, and of what privileges they have been deprived. It would be in the interests of all if the children were educated in one common school. (Applause.) We form in childhood's days the strongest and most enduring friendships and we must all regret that a state of things exists here to-day that makes that impossible. (Applause.)

THE VOICE OF NORTH YORK. Mr. Mulock, M.P. for North York, moved the first of a series of resolutions, as follows: 1. The jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament in educational matters is exceptional, and while we may not be united as to whether such jurisdiction ought to exist, we are absolutely unanimous that it ought not to be resorted to except in cases of a gross and clearly proven abuse of the power of the majority in any province, and after all other efforts to remedy the grievance have been exhausted.

2. That in the case of the province of Manitoba no such abuse has been proven, but that on the contrary, the provincial authorities have alleged, that their system is framed with due regard to justice as well as efficiency, have courted investigation, and have declared that in amending the system from time to time they will endeavor to remedy any well founded grievance that may be found to exist. I find myself, a party man, in strange company to-night. (Laughter.) My friend, Mr. Wallace, says it is the best company I have ever been in. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I will admit this I never was engaged in a better cause. (Repeated cheers.) I am tonight associated with men whose political alliances are not mine— with men whose views on many public questions I do not share; but the occasion, I submit, warrants, yes, demands, an expression of opinion of all classes, creeds and nationalities, in order to the settlement of a great national problem. If our united efforts result in the settlement of that great problem in a just and satisfactory way, a way that will produce peace, harmony and cordiality and fraternal feelings between all classes of Canadian citizens, then we may feel assured that the united efforts will secure the establishment in the western hemisphere on an enduring basis of a colony that, with the possibilities, its potentialities, justifies the aspiration that it may become the most patriotic and progressive of the colonies with which Great Britain has engendered the empire. (Cheers.)

The invitation to come here, continued Mr. Mulock, was worded in language breathing peace and unity. I responded in the spirit of that invitation, but first I consulted my political leader, Mr. Laurier. (Cheers.) In the same spirit, he answered, "I approve of your going to that public meeting. Take with you and tell them a message." This message is to the effect that in Mr. Laurier's judgment he believes that the efficacy of conciliation is more powerful than the efficacy of force. (Cheers.)

It is in the spirit of that invitation, continued Mr. Mulock, it is in the spirit of that message that I see before me to-night thousands of my fellow-citizens who will not make a common front, but that spirit shall not be without avail.

Then the hon. gentleman turned to the consideration of what had caused the critical political situation. He related the steps which led up to the appeal to the imperial privy council. This body, he maintained, did not say that it was the duty of the government to legislate for Manitoba. It simply declared that there was jurisdiction in the Dominion government with an alacrity which has not characterized all their legislative acts—(laughter)—issued a remedial order, as it is called, which during the election in Haldimand, was said to be but a message of peace, but which now is represented as having a very different signification. That remedial order was issued in undue haste, without giving the people of Manitoba an opportunity to consider the situation and determine what course they would pursue. And, further, within another brief period, a summons was issued to the people of Manitoba to appear before the privy council, like criminals before a magistrate, to render their justification for what they had not done. The suit was the issuing of the remedial order. It came before the legislature of Manitoba and the government and people recognized the gravity of the situation.

In proof of this, Mr. Mulock read from the resolution of the Manitoba government, in which they declined to lie down before the Dominion government bludgeoned, and respectfully submitted that it was not too late to make an investigation of the whole subject, which would furnish a substantial basis on which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This resolution was sent to the Dominion government, on which they stayed their hands for a brief period and then issued another order, giving Manitoba a reprieve in which to effect the order, but if this were not done within a certain time the Dominion government would do the work themselves.

What, asked Mr. Mulock, was Manitoba's answer? It was given a month ago, when the opponents of remedial legislation swept the country. (Cheers.) The answer was that the remedy sought to be applied was fraught with grave danger to the province, and that such a remedy ought only to be used after the clearest case had been made out. This was the people's answer; the answer of the Dominion government was the remedial bill.

Mr. Mulock then argued that the government of Manitoba is competent to effect a satisfactory settlement of the trouble, and in support of his contention said that twenty years ago a similar case occurred in Prince Edward Island. The legislature abolished separate schools, and the minority appealed to a statesman. (Laughter and cheers.) His answer was: Submit your case to the majority and you will find justice to the minority wherever the British flag flies. (Renewed cheers.) The minority submitted their case to the majority and found that day to this no one has ever heard of the majority tyrannizing over the minority.

A short time after the same statesman gave the same answer to the minority in New Brunswick, where a similar case arose. The minority submitted their case to the majority and found that day to this no one has ever heard of the majority tyrannizing over the minority.

in case arose. The minority submitted their case to the majority and found that day to this no one has ever heard of the majority tyrannizing over the minority.

Mr. Mulock, M.P. for North York, moved the first of a series of resolutions, as follows: 1. The jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament in educational matters is exceptional, and while we may not be united as to whether such jurisdiction ought to exist, we are absolutely unanimous that it ought not to be resorted to except in cases of a gross and clearly proven abuse of the power of the majority in any province, and after all other efforts to remedy the grievance have been exhausted.

2. That in the case of the province of Manitoba no such abuse has been proven, but that on the contrary, the provincial authorities have alleged, that their system is framed with due regard to justice as well as efficiency, have courted investigation, and have declared that in amending the system from time to time they will endeavor to remedy any well founded grievance that may be found to exist. I find myself, a party man, in strange company to-night. (Laughter.) My friend, Mr. Wallace, says it is the best company I have ever been in. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I will admit this I never was engaged in a better cause. (Repeated cheers.) I am tonight associated with men whose political alliances are not mine— with men whose views on many public questions I do not share; but the occasion, I submit, warrants, yes, demands, an expression of opinion of all classes, creeds and nationalities, in order to the settlement of a great national problem. If our united efforts result in the settlement of that great problem in a just and satisfactory way, a way that will produce peace, harmony and cordiality and fraternal feelings between all classes of Canadian citizens, then we may feel assured that the united efforts will secure the establishment in the western hemisphere on an enduring basis of a colony that, with the possibilities, its potentialities, justifies the aspiration that it may become the most patriotic and progressive of the colonies with which Great Britain has engendered the empire. (Cheers.)

The invitation to come here, continued Mr. Mulock, was worded in language breathing peace and unity. I responded in the spirit of that invitation, but first I consulted my political leader, Mr. Laurier. (Cheers.) In the same spirit, he answered, "I approve of your going to that public meeting. Take with you and tell them a message." This message is to the effect that in Mr. Laurier's judgment he believes that the efficacy of conciliation is more powerful than the efficacy of force. (Cheers.)

It is in the spirit of that invitation, continued Mr. Mulock, it is in the spirit of that message that I see before me to-night thousands of my fellow-citizens who will not make a common front, but that spirit shall not be without avail.

Then the hon. gentleman turned to the consideration of what had caused the critical political situation. He related the steps which led up to the appeal to the imperial privy council. This body, he maintained, did not say that it was the duty of the government to legislate for Manitoba. It simply declared that there was jurisdiction in the Dominion government with an alacrity which has not characterized all their legislative acts—(laughter)—issued a remedial order, as it is called, which during the election in Haldimand, was said to be but a message of peace, but which now is represented as having a very different signification. That remedial order was issued in undue haste, without giving the people of Manitoba an opportunity to consider the situation and determine what course they would pursue. And, further, within another brief period, a summons was issued to the people of Manitoba to appear before the privy council, like criminals before a magistrate, to render their justification for what they had not done. The suit was the issuing of the remedial order. It came before the legislature of Manitoba and the government and people recognized the gravity of the situation.

In proof of this, Mr. Mulock read from the resolution of the Manitoba government, in which they declined to lie down before the Dominion government bludgeoned, and respectfully submitted that it was not too late to make an investigation of the whole subject, which would furnish a substantial basis on which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This resolution was sent to the Dominion government, on which they stayed their hands for a brief period and then issued another order, giving Manitoba a reprieve in which to effect the order, but if this were not done within a certain time the Dominion government would do the work themselves.

What, asked Mr. Mulock, was Manitoba's answer? It was given a month ago, when the opponents of remedial legislation swept the country. (Cheers.) The answer was that the remedy sought to be applied was fraught with grave danger to the province, and that such a remedy ought only to be used after the clearest case had been made out. This was the people's answer; the answer of the Dominion government was the remedial bill.

Mr. Mulock then argued that the government of Manitoba is competent to effect a satisfactory settlement of the trouble, and in support of his contention said that twenty years ago a similar case occurred in Prince Edward Island. The legislature abolished separate schools, and the minority appealed to a statesman. (Laughter and cheers.) His answer was: Submit your case to the majority and you will find justice to the minority wherever the British flag flies. (Renewed cheers.) The minority submitted their case to the majority and found that day to this no one has ever heard of the majority tyrannizing over the minority.

