

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY APRIL 2 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 36

UPRISING.

Natives in Matane to become spread.

More Defiant—Pregier Will Not England.

March 27.—Dispatches show the disturbance will be widespread and alarming. An extensive is understood to have likely to spread to Africa. The towns a state of defence being enrolled every-ments of mounted sent to Bulawayo, and the Cape Rifles to prepare for active of ammunition for also being hurried to Napier, who is in command forces. The farms, killing white aplo hills district and over fifty people have

Cape Town, Sir Her-telegraphs under yessing a courier from Bulu-hat seven white men had wounded and four The remaining whites at, the courier reported, farms and encamped fifty miles apart. In it is believed the up-land will be promptly disturbance will not Other advice re-way to-day say there on Wednesday and by a report which also, saying the natives ordered to the court all armed for the de-scouting parties were on. Minors hurrying port numerous native

entered police sent out a sharp the natives, a report says the troop-ordered," unofficial that the police patrol killed and a number beat a hasty retreat, the Matabeles. A of volunteers, which yard yesterday to pro-ved and is now occupying a 25 miles from Bulu-reinforcements from y be able to leave Bulu-are plenty of vol-uners, arms and am- necessary are not forth-ly as desired. The been caught unpre-break and the usual mounted police have provide troop service

elous, the well known r, who distinguished the Matabele war, less on his farm, and has Bulawayo. He brought Indians, whom he ar-ter of precaution, and held as prisoners until the Selous estate, raised are restored. In the nrolling volunteers and t for the front at the force of South African servise, Selous is quot- the government must effectively, otherwise read in all directions restoring order. Ex-pressed here that the come of the Jameson feat inflicted by the British. The news has ide and is greatly en-oupled with the arming of the Transvaal and State, as well as exodus other parts of South who believe that the driven out of South asvaal and Orange Free common cause against which they are said to coun- by German some time having been against everything believes that President to England, and close state to express the e British government a nasty war on their

daily becoming more and the question of large indemnity from a result of the Jameson cussed. It is said that the refusal of Great the amount demanded e Uilanders who took onstration against the the Transvaal will be

March 26.—Advices from t the census of Mani- this year.

warded World's Fair.

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COL. AMYOT FOUND DEAD

The Distinguished Soldier and Parliamentarian Expires Suddenly—Expressions of Regard.

Dissensions in the Liberal Ranks—Criminal Cases in Canadian Courts.

(Special to the Colonist.)

QUEBEC, March 30.—Lieut.-Colonel Guillaume Amyot, member of the Dominion parliament for Bellechasse, was found dead this morning at his residence here. He had been ill with the grippe for several days past, but his condition was not considered at all serious; death is supposed to have been caused by a sudden attack of congestion of the lungs. The late Col. Amyot belonged to one of the oldest French families in Canada, having descended directly from Philip Amyot, who with his wife, Ann Convent, came to Canada from Chartres, France, in 1635. The deceased parliamentarian and soldier was a son of the late Guillaume Amyot, his mother being a daughter of the late Major Jean Gosselin. He was born in St. Gervais, county of Bellechasse, in 1843; educated at the College of Ste. Anne de la Pointe; and called to the bar of his native province in 1867. During a portion of his eventful career he conducted with ability l'organ de la Milice, also being editor for a time of Le Courrier du Canada. An enthusiastic military man he had been identified since 1863 with the 9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec, which corps he commanded in the last North-west rebellion, and of which corps he was commanding officer at the time of his death. His political career dates from 1881, in which year he was first elected to the Commons as the representative of his native county.

OTAWA, March 30.—(Special.)—General regret is expressed here at the untimely demise of Col. Amyot, M.P. for Bellechasse. The flag on the parliament building is half-masted out of respect to the memory of the deceased, while a beautiful wreath was placed upon his desk to-day by the Conservative members of the house. Col. Amyot's death makes a fourth vacancy in the house, the others being Pontiac, Missisquoi and Soulanges.

MONTREAL, March 30.—The Quebec government, through Mayor Wilson-Smith, of Montreal, has negotiated a loan of \$300,000.

GUELPH, March 30.—At a meeting of the Patrons of Industry of South Wellington, held here Saturday, William Rae tendered his resignation as candidate for the commons. The nomination was then offered to Messrs. McAra, of Guelph township; Geo. Torkey, of Erin; and Archibald Meldrum, of Preston, who all refused to stand.

TORONTO, March 30.—A convention of South Middlesex Liberals is to be held at Delaware, on April 6. A difficulty has arisen in the Liberal ranks, owing to the issue of a circular by Col. F. Leys, a wealthy and prominent Liberal, announcing his determination to oppose Robert Boston, the present Liberal member, if the latter is re-nominated.

TORONTO, March 30.—William Patterson was struck by a train near Brampton today and killed.

TORONTO, March 30.—The Liberals of North Renfrew have elected Thomas Mackie for the Commons.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—An Ottawa dispatch received here this afternoon says that Hon. Joseph Martin has reconsidered his determination to retire from politics, and will again contest Winnipeg for the Commons.

TORONTO, March 30.—The post mortem examination of the remains of Major Edward Leslie, who died a few days ago, in Paterson, N.J., has settled the question of the cause of his death. The examination was made by Dr. Macdonald, assisted by H. B. Anderson, professor of pathology in the medical college. The professor's official statement after noting the absence of poisoning, fixes upon the diseased condition of the brain as the cause of death.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—At a mass meeting here to-night Commandant Booth, of the Canadian Salvation Army, announced that on June 1 he would leave Canada to assume command in Australasia. The commandant leaves here for Toronto to-morrow.