A short time after the same statesman gave the same answer to the minority in New Brunswick, where a similar case arose. The minority submitted their case to the majority and found that day to this no one has ever heard of the majority tyrannizing over the minority.

not able to support him now. When I come up I will such a case; When I go back to Ottawa, I will tell the government something about this meeting. (Chairman Clarke remarked: "It's a case.")

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M. P., received a great ovation on rising to move the second resolution, as follows: That the proposed remedial measure will be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce, will embarrass the provincial authorities in their endeavor to maintain an efficient system of education, and will in all probability be productive of strife, contention and costly litigation.

That a conflict between the federal and provincial powers will arouse deep seated discontent in Manitoba, and will tend to destroy the harmony which is essential to the successful working of confederation, and that the same ought by all honorable means to be avoided.

Mr. McCarthy said: I do not know very well how I am to introduce myself this evening, unless my friend Mr. Mulock, I have not any leader, and I am not sure that I am not a bit of a fool. (Laughter and cheers)—and unlike my friend Mr. Craig, I have not found it necessary to come here feeling that I ought to have consulted a leader. I have been here, however, I discovered within the last few months, that this Manitoba question is a grievance, but because from the outset I have taken firm ground and I have held strong opinions, which I cannot feel are partisan opinions.

It is six years ago since I felt it my duty to think and speak for myself on public questions. Up to that time I had done, as most of my fellow members of parliament had done—I had followed my leader, and if my leader happened luckily to be right, I was right—(laughter)—and if my leader happened to be wrong, I am afraid I followed him. There came a time when I felt I had to think for myself, and that was when the government of Sir John Macdonald declined, notwithstanding the pressure which was brought to bear upon them, to interfere and veto the "Resolutions" act. Two of the "No-Action" men are before you tonight, Mr. Mulock and I agreed on that occasion. We have not always agreed since, but we are in perfect accord in our strenuous opposition to the remedial bill. (Cheers.)

On that occasion, Mr. McCarthy continued, I invoked the exercise of the veto power, and I stand here to-night with six years of accumulated experience to say that if the same occasion were I should still ask the government to interfere.

Turning to the immediate object of the meeting, Mr. McCarthy said: It has been conclusively demonstrated and it is beyond dispute that when the remedial bill is before the parliament of which Mr. Joseph Martin was the author, and abolished the separate schools, which had proved inferior to public schools, the legislature was within its rights, but the law which was passed was not in accordance with the constitution, the question arises, how is it that the great Dominion of Canada is called upon to determine whether a school system of one of the provinces, which has been in existence since 1890, and has been approved, on two occasions, by a practically unanimous vote, shall be interfered with by the Dominion government?

Do the people of Manitoba, asked Mr. McCarthy, want any interference? (Shouts of "No.") Their vote two months ago gives the answer. Further, do the Roman Catholics of Manitoba call for any interference? ("No.") I say that the Catholic laity are better satisfied with the public schools than with the interference of education that they formerly had. (Cheers.) Who, then, is invoking our interference and reading this Dominion almost in twain in order that the separate schools may be established in Manitoba? The people who are doing it are the hierarchy, the ecclesiastical authorities of the province of Quebec—(loud cheers)—who have recently put their pistol to the head of the opposition and demanded that he shall support the remedial bill with all his followers, or be driven out of power.

This is the authority which calls upon us to interfere with the educational system of one of our provinces. The present government will not and should not bear investigation. You are told, forsooth, that the privy council, the highest judicial authority in the empire, had commanded the Governor-General to issue a remedial order, and had further commanded the French Canadian of Canada to pass a remedial bill, and as loyal people we were expected to bow down and obey the authority of the judicial council.

The judicial council had to consider a question of law, and of law alone. The question was whether the events that had happened give power to the Dominion government to interfere whether the Governor-General, under these circumstances, had the power to issue a remedial order, and if he had, whether that remedial order was sufficient to carry the day and the remedial order was made. It was an order commanding Manitoba to undo what she had done in 1890, to restore to the Roman Catholic church the control of the schools, the control and management as it had existed between 1871 and 1890. The legislature of Manitoba did not treat the order with contempt. They treated it with all the gravity proper, and postponed the answer in order that full discussion might be had. What was the answer? They said to the Governor-General respectfully, but firmly, "We think Your Excellency do not understand what you were doing; that you do not know the extraordinary system which existed under the school system which we had up to the time of the national system. We cannot imagine, if you did know, that you would have made this order."

"How tedious it is playing waltz with such a partner as that Miss Gadabout!" "Yes; I believe that girl would ask the angel Gabriel, 'What's trumps?'"

with authority to undo the legislation establishing the national schools, and to restore separate schools, and there is scarcely a handful of men in this province who desire this interference with Manitoba. So far as I can gather from all the outlying provinces, save Quebec, nobody desires interference.

Then, why did this government—this Conservative government as Mr. Craig tells us it is—whose representatives went through this great province eight months ago for the purpose of undoing what Sir Oliver Mowat had been doing in regard to separate schools—why is this Conservative government staking its political existence, and dragging its party as far as it can be dragged, in order to restore separate schools in Manitoba? Is it the sense of justice and right? ("No.") Are these men so bound down by the responsibilities of their office, are they so overwhelmed with the intricacies of the public school system, that they wish to restore separate schools? My friend Mr. Craig may think so. I am out of the fold. I doubt very much if this is the reason. Government statements do not agree one with the other. Their ideas of justice are about as changeable and fickle as the changes in the cabinet itself. (Laughter and cheers.)

We are in the last session of the present parliament, which has been convened for the purpose, and for the purpose alone, to carry out a bargain which has been made in reference to the separate schools of Manitoba. This meeting of Ottawa know that whether you are party men or not, whether you are Conservatives from your boyhood or not, whether you have always belonged to the party of which the government at Ottawa is representatives, are you prepared to follow them in their endeavor to restore the separate school system of Manitoba. (Loud cheering.)

I want, continued Mr. McCarthy, to deal with my fellow-citizens of this fair land honestly. I bet no ill will to my French fellow-subjects; but I am opposed to every attempt to establish a French nationality and to divide this country by a dual system. I am opposed to a system which permits priests to tyrannize and rule the electors and be a menace to freedom throughout the Dominion—(cheers)—and I shall continue to be opposed to it. I rejoice that in the last two or three elections there have been indications in which English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

If we should have to enter into a great struggle, and it looks something like it when we read Bishop Lobregue's mandement and Abbe Paquet's letter, which assert that the French Canadian is losing its hold over the electors. (Renewed cheers.) I should look upon it as a crying sin, a terrible evil, if in the contest which we are now waging we should be divided into two nationalities—English-speaking French and Catholic against Protestant. I trust the justice on our side, which cannot be gained, will draw many Catholics on our side. I believe we may get considerable support from the modified form in which Mr. Laurier opposes the remedial bill.

SMITH IS THE MAN

The Cry To-Day With the Inconstant Tories—They Will Have Another To-Morrow.

In the Wild Search for a Leader the Disorganized Party Are Stranded.

Sir Donald Smith Hits Government a Hard Blow and Frightens the Leaders.

British Columbia Ahead in Fisheries—The Budget Debate Closed at Last.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Sir Donald Smith went further at yesterday's caucus than was reported in this correspondence. In addition to explaining his trip to Winnipeg and pointing to the fact that he yet hopes of the question being settled outside of federal politics, and by the province, he also attacked the Dominion government, saying that if Mr. Greenway had been approached in a proper spirit months ago, the whole school question would have been settled and there would have been no need of the remedial bill. It was upon these grounds that the anti-remedial men agreed on the appointment of a committee to go to the government, and that the name of Sir Donald Smith was added to those of Weiden and Lariviere. The fact of Sir Donald Smith taking this course has raised him so high in the opinion of Conservatives that he is being hoisted to-day for the premiership.

The result of yesterday's meeting, therefore, is a great victory for the Liberals, whose policy has been approved of in the Tory caucus. Mr. McCarthy will ask if Sir Donald Smith was authorized to proceed to Manitoba on behalf of the government. The report of the department of fisheries shows a falling off last year in every department save British Columbia. The report contains an interesting resume of the Behring Sea question. The budget debate closed last night, the discussion having lasted since January 31st.

It seems to be now settled among the Conservatives that the remedial bill will pass the second reading, independent of the French Liberal vote. There may be some opposition in the senate if the bill reaches that chamber this session, but not enough to defeat it. The report is current that a movement is on foot to make Sir Donald Smith premier. The faction booming him believe that he can do more than any other man to complete the unification of the party.

More About the Great Remedy Which Relieves Rheumatism in a Few Hours and Cures in One to Three Days.