BERLIN, Ont., March 30.—The Kurschinski murder trial began this afternoon, Kurschinski being charged with murdering an old Frenchman known as "Doc" Jaenerette. Jaenerette had the right to pick berries on a patch owned by Mr. Hagey, and rented out this privilege to neighbors on their giving him half the pickings. It appears that Kurschinski's wife and daughter were in the habit of picking berries without permission and without giving any returns. Jaenerette ejected Mrs. Kurschinski and her husband went to the patch not long after. The next day being Sunday, when Jaenerette did not return to the Hagey household at night, a search was made for him, and his body was found lying behind a bush in the swamp the following afternoon, terribly bruised and battered, and with his throat cut. It is said that the Crown has procured additional important evidence, including that of two Waterloo women, who saw the deed committed. The alleged murder was committed on August 4, 1895.

LINDSAY, March 30.—The excitement attending upon the murder of John Agnew, a retired farmer, on the 18th inst., has not died out when John and Patrick Kearney were called to attend upon their preliminary investigation to-day, the first for murder and the second for being an accessory after the fact. On

the night in question Agnew, after Bible reading and the singing of a psalm, went to the stable, but not returning for some time Mrs. Agnew went to look for him and found him dead, having been shot. His pockets had been rifled. The police discovered in the possession of Patrick Kearney, the old man's watch which he said he had received from his brother. This led to the arrest.

TORONTO, March 28.—The house yesterday objected to the moving of a motion of want of confidence by a vote of 46 to 26. The subject was the public accounts, Mr. Matheson, Opposition, moving that a system similar to that pursued in the auditor general's report should be followed in presenting the expenditures of the province.

TORONTO, March 28.—Sam Hughes writes defining his position on the school question. He says: "I opposed both motions because both endorsed the principle of the bill. Had Mr. Laurier's motion carried he would be called upon to form a government, and he could bring in a remedial bill six months from now and expect the support of every man who voted for his resolution."

LINDSAY, March 26.—The inquest on the body of James Agnew, who was shot here on March 17, was concluded last night. The jury found that Agnew came to his death by a revolver shot at the hands of John Carney, but no evidence was offered implicating Patrick Kearney in the murder. The two prisoners were charged before a police magistrate, John with murder and Patrick with being an accessory. They will come up for preliminary examination on Monday next.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 28.—Hon. Dr. Montague, the Canadian minister of agriculture, who is now in this city, said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day that the Dominion government did not desire to coerce Manitoba upon the school question, and hoped, as now appeared likely, that a mutually satisfactory settlement will shortly be reached. The Dominion government, Dr. Montague added, was much disappointed at the bill of Mr. Walter Long, the president of the board of agriculture, for the permanent exclusion of Canadian and other cattle, especially as it had been expected that the embargo on Canadian cattle would be entirely removed, as, according to the Canadian minister of agriculture, the Canadian cattle are absolutely free from disease.

Continuing, Dr. Montague said: "I had a long conversation on the subject during the week with the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and I again urged him, as I have repeatedly urged other prominent people here, to adopt my suggestion of sending a British commission to Canada with instructions to make a thorough examination of the Canadian herds. The government is heartily willing to bear all the expenses of such a commission, and will do everything possible in order to enable it to make its examinations as thorough and complete as desired."

Mr. Chamberlain refused. In my opinion the effect of Mr. Long's bill will probably be to injure instead of benefit the British farmers, as it will undoubtedly increase the trade in cattle, which are killed on the passage of the bill will not encourage Canada to hope that the matter will be reconsidered, although I shall see Mr. Chamberlain again on the subject."

Dr. Montague thought that the bill providing for the marking of foreign produce, if it was found to be workable, would be an advantage to Canada, and he instanced American filled cheese, which he said was sold in Great Britain as Canadian cheese, while the latter was much superior to it.

In an article dealing with the bill for the exclusion of foreign cattle, the Times to-day says it cannot be supposed that any form of Imperial federation would compel Britain to receive cattle from a colony where diseased cattle are supposed to exist, or that the declaring of free trade could be stretched so far as to cover the importation of pleuro.

GERMANY'S REASONS.

BERLIN, March 28.—The attitude of Germany in the developments of the Egyptian question has been pre-eminent in public attention during the past week and the press utterances of Great Britain, Austria and Italy have been closely watched. Germany's action in the matter is misconstrued in Great Britain and in Austria according to the German papers which deny that her object in supporting Great Britain's proposition to use the Egyptian reserve fund for the Nile expedition was in any way to aid the latter country. They declare that Germany's attitude was solely determined out of consideration for Italy, and add that the Austrian statesmen apparently construed her aid as an important precedent, as Italy's African interests are no wise constituted a *casus foederis* as defined in the terms of the Dreibund. Consequently Germany is held to similarly aid Austria in her Oriental policy.

This view of the case, however, is flatly repudiated by the German government, and a German statesman who is thoroughly qualified to express an opinion on the subject, said to the Associated Press correspondent: "Germany's policy is not changed in the least. In spite of recent events our relations with England remain the same; Germany distrusts England and her ambitious schemes, and Germany's support of the proposal to send an expedition to Dongola in no way engages us in the future. Russia fully understands this, though our friendship for Italy obliges us now to take contrary views to Russia and France. Moreover, we could not engage to aid Austria in any ambitious move in the Orient."

At Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday the bear defeated Wallace Ross in a sculling match for £200 a side, over the championship course.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Professional Thieves Operating in the Terminal City—"British Pacific" Discussion.

Development of the Cariboo Country—Aid For the Thompson River Bridge.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 28.—Over 100 miners have left for Cariboo over the C. P. R. already this season. Nearly half of them have come over from the States. Twenty-five miners arrived yesterday from San Francisco on their way to Cariboo.

A Portland lawyer demands \$9 10s, shortage claimed to be due a man named Kirkwood, from that city. Kirkwood was taken in charge by the police, as his mind was affected through ill health. His money was charged and sealed in a bag. When handed back to a representative of Kirkwood it was \$47.50 short. Kirkwood's brother wrote a letter to the chief of police, releasing him from all blame, but three weeks after the occurrence a lawyer's letter makes its appearance. No doubt a mistake was made in counting the money in the first place. An investigation before the police magistrate disclosed nothing.

The sacred concert and organ recital held at Christ Church last night, was very largely attended. It was thought by many to be the most successful entertainment of the kind ever given in Vancouver. Mr. Bridgeman, organist of St. John's church, Victoria, was one of the favorites of the evening. His organ from each was thoroughly appreciated. The following talented ladies and gentlemen also contributed to the entertainment; on the organ, Miss Bertha Reid and Mr. Horace Harper; vocalists, Mrs. Burns-Dixon, Dr. McGowan, violin, Miss Noyes, Mr. Adolph Gregory directed the music and Mr. Griffiths played the accompaniments.

The council has instructed the city accountant to write off the obligation of the jockey club, amounting to \$1,500, as a bad debt.

Wet snow and cold rain fell for hours in Vancouver yesterday, making the day as disagreeable as it is possible to imagine.

VANCOUVER, March 30.—A gang of professional thieves is operating in Vancouver, the members of which last night robbed the till of the Criterion saloon, had a hole bored in the safe, and worked from each was thoroughly appreciated. They left a complete kit of burglars' tools and a dark lantern. Tyson's fish market was robbed of 50 cans of salmon; and a man entered another private house on Broadway, worked upstairs, took all the jewelry in sight, and was leaving the premises when accosted in the hall. He promptly explained that he had mistaken the house for one of his own where he was booked. His story was believed and he got away with the jewelry.

WESTMINSTER, March 28.—Supreme court chambers will be held here by Judge Bole on Monday next.

The West End company of the Boys' Brigade has been duly organized and officered.

Bishop Dart ordained Rev. J. S. A. Bustin priest at Lytton, where he was the same day five whites and sixteen Indian candidates were confirmed.

On Monday the first sitting of the court of revision on the assessment bill will be held.

At a public meeting of the residents recently held at Parksville, Mr. John Bryden, M.P.P., took occasion to acquaint his constituents with his views on the British Pacific railway question. He stated that "two important meetings were being held that day in reference to the proposed new road and he himself wanted the opinion of the members of the public matters arose which he had the right to settle once and for all, without first consulting the electors. He thought that the scheme would again come before the government in a modified form. He was in favor of giving the promoters a larger grant of land and a smaller amount of money, as the province had none too much of the latter and far too much of the former."

The charges of incompetency and misconduct that had been laid against Road Foreman Craig through the columns of the local paper, Mr. Wallis, their author, failed to make good when brought face to face with the arraigned official. A motion that the road foreman be discharged was accordingly lost by an overwhelming majority of "noes," and when the meeting dispersed it was with cheers for Mr. Craig, Mr. Bryden and the chair.

On the 18th J. P. Before the adjournment a resolution was adopted appointing a special committee to convene meetings of the residents from time to time for the purpose of public matters arose might be of advantage.

In the East Wellington colliery an eight-foot seam of coal, running from No. 1 shaft down the valley, has been found. The coal at present is somewhat soft, but it is expected to harden as it opens up.

The Shawinigan Lake Lumber company have taken over the business formerly carried on by D. Nicholson.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Nature of Proposals at Winnipeg Conference Submitted to a Meeting of French Members.

More Obstruction on the Part of Mr. Martin—Pacific Cable Conference.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 30.—A caucus of leading French Canadians was held to-night in the chambers of Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker of the Senate. The nature of the proposals and counter-proposals submitted to the Winnipeg conference were, it is said, communicated to those present, it being understood that to-morrow will probably settle whether or not a compromise can be reached.

The house was occupied the entire day with the bill to incorporate the Hudson's Bay Canal and Navigation Company. Mr. Martin deliberately obstructed the measure, and was assisted by other members of the opposition who desired to prevent the Chignecto ship railway bill being reached. The house got into committee at 2 a.m. After further obstructionist tactics from Mr. Martin the bill made progress in committee, which rose and reported, and at 2:40 a.m. the house adjourned.

Up to midnight no answer had been received from the Imperial government to the offer of the 8th New Brunswick Hussars for service in the Sudan.

The government has been informed by Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, that the conference on the Pacific cable question has been postponed until the first week in May, and that if the Canadian delegates leave Ottawa the last week in April they will be in time to be present at the opening of the conference. This postponement will suit the Canadian government admirably as it will enable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is admittedly the one man in the country who should attend the conference, to be present. His co-delegate will of course be Mr. Sandford Fleming, the originator of the cable scheme.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Hon. E. J. Phelps Makes It the Text of An Interesting Address.

An American Policy Having No Place in the Venezuelan Dispute.

BROOKLYN, March 30.—Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to Great Britain, to-night delivered a lecture before the law department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on the Monroe doctrine. After references to the various disputes in which the European nations have been involved and the possibilities of future disputes, he took up the question of the boundary lines between Venezuela and British Guiana.

He referred to it as a matter in which the United States had no personal concern. Great Britain had acquired British Guiana, he said, nearly two centuries ago, and the boundary line had been in dispute for more than a century. His opinion was that no line exists or had ever existed. It was a question, he asserted, for peaceful arbitration between the two governments, Great Britain and Venezuela, where the boundary line should be now drawn. It had been said that in the present case in which the Monroe doctrine had been put to the front, it was American policy but policy is nothing but interest and to force a policy or command where no right was apparent, was to transgress all rights. The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine wrongfully, he declared, is simply the act of the bully. No nation can afford to set itself up against the opinion of the world. France spoke of the attitude of the United States towards Spain, which nation, he said, was endeavoring to put down a rebellion of banditti, pillage, arson and murder.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, March 28.—An official communication has just been issued relative to an announcement by Mr. Curzon in the British House of Commons yesterday in regard to the annulling of the existing treaties with Madagascar, that it was a subject of extreme importance, and when the government had received official notice of it, he said, they would take proper steps to protect French interests. The French government, in its official note, states that France occupies in Madagascar a special position, and that it is entitled to special treatment in consequence. France will accordingly grant to Great Britain in Madagascar the benefit of the most favored nation clause so far as other nations are concerned. France will not, however, give Great Britain the benefit of the most favored nation clause if it is interpreted to mean that Great Britain will be accorded the same commercial rights in Madagascar as are accorded to the French government. France, in other words, will insist upon being the "most favored nation."