William McKenzie, Esq., of the G. T. R. Thamesville, Ont.: "About two years ago I was completely laid up with rheumatism and called in our family physician who attended me for weeks without any benefit. At last I secured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure, and obtained relief in a few hours. Two bottles enabled me to resume work. It is the quickest acting remedy in the market, as one dose convinces of its great worth."

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including flour, wheat, oats, barley, corn, and other goods. Columns include item names and their corresponding prices.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U.S. Government Report.





ST. PIERRE WRECKED

A Cablegram Announces That the C. P. N. Co.'s New Steamer Has Been Abandoned.

The R. M. S. Mowera Off for the South Pacific With a Heavy Cargo.

From Tuesday's Daily. H. C. Blyth, an apprentice from the Glenora, is now at the marine hospital with both shin bones broken. The accident happened at the outer wharf last evening, when the tug Sadie and brought round by the tug Constance. There was no pilot on board and the big ship crashed into the wharf, carrying away the ship's boom stays and shrouds. Shortly after this while the Glenora was being moved up the harbor, a rope line aft gave way, throwing so much strain on the steel hawser that it parted and struck young Blyth and Mathers, his companion. Mathers escaped with slight injuries.

The British bark Aldergrove, 19 days from Honolulu, arrived in the Royal Roads for orders to-day, in tow of the tug Tacoma. The Aldergrove encountered exceedingly stormy weather during the entire voyage.

Another sealing schooner has been added to the home fleet. Victoria parties have purchased the Osprey. She cleared from Seattle on the 24th and is expected to arrive any moment.

From Saturday's Daily.

Yesterday afternoon a cable message from Captain Sears announced that the steamer St. Pierre, recently purchased by the C. P. N. Company for the West Coast route, was abandoned at sea. The St. Pierre left Halifax for Victoria on the 12th instant in company with the steamer Sears and a crew of 20 men. She was reported from New York on her way down, and nothing further was heard of her until news as above was received from Gibraltar. The only way the C. P. N. officials can account for Captain Sears being at Gibraltar is that he arrived there on a transatlantic vessel going to the Mediterranean Sea. Nothing was said about the crew in the message, but it is more than probable that if any were lost the information would have been given. Besides Captain Sears, there were on board the lost steamer at least two other Victorians, the chief engineer and second officer, and particulars regarding their fate are anxiously awaited. A special dispatch from Halifax confirms the news given in the C. P. N. company's cable, but adds little to the information contained therein. Up to a late hour this afternoon no further particulars were received. The St. Pierre was insured for \$30,000. The transfer of the steamer's register from Halifax to Victoria was made yesterday. Even if no lives were lost, the accident is to be regretted, as the steamer was particularly suited for the rapidly increasing West Coast trade. It is understood that the C. P. N. Company will begin building, or purchase a similar steamer as soon as possible.

H. M. S. Comus, which left England some months ago, relieve the Hyacinth at Esquimalt, ran ashore in San Diego harbor on Sunday last. She attempted to enter the harbor without a pilot and ran aground in the middle of Ballast point, as the tide was low. She remained there all day. Admiral Beardslee of the Philadelphia, which was in the harbor, sent a communication to the commander of the Comus, tendering all his vessels and men to leave him. In the evening the Albatross and the tug Santa Fe and Hironalde made fast to the British man-of-war and soon she moved into mid-stream, as good as before the unfortunate mishap. The courteous action of the American officers was responded to by the British officer in a right royal manner and the British tars loudly cheered those on the American man-of-war.

The N.P.R. steamship Tacoma left the upbound city this afternoon for Victoria on her way to the Orient. The Tacoma's cargo consists of flour, tobacco, cotton, cotton drills, condensed milk, machinery, nails from Everett, Wash., and various other products from all parts of the country. The machinery is from Dayton, Ohio. Some of it is consigned to the Osaka Electric Light plant, at Osaka, Japan, and some is for Kobe. There are four "airloads" of heavy smokestacks, joints and boiler pieces. A number of Chinese passengers go out on her. Two Chinese boys who could not prove that they had a right to land in the United States, two Japanese who did not have \$800 as required by the immigration law, ordered to be deported, will be among the passengers.

Continual stormy weather was experienced by the C. P. N. steamer Maude, Captain Roberts, which arrived from the West Coast this afternoon. The steamer was down as far as Nootka but heard nothing of the missing May Belle. Owing to the stormy weather very little hunting has been done by the West Coast sealing fleet. Last week the Dora Seward, Carrie C. W. and Minnie succeeded in lowering their canoes. The Minnie securing eight skins and the Carrie W. three. The Seward had not returned, so her catch could not be ascertained.

From Monday's Daily.

R. M. S. Mowera sailed shortly before noon to-day for Honolulu, Suva and Sydney. She took on a full cargo and a number of passengers. The freight from here included 50,000 pounds of flour for Sydney and 24,000 pounds for Suva, both shipments from the Victoria mill; 330 packages of salt fish from Honolulu; 206 cases of salmon and 60,000 pounds of potatoes for Sydney. The Victoria passengers were: Mrs. J. J. Ingham, R. Cridge and St. Clair B. Sayers.

An Astoria dispatch says: The steam schooner Point Loma went ashore at

3 o'clock this morning on Long Beach, and now lies high and dry on the beach, a total wreck. The life-saving crew at Fort Canby rescued the passengers and crew, 17 in number. The Point Loma was bound from Gray's Harbor to San Francisco, lumber laden. Early this morning, while a heavy sea was on, the fires in the boiler room were put out and the sails blown away, rendering the vessel helpless. She quickly drifted on to the beach after her boilers and sails were disabled. As soon as daylight came the life-crew were on the beach and shot a line over her, and with the endless line and raft the crew and passengers were safely landed. The life-crew launched their surf boat and rowed out to her. While taking on passengers a heavy cross sea overturned the surf boat, but the life party was rescued to and all on board safely landed. The Point Loma was built in San Francisco in 1888. Her gross tonnage is 310.

As the C. P. N. steamer Charmer was coming into the harbor last evening from Vancouver she ran aground near Hospital point. The passengers and mails were immediately landed in small boats and at 11:30 the steamer floated with the rising tide. Capt. Radlin, who was at the wheel, was blinded for the time being by a gust of wind and snow, and as the channel for steamers at this point is very narrow, a slight deviation from the regular course was the cause of the accident. A light at Schell's point was the greatest assistance to pilots bringing their vessels into the harbor. On cloudy nights the present lights throw peculiar shadows across the harbor between Schell's and Hospital points, making it difficult for the man at the wheel to distinguish the proper channel. Inspectors Collister and Thompson, who made a survey of the Charmer this morning, found that she was not damaged in any particular.

The C. P. N. company's steamer Danube, which leaves for Fort Simpson and way ports this evening, carries a large number of passengers, the majority of whom are going up the coast with the opening of the northern campaign. She also carries a full cargo of freight. The following is a list of passengers: P. F. Sergeant, Mr. Williams, F. C. Rose, R. A. Rose, W. Lucas, George Robb, Samuel Robinson, John W. H. Peden, Mr. Turnbull, S. A. Spencer, P. Callan, J. Babbitt, M. Saugstad, M. Morrey, J. H. Ostrom, Mr. Schultz, W. H. Dempster, Henry Rant, R. Stapleton, P. Wollcott and family, John Leigh, C. Stubb, G. McLaughlin, H. Kirkland, J. B. Langley, George Rudge, D. Hanbury, C. N. Balk and son.

H. M. S. Imperieuse goes into commission at Portsmouth on March 5th and will leave Esquimalt about the middle of the month. She will be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, who has been appointed to the command of the British North Pacific naval station, in succession to Rear-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, promoted Vice-Admiral. A large quantity of coal for the Royal Arthur has been received at Esquimalt, and it is understood that she will leave for England when the Imperieuse arrives.

The Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma left the outer wharf at one o'clock yesterday afternoon for China and Japan. She carried a heavy cargo of merchandise, the greater portion of which was shipped at Tacoma.

A second dispatch from Gibraltar states that Capt. Sears and the crew of the St. Pierre were leaving for home by way of New York.

MR. NICKSON'S PROPOSAL.

To Shorten the Time on the New Westminster Journey. At a meeting of Westminster city council a letter, of which the following is a copy, was received from Mr. J. J. Nickson: "I hereby submit an amended proposition respecting the construction of a railway to Steveston, which I hope you will consider to the interest of the city to accept."