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 28.—(Special.)—Twelve buildings were destroyed and two schooners badly damaged by a fire at Lockport to-day. The loss will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The fire started in a dry goods store, conducted by L. P. Churchill & Co., and swept down the past side of Water street, destroying several warehouses, fish houses and an ice house. L. P. Churchill & Co.'s loss is about \$25,000. There were insured for \$15,000. O. & A. Locke lost \$8,000 on a store and a warehouse, with insurance of \$2,000. Other losses range from \$2,000 down. The schooners Three Bells and Jersey Lily, which were lying at the wharves, caught fire, and were badly damaged.

NEWFOUNDLAND BANK TRIALS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 28.—(Special.)—The supreme court will hold a special term on April 13, for the trial of the bank directors. The local judges desire an English judge to hear the case, but the government refuses to assent to this, as it would result in complications which may block the trials altogether.

FRENCH POLITICAL CHANGES.

PARIS, March 28.—M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned on the grounds of ill health and family reasons.

Le Paris says there was a bitter discussion between M. Berthelot and M. Bourgeois at a cabinet council held this morning. Dispatches of the gravest character were received, and M. Bourgeois reproached M. Berthelot with having mismanaged the Anglo-Egyptian question, hence the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs.

La Liberté alleges that the cabinet got rid of M. Berthelot because his handling of foreign affairs was distasteful to the majority of the chamber and concluded by pointing out that M. Bourgeois identified himself with M. Berthelot's policy and was equally responsible. Le Soir says that Premier M. Bourgeois, who has just been agreed upon as successor to M. Berthelot as minister of foreign affairs, and M. Doumer, the minister of finance, who has assumed the duties of minister of the interior, were assisted by M. Bourgeois and M. Lockroy, minister of marine, held a long conference to-night, the subject under discussion being the Egyptian question and pending difficulties in the field of foreign political affairs. The presence at the conference of M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, was much commented upon, it being stated that important measures had been adopted, even the extreme of placing the French fleet in a condition of readiness for all emergencies having been agreed on. These reports, however, are not confirmed. The announcement is made that M. Sarrien has declined the portfolio of minister of the interior.

THE FATHERLAND.

BERLIN, March 28.—Prince Bismarck has thanked Prince Hohenlohe for his toast of March 21st, upon the occasion of the Reichstag jubilee banquet. In a letter which he speaks of "that kind chivalrous oration" and expresses the hope that his (Bismarck's) successor will not find his office "such a crown of thorns" as he found it to be. Many of Prince Bismarck's admirers will meet to-night at the Grand Commerce of the Philharmonic society, at Friedrichsruhe palace, Bismarck's day, April 1, will be celebrated in a quiet manner. In a torchlight procession from Hamburg will be received, and an address will be made, but few, if any other deputations will be received, as the Prince's physician has forbidden any unusual excitement.

The official statistics of 1895 show that Herr Krupp, the gun manufacturer, is the richest Prussian subject. He taxed on an income of 7,135,000 marks. Herr Krupp pays 1,285,000 marks tax. Baron Rothschild is classed as the second richest subject with an income of 5,860,000 marks and a tax of 233,000 marks. Count Hutton Czapski, a captain in the Fourteenth Hussars, is the third richest Prussian subject, with an income of 3,085,000 marks, upon which he pays a tax of 123,400 marks. Herr Berringer takes the fourth place. Three Appelliers are fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively. A Dresden gentleman comes eighth, and a Trier citizen is in the ninth place, with 2,065,000 marks for his income. Those liable to an income tax by reason of having incomes of over 800 marks comprise three-tenths of the population; only 3.57 of the population have incomes over 3,000 marks, and in the whole of Prussia there are only 1,691 with incomes over 100,000 marks, of which number 1,284 live in towns and 307 reside in the country.

In the race for the Grand Prix, contested at Nice yesterday, Alisa won from Satanita, with the Britannia third.

Result of a Neglected Cold.

DISEASED LUNGS

Which Doctors Failed to Help, CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and did what is often done in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it did not seem to do any good. Little while, but the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Consulted a Doctor

who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was badly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Pectoral had on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFFEL, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

COLONIZING NATIONS.

The conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the German Imperial Commissioner in Africa, has roused the indignation of the German people.

The case of Dr. Peters has led to a comparison of the different methods of colonization practiced by European nations.

Whatever may be the outcome of this case, it is notorious that colonial methods in Africa are generally, except under the British and French flags, harsh and cruel.

Far different is the state of affairs in colonies under other flags. The horrors of Spanish rule in South America and the Indies are well known.

It seems to us that the great difference between the British and the men of most other nations, with regard to colonization, lies in the fact that Great Britain looks upon a colony as a community which must be protected and fostered for its own sake.

The Tribune proceeds to show that in the Cameroons, which the Germans have occupied for some years, the chief business still is the repression of rebellions, and "the thrashing of the natives, male and female," there being only two hundred white people in the whole country.

"The fact is the Anglo-Saxon seems to be the one great colonizing race. The Latins had the start of it in America, but it has immeasurably outstripped them.

which are ambitious to extend their influence by means of colonies have not yet learned to adopt the British methods.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISTURBANCES.

The situation in Matabeleland seems serious, but the sensational reporter is no doubt industriously making the surrection of the natives more formidable than it really is.

The March number of the Review of Reviews contains a "character sketch" of which Paul Kruger is the subject.

Now, the Zulus in those days had all the dislike which the Boers to-day have of new comers. Being simple minded savages, without any state secretaries from foreign universities to advise them.

It is not likely that the settlers in Matabeleland will have such enemies to meet as those which the Boers fought and overthrew.

THE SPREAD OF PROTECTION.

The Southern States not very long ago were, without a single exception, free trade in sentiment.

Even the cotton planters find that they are suffering from Eastern competition. Large quantities of cotton raised in Egypt are imported into the States.

alent in weight of 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each in 1895-6. American consumers paid for this cotton last year \$5,000,000.

The Egyptian cotton paid no duty to the United States treasury. Southern cotton growers cannot see why the United States Government should encourage cotton cultivation in Egypt.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The prevailing opinion now is that the general election will take place early in June. Parliament will be prorogued on the 24th of this month and the writs for the election will be issued immediately.

It is devoutly to be hoped that British Columbians will do their best to keep what goes by the name of religion in politics out of the consideration which they give to political questions.

VICTORIA LABELLED.

The report signed W. Marchant and W. G. Cameron is as flagrant and as uncalculated for an example of birds fouling their own nest as can be found in the annals of City Councils.

THE NUTKA CHIEF SPEAKS.

To the Editor:—My name is Maquinna! I am the chief of the Nooktas and other tribes. My great grandfather was also called Maquinna.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

The best advice about dyspepsia is—cure it with Burdock Blood Bitters, and as surely as you follow the advice and take the medicine the cure will follow in every case.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Spring Lamb Makes Its Appearance—A Difference of Opinion and of Price.

The most noteworthy feature of the market this week has been the sudden collapse of the apple supply, in consequence of which the fruit has gone up 50 cents per box.

Table of retail market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

JUST ARRIVED

Advertisement for REINDEER BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM, featuring an image of the product can.

The Occidental Hotel,

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria. THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder.

Advertisement for 50 CASES New Spring Goods, GRAND OPENING SALE, COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Advertisement for B. Williams & Co. (Clothing and Hatters, No. 97 Johnson Street).

Advertisement for Look for this Print in the Snow, featuring an image of a boot print.

Advertisement for ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS, SPRAY PUMPS, PLOWS, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARTS, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' SUPPLIES.

Advertisement for E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. (Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops).

order that their influence may be added to that of the men of New Westminster in carrying through this enormous boon to the city and aid to the construction, in the near future, of "THE BRITISH PACIFIC."

To the Editor:—My name is Maquinna! I am the chief of the Nooktas and other tribes. My great grandfather was also called Maquinna.

They say it is because we give feasts which the Chinook people call "Potlatch." That is not true! That which we give away is our own!

I am sorry to hear the news about the potlatch and that my friends of the North were put in jail. I sympathize with them; and I asked a white man to write this in order to ask white men not to interfere with our customs.

It is a pity that the white men have so much money and that the white men place their money there to take care of, and that by-and-by they return them, with interest, and our hearts feel good.

NEWS OF THE

Prospects for N... Favorable— a Promin...

Annual Report Finance Com in East

(Special to VANCOUVER, B.C.) VANCOUVER, Mar 29, a prominent died suddenly last...

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John McSourley working on the C.P. Columbia by a bro on him. The weather for t warm and summer the river is quite cl...

east Arm is still cov melting. Several to reach Thomson on this side of the abandoned on ac state of the ice.

John Swaine, fo quean J. McGreag mine on Fitch cr

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Prospects for Nanaimo Trade More Favorable—Sudden Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Annual Report of Westminster's Finance Committee—Mining in East Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 31.—M. H. Herschberg, a prominent citizen of Vancouver, died suddenly last night from the rupture of a blood vessel. The deceased was a member of the A. F. and A. M. and A. O. U. W.

A communication has been received from Lady Aberdeen by the local council of women respecting the preliminary work to be performed at the meeting of the national council of women to be held in Montreal on May 10.

VANCOUVER, April 1.—The Nationalists were addressed last night by Mr. Howell on "Proportional Representation."

At the Mock Dominion Parliament of the Burrard Literary Club last night a motion asking for Canadian independence was overwhelmingly defeated.

The funeral of Mrs. M. H. Herschberg on Wednesday will be in charge of Cascade Lodge A.F. and A.M.

There was a certain amount of excitement in some circles yesterday over the announcement that Horace G. Robinson, son of Mr. Robinson, the Vancouver tailor, had eloped with and married Miss Nina Maud Smith, the daughter of a millionaire mining man, who could not be considered a fortune teller.

There were seventy-five cases in the police court during March.

The vital statistics for March are as follows: Fifteen deaths, nineteen births, and eleven marriages.

WESTMINSTER, March 31.—The annual report of the finance committee of the city council announced continued financial depression, excellent crops, but with decreased prices and exceptionally large Fraser river fishing returns.

D. R. Young, of Ainsworth, while inspecting a mine of which he is manager, was struck by a boiler, his ankle being dislocated.

Charles Fiolliott has retired from the management of the Kaslo and Siccan railways. W. H. McGraw has also severed his connection with the company.

WESTMINSTER, April 1.—Work on the co-operative cannery building will be commenced immediately.

There is an unusual amount of illness in the city, chiefly neuralgia and bronchial affection due to the changeable weather.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 31.—Prospects appear to be extremely favorable for the coal trade and the indications are that within the city it will soon show a marked improvement.

Speculators in this city are satisfied that the Alberta mine will prove a profitable investment and inconsequence shares have risen.

At a recent meeting of school trustees it was decided to open the new school building after Easter Monday.

NANAIMO, April 1.—The provincial police court returns for March show the following: Violation of game act, 2; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 2; carrying bodily harm, 1; and the inland revenue receipts for March are: Spirits, \$222.51; malt, \$83.82; cigars, \$135; total, \$441.33.