"In presenting the amended proposition I may say we do not ask for any money from the city, but a guarantee of bonds to the amount of \$80,000 at 4 per cent. for 50 years. As there can be no question as to the earning capacity of the road, supported by traffic from various sources, it is not anticipated that any other support will be required from the city beyond right of way, etc. We undertake to provide and maintain (weather permitting) a first class ferry service from Steveston to the terminus of the Victoria and Sidney railway at Sidney, and expect to make the journey to Victoria from New Westminster in 34 hours. We anticipate future developments at an early date for the construction of a bridge over the Fraser at Westminster, and the handling of transcontinental freight and passenger traffic by the Great Northern and C. P. railways, it is intended to use heavy metals than would otherwise be necessary for merely local traffic.

"The promoters being desirous of bringing Victoria within easy reach of the cities and settlements of the Mainland and profit by shipments being made with despatch, can be relied on to give every assistance in their power to the city council in their endeavors to have the bridge across the Fraser erected by the government as a provincial outlay and at an early date. "The advantages of the route will be despatch in passenger service and in freight. "When the business of the route will warrant the extra expense the time occupied on a trip to Victoria will be reduced to 2 1/2 hours, vizing two trips each way in daylight, but for the present it is intended to make one trip each way in 2 1/2 hours, and the introduction of a return mail service from Victoria to the Mainland each day. "With respect to Lulu Island bridge, we will strengthen the superstructure as may be required, and provide an employee of the road to attend the draw."

The letter was received, and after the council had discussed the proposal with Mr. Nickson in private, the clerk was directed to notify the members of the bridge commission about to proceed to Victoria that this proposition had been received.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. The 43rd Mining and Milling Company of Cariboo has this week incorporated with \$800,000 capital.

H. A. Morley, father of H. A. S. Morley of this city, died at Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, England, on the 9th instant.

The Presbytery of Victoria will hold its next regular meeting in the First Presbyterian church, Victoria, on next Tuesday.

Notice of incorporation is given in the B. C. Gazette by the Anglo-American Canning Company, Vancouver. The capital stock is \$30,000.

Mr. E. A. Jacob recently resigned his position as private secretary to the Governor Dewdney to enter the office of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. It is reported that Capt. Richardson, of Cowichan, has been appointed private secretary.

The funeral of the late Mrs. R. Davis took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Johnson street. The services at the home and cemetery were conducted by Mr. W. K. Lewis, A. Levi, E. Frank, F. Landsberg and H. L. Salmon.

The sale of the mining plant of the Jordan coal mines, which was put up at auction yesterday under the chattel mortgage held by Joshua Holland, was withdrawn. Shortly afterwards a telegram was received from him being secured by the assignees of the estate to stop the sale.

Detective Peden and Constables McDonald and Gilchrist, this afternoon raided several houses on Fisguard street, where it was known that gambling was being carried on. All the players had decamped before the heavy doors were broken down, but the officers seized the paraphernalia of several games.

R. J. Stewart, who until a few weeks ago was in charge of the sewage works at Esquimalt, died very suddenly yesterday morning. Deceased was a single man, 35 years of age and a native of Ireland. He leaves no relatives in this province. The funeral will take place from the residence of Robert Hetherington, Campbell Cottage, Tennyson road, at two o'clock to-morrow, and later from the Metropolitan church.

Harry Coombes, who came to Victoria on the City of Kingston yesterday, left Seattle rather suddenly, taking with him \$80,000, belonging to Hurd & Hills, the commission merchants. About a year ago Coombes was married to a young lady in Seattle. A few days ago Mr. Hills received a letter stating that Coombes had a wife in England. The young man denied the story, but left the city shortly afterwards.

From Saturday's Daily.

New Brunswick papers give the information that Dr. Smith, the medical superintendent of the lazaretto at Tracadie, will shortly pay a second visit to the lazaretto for the purpose of inspecting the leper colony at Darcy Island and presenting a report to the Dominion government regarding the transfer of the Chinese from there to Tracadie.

A young man, a son of well known and respectable parents, was charged in the police court this morning with being an habitual frequenter of a house of ill fame in Seattle. A few days ago in the sum of \$50 to behave himself for a month. If he does not do so, he will be brought up at the end of that time for sentence.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Haldon took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence and later from St. Stephen's church, South Saanich. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Christensen, who read a large number of sympathetic friends present. The pall bearers were: Messrs. E. John, Colin Riss, J. Downey, Wm. Thompson, X Marcotte and G. Anderson.

The city police returns for February follow: Assault, 11; drunk, 15; frequenting houses of ill-fame, 1; in possession of stolen property, 2; infraction of the health-by-law, 1; infraction of the street-by-law, 1; keeping a house of ill-fame, 1; lodgings, 2; necessary witnesses, 2; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; resisting the police, 1; stealing, 4; safe keeping, 2; using threatening language, 1; vagrancy, 1.

James Watson, aged 39 years, a native of Ellensburg, Scotland, died at the Jubilee Hospital on the 26th of last fall. Deceased was a member of the C. O. O. P. M. U. The funeral takes place from Hanna's undertaking parlors on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. All members of Dauntless and Fernwood lodges will please meet at 2 p.m. on Sunday to assist in the funeral of their late brother. All other Odd Fellows are invited.

During the early part of the week, a tall, heavy set man, who gave his name as Robert Hammond, spent his time in the saloons around the city. He had not been here many hours before the police were watching him, they believing that he was a man who it was wanted in Salem. They were a little mistaken as to the man, but not as to his character, for yesterday Chief Sheppard received a telegram from Seattle asking him to arrest Robert E. Hammon, who was wanted in that city for forgery. The description given of Hammon tallied with that of Hammond, in fact Hammond and Hammon were one and the same. He, however, left the city by the City of Puebla Thursday evening, and will no doubt be arrested upon his arrival in San Francisco.

From Monday's Daily.

Messrs. W. J. Harber and A. K. Stuart, who started the Vernon newspaper at Duncan. The funeral of the late R. J. Stewart took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of his friend and schoolmate, R. Hetherington, Cungart Cottage, Tennyson road, and later from the Metropolitan church. The Rev. Sol-

omon Cleaver conducted the services. The pallbearers were Messrs. Robb, Moore, Whittington, Parfit, Charlton and Lewis.

Chin Tong, who was committed for trial on the charge of stealing \$490 from his foster-father, Bow Kee, this morning sentenced to six months in jail by Mr. Justice Drake, in the Speedy Trials court.

The following are the inland revenue returns for the month of February: Spirits, \$ 6,238 34; Tobacco, 1,622 83; Mail, 1,047 12; Opium, 727 65; Medicated spirits, 23 35; Inspected spirits, 1 60; Other receipts, 9 60; Total, \$13,116 40.

Mayor Belt, of Spokane, speaking of the flourishing condition of that city said it was due largely to the boom which the Trail creek country is enjoying. A good many of the mines in that country are owned by Spokane parties, and several fortunes have been made during the past few years. The mine of one of the big mines, he said, has been offered a fortune for it, but it's a question whether or not the offer will be accepted.

The funeral of the late James Watson took place yesterday from Hanna's undertaking parlors at 2:30 p.m. The members of Dauntless and Fernwood lodges turned out to follow the remains to the cemetery, where they conducted their beautiful lodge ceremony. Rev. A. B. Winchester officiated at the parlors. The pallbearers were R. Ostrom, J. J. Walsh, S. E. Farnsworth, J. R. Wescott, W. J. Fisher and B. Cooper, all of whom are past grand in the order.

Chief Carty, of New Westminster, arrived over from the Mainland last evening and will return in the morning with Lee Yick, the Chinaman wanted in the Royal City for theft. It seems that Lee Yick was a partner in a fan tan game and was allowed to keep the lot adjoining the old court house on Friday night.

Nine women appeared before James McIntosh and Mayor Lee, justices of the peace, to-day, to answer the charge of being either keepers or inmates of houses of ill repute. All pleaded guilty with the exception of one and all the cases were adjourned until Tuesday next, when judgment will be delivered, by which time it is expected that they will take the hint and leave the place.

The circuit for the electric street lights is now completed and connected with the armature at the power house, and when the city and contractor come to an understanding the streets may be lighted.

Table with columns for IMPORTS and EXPORTS, listing various goods and their values.

The reason why Tom Chen Ming, the Chinaman whose body was found hanging under a stairway at Hart's, was still a mystery. It came out at the inquest to-day that deceased had for ten years been a trusted employe of the Hudson Bay Company. On Saturday morning at 4 o'clock he left a woman's house on Fisguard street and four hours later his body was found hanging under the stairway. A post mortem examination was held, but this brought out nothing new, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Robert Elman, who spent last week in this city under the name of Robert Hammond, and who left for San Francisco on the City of Puebla just before the police received a dispatch from Seattle that he had been caught for forgery, was the postmaster of a small town in Okanagan, Wash. During a visit to Seattle he forged the name of the Tacoma Smelting & Refining Company to a check for \$176.85, upon which he obtained \$90 from "Billy" Boland, proprietor of a Seattle saloon. "Big Bob" Elman, as he was known, was prominent in political circles in Washington and at different times has been merchant, hotelkeeper and detective.