The vital statistics for March are: Twenty-six births, four deaths and four marriages.

At a meeting on Monday night the city council passed a motion to reduce the number of police.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mah Sue on Tuesday evening, when the jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death by drowning.

Captain Olive Phillips Wolley and F. McQuillan were among the latest arrivals from Alberni. Captain Wolley has been inspecting his claims on Granite creek.

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are down on a holiday, express themselves as well satisfied with their property. The output for the past four months amounted to \$4,000, with four men working. Nuggets worth from \$5 to \$20 are comparatively common, but Sweeney brought down two like of which are not picked up every day; one goes just an even \$50 while the other weighs a few cents over \$43.

(From the Fort Steele Prospector.)

SOME very rich quartz for shipment to Spokane was brought in from the Lilly May claim during the past week.

It is the intention of the owners of the Gold Hill property to develop the mine during the coming spring. This is a low grade proposition, with a mountain of quartz in sight.

Ore has been struck in the lower tunnel of the St. Eugene. There are reports of a lead in the lower tunnel. The lead in the first drift is 7 feet in width.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase, by a strong syndicate from the United States, of all the claims on the North Star not owned by the Mann company.

A large amount of ore has been taken out of the North Star, one of the largest silver lead properties on the continent, during the winter. There are 2,400 tons at the company's landing on the Kootenay river ready for shipment, some 800 tons at McGinty, and nearly 3,000 tons at the dump. Last week another strike of the rich wire silver was made in another drift separate from where the former discovery was made. There is a strip in the roof of the drift some 15 feet in length with lead crystals and wire silver. Parties who have seen them say it is a beautiful sight, the crystals hanging from the roof and sparkling with wire silver.

NELSON.

The owners of the Reo mine in Slokan district, recently divided \$30,000 among themselves as profits from ore shipped.

W. F. McCulloch, assayer and mine buyer, arrived from Victoria on Monday, to conclude a deal for a gold property in which he is interested near Nelson.

Water is beginning to interfere with work at some of the Kaslo mines, and miners are being laid off in consequence.

The Silver King mine, 4 1/2 miles south of Nelson, is easily British Columbia's greatest precious metal mine, judging from its output. Last week the shipments of matte from the smelter at Nelson aggregated 213,665 pounds, of the value of \$29,045 according to the entries made at the custom house.

Porter Brothers and Pat Welch, who have a bond on the Black Fox and Daisy, on the south fork of Kaslo creek, report that on Thursday last the main lead was struck in the tunnel at a depth of 329 feet from the mouth. There is also a thickness of rich ore seven inches in thickness.

D. R. Young, of Ainsworth, while inspecting a mine of which he is manager, was struck by a boiler, his ankle being dislocated.

Nelson has been made the head office for all the Canadian Pacific branch lines in Kootenay, so as to more readily effect settlements between the railway company and the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation company.

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HAMMOND AT LIBERTY.

The American Engineer Released on Heavy Bail—Britain's Message to Kruger.

Hon. Cecil Rhodes on the Future of South Africa—An All Night Debate.

LONDON, March 30.—The Times will publish a despatch from Pretoria tomorrow, which says that John Hayes Hammond, the American under trial there, has obtained leave to go to Cape Town on account of his health, but his bail has been increased to £20,000.

"The other reform prisoners," says the despatch, "are under guard here. The British government has intimated that it will hold President Kruger and the House of Commons to-day. It announced a dispatch from Cape Town, also to the Times, further announcing that Mr. Hammond has arrived there.

LONDON, March 31.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says: "Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in the course of a speech delivered at Umtali, said he appreciated the difficulties that settlers had to face, but he knew that things would come right in twenty-five years. The company in times past, he said, being pressed for money, had granted concessions, but no more would be granted. He did not think his residence in Rhodesia would be a temporary one."

LONDON, March 30.—Dr. J. E. Kenny, Parnellite member for College Green, Dublin, will retire from parliament. The Parnellites have selected to succeed him J. L. Carey, ex-member for Kildare. In the late general election Kenny was returned unopposed.

LONDON, March 30.—To-night was a night of obstruction in the House of Commons. T. Gibson Bowles (Con.), from Kings Lynn, moved that it was the duty of the government to fulfil its treaty obligations in Turkey. Right Hon. J. Lubbock thereupon attacked the dealings of Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador in Turkey, with the Sultan. There was a long debate on Mr. Bowles's motion and it was voted down. Mr. Labourers at 3 o'clock in the morning attacked the proposed Nile expedition, and Mr. Bal-four replied at length. The discussion was prolonged to 4:50 a.m., when the house adjourned.

THE GARROTE.

HAVANA, March 31.—Five Cubans, classed as "murderers, violators and incendiaries," belonging to Cavajabo, had been sentenced to be garrotted at 7 o'clock this morning. A strong force of infantry was drawn up around the spot where the garrote had been erected.

The executioner, Valentine Ruiz, acted upon this occasion as assistant to his own assistant, the first man was placed in the chair the acting executioner nervously twisted the handle behind that part of the post opposite the neck of the prisoner and the corresponding part of the iron collar. He was terribly nervous and his hands slipped repeatedly from the lever. There were horrible smothered choking cries from the scaffold, and it was only after a long period of agony that the Cuban was pronounced dead.

The second victim was led up to the scaffold by the priests and the assistant executioner. He made an effort to say something but the executioner's hand covered his mouth and he was hastily bundled into the chair. In another moment the iron-collar was around his neck, the cap was over his head and the first turn of the lever had been given. If the executioner was nervous at the first killing, he was ten times more so now. The result was a more slow, fearful strangulation, and another horrible extortment of the spectators. By this time the prison officials, the priests and the officers in command of the troops denounced the action of the executioner and called upon him to let another man take his place. Thereupon the acting executioner feverishly called upon the executioner-in-chief, Valentine Ruiz, who is looked upon as being the greatest expert in his line of business, to come and assist him. Ruiz, however, almost as nervous and excited as his assistant, succeeded in accomplishing the execution with less horror than his assistant. The fourth Cuban was then turned over to Ruiz, who was shaking all over, and stumbling away from the death-post, insisted in choking tones that his assistant must finish the day's work. Consequently Ruiz was then again tried his hand, but was as unskilful as before, for there was another scene of horror, which nearly caused strong men to faint before the Cuban's life was pronounced extinct.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—[Special.] Hannah Hutton, unmarried, aged 23 years, was murdered half a mile from Holland on her way home about 10 o'clock last night. Her throat was cut and there were marks of blows upon her head. The ground was clear of snow and was frozen hard. There is no evidence of a struggle beyond the fact that her cape, mittens and rubbers were scattered about. There is no clue to the murderer. A post mortem examination has not yet been made.

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

HAMILTON, March 30.—Instructions have been received from the Attorney-General's department to exhume the body of Ollie Reichart to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It will be taken to the morgue, where Dr. White will hold a post mortem examination preparatory to an inquest.

SERIOUS FOR SETTLERS.

Movements of the Matabeles Most Serious for the White People.

Natives Well Supplied With Arms Which Are Needed by the Other Side.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported that the British Chartered South African company is seriously alarmed at events in South Africa, and has made strong representations to the British government, showing that it is absolutely necessary that a large force be immediately dispatched to the relief of Bulawayo and pointing out the difficulties that have arisen in the way of the company being able to do so at present. The company was authorized to raise an additional force of 500 men in South Africa and further it reported that two additional battalions of British regular troops will be immediately sent to South Africa.

The Leeds Mercury says the government will shortly issue orders for two fresh battalions of troops to proceed to South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, March 31.—It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. The authorities are withholding all information possible as there is no doubt it would be made use of by the enemies of British rule in South Africa. The situation becomes darker every day and a very strong force of men will be necessary to restore order.

Additional advice received here from Bulawayo show that the work of placing the town in a state of defence has been completed as far as means at hand will permit. But the lack of arms and ammunition with which to supply the many settlers who have gathered from the outlying districts since the uprising commences, the men in many cases have made their own arms and ammunition, and the stock of ammunition procurable for them is small. Consequently it has been found desirable to replace these rifles as far as possible with the Martini-Henri rifles served out to the police, the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. But the number of Martini-Henri rifles available is small now.

Nearly every good rifle procurable was gathered up and smuggled into the interior previous to the Jameson raid. The authorities here are feeling the effects of this policy of weakening the defenses in different parts of British South Africa. Until arms and a supply of ammunition arrive from England the British will be almost helpless, and the combined uprising on the part of the Boers and natives who cannot be bribed into healthy might be very disastrous.

Matabele and Selous and Napier at Bulawayo have done everything possible under the circumstances, and as a result of good scouting work they are keeping "quiet" in the area of their operations, they are doing their utmost to conceal the weakness of the position of the British, while anxiously awaiting supplies of arms and ammunition necessary, but these supplies are not second in such a quantity. Thousands of stands of arms, which were believed to be at the disposal of the British Chartered Company's officials, seem mysteriously to have disappeared. The whereabouts of these arms is in the hands of the Boers. This time must elapse before arms and ammunition can reach here from England, and in the meanwhile the situation must necessarily grow more grave.

The agent of the Chartered Company has been authorized to raise an additional force of five hundred men, but, though the men are available, arms, ammunition and horses are wanting. The whole country, outside of a radius of twelve miles around Bulawayo, is in a state of anarchy, and the Matabeles and other natives are flocking to Motopo hills, where the son of the late King Lobengula is said to have been raised to his father's rank with much ceremony preparatory to taking command of the army of natives flocking from the hills from all parts. The vicinity of Bulawayo is kept clear of rebels by white scouts, but it is believed that a force of being kept in full information of all that is going on, and nobody doubts the root of the trouble is at Pretoria and Berlin, which are kept well informed regarding the progress of the uprising.

Advices from the Transvaal show that the work of preparing for war is being continued there night and day. Gangs of men relieve each other at intervals in the work upon the forts designed to protect Pretoria, the plates for which have been furnished by the Creusot Works and the guns by the Krupp firm in Germany. Drilling artillerymen under German officers goes on openly every day. There is no longer any concealment in the preparations being made. A foreign legion, composed almost entirely of Germans, who have recently entered the country, has been organized, and this force will be mostly infantry and artillery, the Boers being relied upon to furnish all the cavalry necessary. The general opinion expressed here is that the British government greatly under-estimate the serious state of affairs which prevails here. This seems to be especially the case with the British government, which is not only intentionally or unintentionally misled by the Chartered Company's officials or by others. In this connection it is reported that Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Colony, seeing the approach of the cloud, was desirous of resigning before the storm breaks, and there are other officials who, rumor has it, would like to do the same. In a short, British presence in South Africa has been rudely shaken, and the shaking, under encouragement from Germany, is still going on and most energetic steps will likely be necessary to enable Great Britain to

MONTH'S STATISTICS.

Customs Receipts Show Satisfactory Increases—Losses by Fire Remarkably Small.

Trade With West Coast and Northern Points Improving—Phenomenal Number of Births.

Except for the Alaska rush, in which unfortunately this city has not shared as it was expected to have done and the West Coast trade which is increasing satisfactorily as spring advances, the shipping for March showed no particular activity. The little extra amount, which it possessed seemed most apparent in the Northern trade which promises to be much larger than ever before. The cotton business is what is beginning to cause considerable stir, and this is not confined to the Mainland this year, but its development includes the coast of Vancouver island, existing facilities having been almost inadequate to the amount of freight which was being forwarded to West Coast points. The entries and clearances at this port during the month of March were: Entries—deep sea, 92; coastwise, 117. Clearances—deep sea, 103; coastwise, 118.