Mr. R. Carter, the city tax collector, has sent his resignation to the council. The council some time ago, decided to reduce Mr. Carter's percentage on collections from 8 to five per cent. Last week he collected some \$15,000, making his share about \$100 a month. As he has already collected over \$3,000 of this year's revenue, poll and dog taxes, there is not much inducement for a new man to take hold of the work. During the first week of the year the collecting has been in the habit of collecting the taxes which are easier to get.

Arrangements have been made by which goods from Victoria and other points in Canadian territory may be sent in bond to the Upper Yukon gold fields by way of Lynn Canyon, across the Yukon river to the American customs office which will take charge of goods while they are passing through the fifteen miles of Alaskan territory necessary to reach the upper waters of the Yukon by this route. All goods before being allowed bonding privileges must be stamped at the customs house here.

Supt. Hussey has returned from Union, where he went in connection with the charges laid against Chief Constable Hutchinson. The case was tried before a stipendiary magistrate and two justices of the Peace, who dismissed the charges. The trouble, it seems, arose through Constable Hutchinson's determined efforts to put down gambling. A week ago Saturday he stopped all the games and consequently came in for considerable abuse. He heard some of the uncomplimentary epithets applied to him, and meeting Logan, one of the men who he claims abused him, called him to task for so doing. Hutchinson was knocked down by Logan and dragged, while in this dazed condition he unconsciously pushed Mr. Nelson into a water tank, for which he apologized, when the matter was called to his attention. The prosecution made no attempt to prove that the constable was drunk, and Mr. Hutchinson swore that he was sober. To satisfy himself thoroughly on this point, Supt. Hussey questioned Mr. Van Honten, in whose store Hutchinson had been for some time before the row. He was positive that Hutchinson was in a perfectly sober state, while admitting that Mr. Hutchinson, as a constable, was a little indelicate for even mentioning to Logan the epithets used against him. Supt. Hussey did not hesitate to exonerate him.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO. From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Feb. 29.—The shipments of coal to foreign ports for the next month will place Wellington far in the lead. Out of 90,000 tons sent Wellington contributed more than half, viz., 50,464; the New V. C. Co. sent 18,750 and Union 10,850 tons.

Superintendent Hutchins and referees the statements made concerning Constable Hutchinson. James Clark, for 33 years a resident of Comox, was brought down on the Joan yesterday and was sent to the Westminister asylum this morning. The heavy fall of snow which now lies on the ground surprised nearly everyone this morning. The appearance of the weather yesterday was fairly indicative of spring.

Over Bradshaw was badly burned about the arms and face by setting fire to the gas in the roof of Protection mine on Thursday.

From our own correspondent.

Port Hammond, Feb. 26.—Stormy weather still prevails, rain and wind being quite prevalent for the past week. The ball held at Mission City last Friday, 21st instant, under the auspices of Pacific Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was in every way a grand success, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present from Port Hammond. Fraser Valley lodge, C. O. O. F., is moving on steadily and several intentions are expected in the near future. The Royal Columbia lodge, of Chilliwack, is tending paying us a fraternal visit soon. The new land bill lately passed by the local government is denounced here as a most iniquitous measure.

From our own correspondent.

Chief Carty, of New Westminster, arrived over from the Mainland last evening and will return in the morning with Lee Yick, the Chinaman wanted in the Royal City for theft. It seems that Lee Yick was a partner in a fan tan game and was allowed to keep the lot adjoining the old court house on Friday night.

From our own correspondent.

A wrestling match has been arranged between Alexander McLean, of the ferry, and W. Franklin, pitcher of the Kamloops baseball team, to come off in the lot adjoining the old court house on Friday night. Nine women appeared before James McIntosh and Mayor Lee, justices of the peace, to-day, to answer the charge of being either keepers or inmates of houses of ill repute. All pleaded guilty with the exception of one and all the cases were adjourned until Tuesday next, when judgment will be delivered, by which time it is expected that they will take the hint and leave the place.

The circuit for the electric street lights is now completed and connected with the armature at the power house, and when the city and contractor come to an understanding the streets may be lighted.

MIDWAY.

Mr. R. Feldman has bought a half interest in the Butte claim for Mr. G. Cook.

Under the influence of the wonderful mild weather of the past few days, the snow is rapidly disappearing from the hillsides and the flat. It is understood that a project is on foot to run a line of steamboats on the Kettle river between Carson and Midway.

Mr. F. H. Oliver, of Spokane, arrived in Midway on Friday. Mr. Oliver recently purchased an interest in the Morrison claim, Deadwood camp, and is now one of the principal owners. Work on the Gold Drop claim is progressing favorably. At the foot of the tunnel, which has now been driven fifty feet, thirteen feet of solid ore of rich appearance has been struck.

Mr. W. Nelson has started to run a tunnel on the Tribby claim in Skylark camp. The tunnel is being started about 200 feet below the apex of the claim in the face of the hill. Upon the Golden Crown, a claim near the famous Winnipeg, upon which Mr. W. J. Porter is busily engaged in sinking a shaft, is taking out some very fine ore at the present time, the same being mined from a 3 foot vein, and in which plenty of free gold is visible. Samples that have recently been assayed show the ore to be worth as much as \$1,000 to the ton.

VERNON.

An accident occurred last Friday afternoon near the B X ranch whereby a Chinaman lost his life. The Chinaman was struck last week on the comminage, and on the 18th and two succeeding days, Mr. Dayton, who has a ranch within a few miles of the city, was steadily engaged turning up the soil.

The mail service from Pentiction to Kettle river is a disgrace to civilization. A stage runs once a week through a country that is rapidly becoming known as one of the most promising mineral districts on the continent. There are half a dozen small towns and thousands of miners, ranchers and other settlers dependent upon this miserable apology for mail accommodation. The Cariboo claim at Camp McKinney continues to increase in richness as it goes down, and from \$800 to \$12,000 per month are now being taken out in gold, besides a large quantity of rich concentrates, which are shipped to Tacoma for treatment. Mr. Monahan, one of the proprietors of the famous mine, passed through the city last Thursday on his way to the coast, and while here left with the Bank of Montreal two gold bricks, valued at \$5800, which he had brought up with him.

Another mineral claim was located last week on the west side of Okanagan lake by Messrs. C. O'Keefe and Isaac Harris. It is situated about two and a half miles west of the head of the lake close to the Indian reserve, and has been named the Iron Point. It is a large lead and the ledge is well defined, the croppings assaying \$10,000 in gold, besides silver and copper. Since the snow began to leave the hills local prospectors have been working in this district, and more than one new discovery has already been made.

Mr. Williams, mate of the Aberdeen, Mr. G. N. Barclay and Mr. Preston of Trout creek, had a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday. Messrs. Williams and Barclay took the steamer's small boat to convey Mr. Preston on board, and in the attempt the boat was carried under the wheel and upset. Mr. Williams and Mr. Preston grasped the wheel, which was fortunately stopped just in time to save them from being dashed to death, and were at once hoisted on board, but Mr. Barclay was less

fortunate, and being swept away from the steamer he struck out for the upturned boat, which, though he is a strong swimmer, he reached with great difficulty. In his exhausted condition he clung to the boat until the steamer's life-boat was lowered and put off to his assistance, but as it was nearly half an hour before it reached him, his strength was almost exhausted when picked up.

DONALD. J. McKinnon, of Windermere, was sentenced by Judge Cornwall to one year's imprisonment for cutting John Martin with a knife.

CHILLIWACK.

A well-attended meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held in the court house on Tuesday, the 25th, Mr. Howe Bent presiding. A lengthy discussion took place on the desirability of this association uniting with the B. C. Alliance, and whether as a body they should incorporate, or by single membership, the latter course was adopted. By resolution, outsiders will be admitted into the local association on payment of an annual fee of \$1. This does not entitle them to a vote on any matter relating to the present financial status or management of the association, but will enable them, upon payment of \$1 to the association, and subscribing for not less than one share (\$10) to become members of the same, because under the law drafted by-laws of the Alliance, no person can become a member of the Alliance unless he belong to a local association. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the members at the unbusinesslike way the commission men had conducted the association's business by not furnishing proper statements, etc., after being repeatedly requested to do so. It was considered, however, to delay the election of officers until the next meeting, by which time the secretary hoped to have full returns from the commission merchants. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Palmer for the able manner in which he had explained the working of the proposed B. C. Alliance, the meeting adjourned at the call of the president.

KAMLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel. One train of fifteen cars of Manitoba wheat passed through this week bound for Australia. There are several other cars among trains of general merchandise.

James Todd, jr., with a partner, who have been prospecting on the Tranquille on Thursday brought in some quartz to be assayed. The ledge is a large one, mineralized throughout, but not enough work has been done yet to show its value. Two very bad mud slides west of Hope delayed the C. P. R. on Wednesday and Thursday. The track was covered several feet deep with mud, boulders and trees, so that mails and passengers had to be transferred on Thursday. A temporary track was laid over the obstruction and the train due this morning at 2 o'clock arrived about 10:30.

Last fall a party went to the forks of the Tranquille where they located ground they thought would be suitable for sluicing for gold. The gravel was prospected but no more work done. J. B. Latretonille and Gilbert Smith have procured the interests of the other parties and on Monday Mr. Latretonille sent a party to the ground in charge of Mr. Smith with provisions for three months.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

F. R. Glover, for many years city editor of the New Westminster Colonist, has been appointed city clerk. Arthur Hill, C. E., has been made city treasurer. A telegram has been received from Ottawa, indicating that an appropriation of \$50,000 has been placed in the federal estimates for the improvements of navigation of the Fraser river. This is understood to be exclusive of the \$10,000 already appropriated for this important purpose.

BISHOP, RECTOR AND CURATE.

These Three Ecclesiastics Have Each Spoken Cordial Words in Favor of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder. One of the most cordial endorsements of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder has come from the Bishop of Toronto. But he has not stood alone in his praise of this medicine. He was followed by men like the Rev. John Langtry, and the Rev. W. H. Wade, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., and falling in line with the Rev. Wm. Williams, E. P. Gwynne, assistant pastor of St. Peter's church, Hamilton, has been one of the latest to endorse this wonderful remedy. It never fails, and is so quick in the case of colds in the head and catarrh, and is the current panacea for hay fever.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field. YACHTING. London, March 2.—The Field says: The New York Yacht club has placed itself in a very ridiculous position and has practically barred for the future any contests in international racing to which the club may be a party. Such a resolution would never have been entertained by an English club. The only good feature about the incident is that it will not be treated very seriously. The Daily News says: Lord Dunraven is a sportsman and a gentleman but he is not a philosopher. The peace society ought to take these international races in hand. At the present rate they are as likely to breed as much bad blood as any dispute over a Southern American swamp. The Standard says: The latest action of the New York yacht club is a culpable blunder which will have the inevitable result of making international races impossible for a generation. The Daily Telegraph thinks that it is impossible for the best informed outsider to enter into the dispute with any prospect of doing good.

PROVINCIAL

TWENTY-THREE. Thursday, March 2nd, 1896. Mr. Speaker's report being read, Mr. Campbell moved that Mr. Huff be presented.

Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Mackenzie was called in support of the necessity of immediate action to protect the banks of the river so as to prevent any further loss of life and property. In support of this policy of the revision of the constitution, Mr. Turner's motion, which was carried, was adopted.

Mr. Semlin moved that the commission be granted for the revision of the constitution, and that any changes suggested by the commission should have no effect on this house, and that any changes suggested by the commission should have no effect on this house, and that any changes suggested by the commission should have no effect on this house.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public. Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make the smallest reflection of the commission at present, but it would have the effect of having the commission's work done at the expense of the public.

Mr. Semlin, in his resolution, did not make

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 27, 1896. Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Huff moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to accept of immediate steps being taken to protect the banks of the Cowichan river, so as to prevent the great danger, so as to prevent the great danger, so as to prevent the great danger.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

Mr. Semlin moved that it be the opinion of this house that more than one commissioner should have been appointed for the revision of the statutes. That for the revision of the statutes, that for the revision of the statutes.

on this subject. In the year 1888 an act was passed which at the time was thought to work satisfactorily in some respects and not in others. In 1891 another act was introduced which was supposed to do away with the right of lien of the material man. This has been found to work an unjust hardship to the material man. The act of 1891 was amended, and from the decisions, and from what he could gather of the opinions of the profession, Mr. Helmecken found that that act was not such as it ought to be, so he had endeavored in the present bill, to introduce such sections of the acts of 1888 and 1891 as to make it one which he thought would find favor with every member of the house. This bill deals with the right of the laborer, the mechanic and the material man, and endeavors to give that protection to the laborer or material man which will insure him his just wages for the labor he has performed, or the material which he has furnished. Under the act of 1888 very often questions arose as to what the term "good faith" meant in reference to the percentage of money to be paid and retained, the result being that a great portion of the money which should have found its way into the hands of the honest workman and material men found its way into the pockets of solicitors. While this might not be at all objectionable to the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Williams), yet if the house could arrange so that the working man can avoid getting into litigation, it was the first duty of the house to do so. The right of keeping back ten per cent. had been retained, and Mr. Helmecken felt that in the long run this would be found to be a just protection. In legislating in this particular way, Mr. Helmecken endeavored to keep properly in view the relation which should exist between an honest man who gives a contract to an honest contractor. Mr. Helmecken also spoke of the injustice done the working man by an owner giving a contract for a price which he knew was not sufficient to pay for the work. To meet this a provision had been inserted providing that, while the owner is liable for the full amount of the contract price, yet he will not be compelled to pay that amount to the contractor until he was satisfied that all the outstanding bills in connection with the building were satisfactorily accounted for, so that it is known that the money reaches the proper hands. Another feature of the bill is to prevent the possibility of the contractor and the owner entering into such a contract as will prevent the sub-contractor from taking advantage of the provisions of the act, that is to say, that while the owner and contractor may agree to any thing between themselves, yet a contract of that kind shall not affect the sub-contractor, so as to prevent him realizing his full benefits. Another hardship of the act now in force is the sole jurisdiction of the county court in the matter of mechanics' lien claims. It would be in the recollection of some members of the house that a claim involving the large sum of \$300,000 was disposed of before a county court judge in the district of Kootenay a short time ago with scarcely as much argument as is taken over an ordinary case. Mr. Helmecken also pointed out that under the act of 1891 it was doubtful with respect to the material man whether he had the right of lien. This decision was followed by Sir Henry Crease, but it was reversed by the court of appeal, who held that under that act the material man had no lien. It was the intention to make the bill apply to all contracts, not merely contracts of \$50 and over, because the experience was that there was more trouble over small than large contracts. It was further intended that although the owner shall not be liable for any greater sum than the amount of the contract, yet under an amendment introduced during the last session that he should be compelled to see that all wages were paid, and in the event of his not doing so should be liable to more than four weeks' wages, which might seem to be rather a severe punishment on the owner, but it is contended by many that it would have the effect of making him see that all the provisions of the contract were carried out by the contractor. Mr. Helmecken intended during the course of the bill in committee to introduce a clause modifying the stringency of this clause, and which would have equally as good an effect. In section 27 it is proposed that no lien shall fail or be declared void by reason of any defect or omission in the affidavit claiming the lien, unless the court or judge shall consider that the person against whose property the lien is claimed has been misled or prejudiced thereby. This will obviate the hardship and perhaps injustice that is sometimes done under the present act by the dismissal of a bona fide claim often through a bare technicality.

Hon. Mr. Eberts congratulated the hon. member upon the successful result of the great care and trouble he had had in the preparation of this bill. Last session a number of bills of this character had come before the house, but for some reason or other had died in their infancy. It was the duty of the house to see that those men in whose interest this bill is introduced should be fully and fairly protected. This bill has got a number of the provisions of the act of 1888, which worked well at that time, and also of the act of 1891. Under this act the laborers are entitled before every other lien holder for one month's wages, if the owner of the building is shown to have been lax in his duty of seeing that a contractor has carried out the contract fully. This is an improvement Mr. Helmecken also complimented Mr. Eberts also complimented Mr. Helmecken on his improvement in the law relating to the procedure of launching liens.

Mr. Semlin, while conceding to Mr. Helmecken all the credit due him for the bill just introduced, yet was wholly opposed to giving the material man the benefit of the lien act. It seemed to be overlooked that the very nature of a lien is an exceptional remedy. The material man can rank as an ordinary creditor and has his regular remedy at law. He is not to be compared with the laborer, for it is apparent to any one that the man who has to depend for his livelihood on his labor, and has no other capital, is not in the same position to help himself as the man who has goods for sale. With regard to the technical portion of the act, Mr. Semlin, as a layman, would not attempt to criticize it, but he understood that the principle embodied in the bill is the grant legislation to the material man, and Mr. Eberts, for his part, on that

account, would have no hesitation in voting against the second reading of the bill.

Hon. Col. Baker gave the bill gave the first lien to the laborer for his wages, and it was not until the present session had been paid that the material man could come in.

Mr. Semlin reviewed the legislation in this connection, and said so far he had heard no complaint against the law now in force, and he thought that the act fully performs its mission so far as the laboring man is concerned. The act now proposed was intended to benefit the material man. Now the material man is supposed to be some one of some substance, a man who can take care of himself. The object of a mechanics' lien act should be to benefit those obliged to work for a living. Mr. Semlin was afraid that in this act will be introduced that discordant element which was before denounced as the cause of sending a large portion of the population out of the country.

Mr. Walker did not intend to support this bill because, as stated by the present speaker, the law of mechanics' lien covers all the requirements of the laboring man.

Mr. Williams did not intend to support the bill. Defects had been pointed out in the act, and the remedy for those defects should have been brought in as amendments to the act, and not in a bill for the benefit of the material man. There is no reason why a material man should be protected any more than the laborer. If a pound of tea across the counter. If the customer, in his opinion, is not worthy of credit the material man need not part with his goods; so that, so far as the material man is concerned, Mr. Williams was entirely opposed to it.

Mr. Kitchen did not, for the same reason, intend to support the bill. The material man is able to take care of himself, and unlike the man looking for wages and liens before the courts since the present act was in force.

Mr. Kellie said that he had received letters from Rossland and other places indicating that because the present one was unworkable.

The second reading was passed on division, 17 to 13.

The cattle and line fences bill having been read a second time, the house went into committee on the Cariboo transfer bill, Mr. McGregor in the chair, and rose to report progress at a few minutes to six o'clock.

The house then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY. Friday, February 28, 1896. Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

Mr. Walker, speaking to a question of privilege, asked the return of the magistrates holding small debts court when the primary object of the road was the development of the Trail creek country.

Without accomplishing anything the committee rose and reported progress.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Eberts moved for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any person or persons, company or companies, in relation to the proposed construction of the British Pacific railway; also any papers relating thereto.

Mr. Macpherson—For all information collected, compiled and tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics relative to the municipalities of B. C.

Dr. Walker—For a return giving names and particulars respecting applications for employment by the land surveyors made during the past year, and the engagements made.

Mr. Helmecken—To introduce a bill to amend the wages act, 1894.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To introduce a bill to further amend the licenses act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—To introduce a bill to further amend the sheriffs act.

Mr. Adams—To introduce a bill for the extermination of wild horses.

Major Mutter—Whereas the services of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, a competent and experienced surveyor, are required by the government; and whereas there is reason for the belief that there exist within the district of Cowichan-Alberni and districts contiguous thereto, gold and silver-bearing quartz of vast richness, which, if developed, would be exceptionally mild, and no obstacles are presented to the immediate examination of the country; Be it therefore resolved, that the government be requested to employ Mr. Carlyle to visit the said district or districts at an early date for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the said resources.

Major Mutter—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause urgent representations to be made to the Dominion government to have the necessary borings and soundings made of the bar at the mouth of Somas river, Cowichan-Alberni, with a view to the early removal of the said bar, so as to enable shipping of the largest class to reach the wharf at the upper town of Alberni.

VITAL TO PERFECT HEALTH. If In Doubt Use South American Kidney Cure.

The average man or woman cannot trifle with that slight pain in the back, that may be thought only a result of a cold. More than likely it is the warning note that kidney trouble has taken hold of the system. It is simply amazing the extent to which kidney disease is common in Canada. The wise man will take time by the forelock, and in using South American Kidney Cure drive the disease from the system in its incipient stages. It is another instance of only doing one thing, but doing it well. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney cure. It does not make any other claims, but no other remedy can meet it on its own ground.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

2750 acres, Shuswap Col. River, Indian sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of reserve. September 27, 1883, 680 acres, Kootenay "Isidore's ranch, Indian reserve. September 27, 1883, 100 acres, Kootenay, Camaninrock's, Indian reserve. March 4, 1893, 11 acres, Fort Steele, Indian reserve. February 25, 1890, 240,000 acres, Elk river, Mitchell creek and Coal creek, government reserve. August 12, 1890, 480,000 acres, southeast angle of province, government reserve. October 13, 1894, 1280 acres, Canoe river, government reserve. Total, 763,542 acres.

BILLS COMMITTED. An act to amend the fire insurance act was next committed, Mr. Bryden in the chair. The act provides that section 4 of the fire insurance policy amendment act, 1895, is repealed, and section 8 of the fire insurance policy act, 1893, is repealed and the said act is amended hereby and by the fire insurance policy amendment act, 1895, shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1896.

Mr. Sword moved in amendment that only sub-section (a) of the fourth section of the act should be struck out, and Mr. Eberts accepted this amendment and the bill was reported complete with that amendment.

The house next went into committee on the Langley municipality bill, with Mr. Hume in the chair, and after a short discussion the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Nelson electric light company bill and the New Westminster and Burrard street railway company bill, and the B. C. Southern railway bill were committed and reported complete for third reading.

There was a long discussion over the Columbia & Western railway bill in committee, which resulted in the committee rising and reporting complete. The bill provides that the company shall complete the first section from the mouth of Trail creek, on the Columbia river, to the town of Rossland within two years; the second from the mouth of Trail creek in an easterly or southeasterly direction, not more than 20 miles in a direct line, within two years; the third from the town of Rossland to Christina lake, within three years; the fourth from Christina lake to the town of Midway, within four years; the fifth from the town of Midway to a point half-way or more to the town of Pentiction, within five years; and the sixth from Pentiction to the town of Pentiction, within six years.

Both Mr. Semlin and Mr. Williams contended that there was nothing in the bill to compel the company to build to Pentiction. Mr. Williams was in favor of having the building of the road commenced at Pentiction and let the work continue from there, and Mr. Semlin, while not insisting upon such a condition, thought there should be some precaution taken whereby the company would be obliged, within a reasonable time, to build into the point named. Mr. Hume, Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Kellie and others thought it would be unfair and severe on the company to compel them to build the Pentiction section first when the primary object of the road was the development of the Trail creek country.

Without accomplishing anything the committee rose and reported progress.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Eberts moved for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any person or persons, company or companies, in relation to the proposed construction of the British Pacific railway; also any papers relating thereto.

Mr. Macpherson—For all information collected, compiled and tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics relative to the municipalities of B. C.

Dr. Walker—For a return giving names and particulars respecting applications for employment by the land surveyors made during the past year, and the engagements made.

Mr. Helmecken—To introduce a bill to amend the wages act, 1894.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To introduce a bill to further amend the licenses act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—To introduce a bill to further amend the sheriffs act.

Mr. Adams—To introduce a bill for the extermination of wild horses.

Major Mutter—Whereas the services of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, a competent and experienced surveyor, are required by the government; and whereas there is reason for the belief that there exist within the district of Cowichan-Alberni and districts contiguous thereto, gold and silver-bearing quartz of vast richness, which, if developed, would be exceptionally mild, and no obstacles are presented to the immediate examination of the country; Be it therefore resolved, that the government be requested to employ Mr. Carlyle to visit the said district or districts at an early date for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the said resources.

Major Mutter—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause urgent representations to be made to the Dominion government to have the necessary borings and soundings made of the bar at the mouth of Somas river, Cowichan-Alberni, with a view to the early removal of the said bar, so as to enable shipping of the largest class to reach the wharf at the upper town of Alberni.

VITAL TO PERFECT HEALTH. If In Doubt Use South American Kidney Cure.

The average man or woman cannot trifle with that slight pain in the back, that may be thought only a result of a cold. More than likely it is the warning note that kidney trouble has taken hold of the system. It is simply amazing the extent to which kidney disease is common in Canada. The wise man will take time by the forelock, and in using South American Kidney Cure drive the disease from the system in its incipient stages. It is another instance of only doing one thing, but doing it well. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney cure. It does not make any other claims, but no other remedy can meet it on its own ground.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

known. So plentiful are they, indeed, that they are to be bought in Vancouver at the rate of somewhere about 3d. per lb. Hitherto we have had Canadian salmon in this only; but it was thought that advantage might be taken of the cold chambers on board ocean-going steamers to send the whole salmon to Great Britain in a frozen condition. The distance to be traversed was, of course, enormous. Dispatched from Vancouver in the steamships of the new Canadian-Australian line, the fish was to be first taken in Sydney, New South Wales, and there transferred to other steamers, which would bring it to London, the total distance thus covered being no less than 18,000 miles. Some trial shipments were so encouraging that 413 boxes, representing the 140 tons of fish in question, were dispatched in order to inaugurate the project on a business footing. Unfortunately, however, insufficient precautions had been taken in the transshipment at Sydney, the boxes being exposed to the ordinary atmosphere for a longer time than should have been the case, and the result was that a certain proportion of the fish did not arrive in a perfectly satisfactory condition. Hence, when the broker, Mr. W. E. Aylwin, offered the salmon for sale at Hay's Wharf, Tooley street, on Tuesday, he did so with the condition that the fish was to be sold without reserve, and sold with all faults as "fish in question." The fish dealers present were not slow to take advantage of the "without reserve" clause, and the prices realized ranged from 1d. to 3d. per pound, though the greater part of the stock believed to be thoroughly sound. Some of the fish was resold in Billingsgate market at 4d. per pound. It is believed that when better arrangements are made at Sydney the fish will come through in such condition as to realize on the wholesale market from 3d. to 4d. per pound, and at this figure, it is declared, a considerable business could be done from Vancouver, leaving the exporters a profit which would amply repay the cost well satisfied. It is believed that Canadian frozen salmon, to be sold retail at from 6d. to 8d. per pound, will soon enter almost as largely into the British housewife's domestic economy as New Zealand frozen mutton does already.

On Saturday, at Billingsgate (wholesale), frozen salmon was in request, and sold at 2 1/2d. to 4d. British salmon was selling at 1s. 6d. to 2s. At the General Fish Market (retail) the prices were: British salmon, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; frozen, 6d. per pound.—Canadian Gazette, Feb. 12.

NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY. Reason Why the Government Paid the Company Interest on Their Deposit.

The following is the return presented in the house by the finance minister relative to the payment to the Nakusp & Slocan railway of one year's interest on their deposit of \$118,000:

The committee of council have had under consideration the opinion of the hon. the attorney-general, dated the 15th of December, 1894, in regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the Nakusp & Slocan railway company and the government, and referring to the same and pursuant to the provisions of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Act, 1894, and particularly to clause 16 of the schedule to the said act, the committee recommend that the Nakusp & Slocan railway company be paid interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum on the sum of \$118,000 from the 27th of July, 1893, the date on which the above sum was deposited, until the 1st of July, 1894, the date on which the government assumed the payment of interest on the company's bonds, the intervening time being 339 days, and interest on the same amounting to \$3849. Dated December 15, 1894. A. Campbell Reddie, deputy clerk executive council.

Attorney-General's office, Victoria, December 15th, 1894. To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The undersigned has had under consideration the question referred to him as to the interpretation of the agreement of the 9th of August, 1893, between the Nakusp & Slocan railway company and the late Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and as to the right claimed by the said Nakusp & Slocan railway company to be repaid the sum which they paid out for interest upon an overdraft at the bank arranged in accordance with section 6 thereof, which accrued during the time that the bonds were held in escrow, and also to be paid interest on the sum of \$118,000 deposited by the company, upon such overdraft as may from time to time be on hand after payment of interest on the bonds.

In connection with the claim for interest paid by the company on the overdraft the undersigned remarks that the company under their subsidy act were entitled to receive the bonds from time to time as the work progressed, and had this provision been carried out they would have been enabled by the sale of the same to pay the contractors the sums to which they were entitled upon the engineer's estimates. The result, moreover, of the plan adopted was that a year's interest on the bonds was saved to the government, and under the terms of section 6 of the agreement, dated 9th of August, 1893, the company is entitled to the ordinary bank interest.

The undersigned is, therefore, of the opinion that the company are entitled, both under the terms of the agreement and in equity to be refunded this amount.

In relation to the second subject above mentioned, the undersigned is of opinion that the company are correct in their contention that the interest earned under section 16 of the agreement upon the sum from time to time standing upon deposit with the government should be paid out in cash to the company and not be allowed to accumulate.

The above opinion is based particularly upon the wording of section 16 itself, which makes no provision for the accumulation of interest and the crediting thereof to the company as capital, although, later on in the same section, it is provided that, in case of the extinction of the principle, any advance to the company shall bear interest with half-yearly compounding. (Signed) Theodore Davie, attorney-general.

Employer—So you want a fortnight's salary in advance? But suppose you should die to-night?—Sir, I may be poor, but I'm a gentleman.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A OLDERMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

Has Traveled Fully 3,000 Miles on His Wheel—He Makes Some Reflections on the Benefits of the Sport, and Tells of the Dangers.

From the Utica, N. Y., Press. The Hon. William F. Ferguson, Presbyterian minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said: "In the early summer of '94 I went on a tour through part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around Niagara Falls, where I reached Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.

"The Nelson electric light company bill and the New Westminster and Burrard street railway company bill, and the B. C. Southern railway bill were committed and reported complete for third reading.

There was a long discussion over the Columbia & Western railway bill in committee, which resulted in the committee rising and reporting complete. The bill provides that the company shall complete the first section from the mouth of Trail creek, on the Columbia river, to the town of Rossland within two years; the second from the mouth of Trail creek in an easterly or southeasterly direction, not more than 20 miles in a direct line, within two years; the third from the town of Rossland to Christina lake, within three years; the fourth from Christina lake to the town of Midway, within four years; the fifth from the town of Midway to a point half-way or more to the town of Pentiction, within five years; and the sixth from Pentiction to the town of Pentiction, within six years.

Both Mr. Semlin and Mr. Williams contended that there was nothing in the bill to compel the company to build to Pentiction. Mr. Williams was in favor of having the building of the road commenced at Pentiction and let the work continue from there, and Mr. Semlin, while not insisting upon such a condition, thought there should be some precaution taken whereby the company would be obliged, within a reasonable time, to build into the point named. Mr. Hume, Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Kellie and others thought it would be unfair and severe on the company to compel them to build the Pentiction section first when the primary object of the road was the development of the Trail creek country.

Without accomplishing anything the committee rose and reported progress.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Eberts moved for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any person or persons, company or companies, in relation to the proposed construction of the British Pacific railway; also any papers relating thereto.

Mr. Macpherson—For all information collected, compiled and tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics relative to the municipalities of B. C.

Dr. Walker—For a return giving names and particulars respecting applications for employment by the land surveyors made during the past year, and the engagements made.

Mr. Helmecken—To introduce a bill to amend the wages act, 1894.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To introduce a bill to further amend the licenses act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—To introduce a bill to further amend the sheriffs act.

Mr. Adams—To introduce a bill for the extermination of wild horses.

Major Mutter—Whereas the services of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, a competent and experienced surveyor, are required by the government; and whereas there is reason for the belief that there exist within the district of Cowichan-Alberni and districts contiguous thereto, gold and silver-bearing quartz of vast richness, which, if developed, would be exceptionally mild, and no obstacles are presented to the immediate examination of the country; Be it therefore resolved, that the government be requested to employ Mr. Carlyle to visit the said district or districts at an early date for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the said resources.

Major Mutter—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause urgent representations to be made to the Dominion government to have the necessary borings and soundings made of the bar at the mouth of Somas river, Cowichan-Alberni, with a view to the early removal of the said bar, so as to enable shipping of the largest class to reach the wharf at the upper town of Alberni.

VITAL TO PERFECT HEALTH. If In Doubt Use South American Kidney Cure.

The average man or woman cannot trifle with that slight pain in the back, that may be thought only a result of a cold. More than likely it is the warning note that kidney trouble has taken hold of the system. It is simply amazing the extent to which kidney disease is common in Canada. The wise man will take time by the forelock, and in using South American Kidney Cure drive the disease from the system in its incipient stages. It is another instance of only doing one thing, but doing it well. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney cure. It does not make any other claims, but no other remedy can meet it on its own ground.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

known. So plentiful are they, indeed, that they are to be bought in Vancouver at the rate of somewhere about 3d. per lb. Hitherto we have had Canadian salmon in this only; but it was thought that advantage might be taken of the cold chambers on board ocean-going steamers to send the whole salmon to Great Britain in a frozen condition. The distance to be traversed was, of course, enormous. Dispatched from Vancouver in the steamships of the new Canadian-Australian line, the fish was to be first taken in Sydney, New South Wales, and there transferred to other steamers, which would bring it to London, the total distance thus covered being no less than 18,000 miles. Some trial shipments were so encouraging that 413 boxes, representing the 140 tons of fish in question, were dispatched in order to inaugurate the project on a business footing. Unfortunately, however, insufficient precautions had been taken in the transshipment at Sydney, the boxes being exposed to the ordinary atmosphere for a longer time than should have been the case, and the result was that a certain proportion of the fish did not arrive in a perfectly satisfactory condition. Hence, when the broker, Mr. W. E. Aylwin, offered the salmon for sale at Hay's Wharf, Tooley street, on Tuesday, he did so with the condition that the fish was to be sold without reserve, and sold with all faults as "fish in question." The fish dealers present were not slow to take advantage of the "without reserve" clause, and the prices realized ranged from 1d. to 3d. per pound, though the greater part of the stock believed to be thoroughly sound. Some of the fish was resold in Billingsgate market at 4d. per pound. It is believed that when better arrangements are made at Sydney the fish will come through in such condition as to realize on the wholesale market from 3d. to 4d. per pound, and at this figure, it is declared, a considerable business could be done from Vancouver, leaving the exporters a profit which would amply repay the cost well satisfied. It is believed that Canadian frozen salmon, to be sold retail at from 6d. to 8d.