The month of March in police court circles was very quiet, there having been even less business than was done in the previous month. The city-lock-up register has recorded for March 1 case of aggravated assault, 8 of assault, 4 of unlawful mind, 8 of stealing, 3 of malicious injury to property, 10 of drunkenness, 2 of safekeeping, 1 of creating a disturbance, 2 of using obscene language, 1 of infraction of PostOffice Act, 1 of infraction of public morals by-law, 3 of infraction of revenue by-law, 1 of arson, 2 of perjury, and 1 of refusing to pay wages, making a total of 49 cases.

Forty-two is the almost phenomenal number of births which has been recorded during the month of March. During the same time only 17 marriages and 20 deaths were registered.

For the first quarter of the year the losses by fire in this city total in the neighborhood of \$905, which is mostly covered by insurance. During March the following alarms and fires have been recorded: Sunday, March 7, 2:45 p.m.—Box 41; chimney fire; no loss. Monday, March 2, 3 p.m.—Still alarm; fire at one-story frame residence, 44 Herald street; cause defective fire place; loss \$10. Saturday, March 7, 7:20 p.m.—Box 23; false alarm. Wednesday, March 11, 8 p.m.—Still alarm; rubbish burning in ash pit; no loss. Saturday, March 14, 11:10 p.m.—Box 71; fire at one-story frame building, View street; cause incendiary; loss \$20. Thursday, March 26, 1:15 p.m.—Fire at one-story frame building, 32 Store street; cause unknown; loss \$10. Fire and alarms, 10 losses, \$29.

A good criterion of the steady progress of business is found in the customs returns, which for the past month show a very marked improvement on the month of March, 1895. The revenue then totalled \$38,759.16—\$37,603.09 being the amount of duties collected, and \$1,156.07 other revenues. The value of the imports was \$151,862; \$50,907 worth of free goods, and \$100,955 representing the value of articles subject to duty. The exports for that month were valued at \$61,652—\$58,537 for Canadian goods and \$3,115 for goods not produced in the Dominion. For the past month the imports dutiable amounted to \$222,311; and the imports free to \$299,458; making a total of \$521,769. The duty collected was \$35,411, which, together with the other revenues amounting to \$3,379.82, made a total of \$66,115.23. On the other hand, the exports produced of Canada amounted to \$27,873, and those not the produce of Canada, \$9,224, making a total of \$37,197.

OTTAWA, March 31.—From Sir Charles Tupper's statement in the house, confirmed by private telegrams from Winnipeg, it is evident that the Dominion commissioners and provincial authorities have failed to come to terms. It is alleged that the province was willing to meet the views of the minority in regard to the question of religious teaching, etc., in the schools as far as it was possible to do so without granting purely separate schools. In this regard there was every prospect of a satisfactory settlement, but the province would not agree to this on condition that the remedial legislation at Ottawa should be withdrawn. To this the Dominion commissioners could not agree and consequently there was a deadlock. It is said that the commissioners will leave for Ottawa to-morrow. Great regret is expressed here at the apparent failure of the negotiations.

It is stated that Sir Charles Tupper received a telegram from Winnipeg to-night from one of the federal commissioners to the effect that the two sides were too far apart and urging that the remedial bill be pressed.

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Hon. E. G. Foster and Mr. Earle have been successful in securing an order by the government allowing a refund on the cotton lines entering into the manufacture of fishing nets. This will be a great concession to the manufacturers engaged in this industry in British Columbia.

An interesting discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Mara relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Duncan and Lardo rivers; Mr. Mara pointed out the importance of this work being done, in order to assist mining development. Hon. Mr. Outimet assured the members that his representations would be attended to.

Mr. Martin got off some of his irritated remarks, but was promptly squelched by Mr. Mara and Hon. Mr. Day.

The military men were the offer of the New Brunswick Hussars for service in the Sudan. While appreciating the patriotic motives inspiring it, it is felt that it would be inconsistent with the government's intention to increase the defenses of Canada to allow one of the best corps to leave the country. Col. Donville has had offers of service from all parts of Canada.

The government proposes to allow net fishing for salmon in the non-tidal waters of New Brunswick.

Important regulations have been promulgated regarding the mobilizing of Canadian forces in time of war.

Sir Charles Tupper informed Mr. Ingram that no legislation to prevent the sweating system would be established this session.

The government does not intend to impose an export duty on pulp wood.

THEY WILL AMUSE THE CHILDREN

Handsome Dolls With Change of Dresses.

We have secured a new and very taking novelty known as the Diamond Dye Dolls. These are made in bright, handsome dresses and will prove a great attraction for the little ones.

A set of Six Dolls with Six Extra Dresses will be mailed to you for the price of four cents in stamps. Thousands are going to all parts of the Dominion, giving universal satisfaction to all who receive them.

Users of Diamond Dye will please bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to examine the package of dye that they buy, as worthless imitations are now being sold. See that the name "Diamond" is on each package. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

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Mr. Martin got off some of his irritated remarks, but was promptly squelched by Mr. Mara and Hon. Mr. Day.

The military men were the offer of the New Brunswick Hussars for service in the Sudan. While appreciating the patriotic motives inspiring it, it is felt that it would be inconsistent with the government's intention to increase the defenses of Canada to allow one of the best corps to leave the country. Col. Donville has had offers of service from all parts of Canada.

The government proposes to allow net fishing for salmon in the non-tidal waters of New Brunswick.

Important regulations have been promulgated regarding the mobilizing of Canadian forces in time of war.

Sir Charles Tupper informed Mr. Ingram that no legislation to prevent the sweating system would be established this session.

The government does not intend to impose an export duty on pulp wood.

THEY WILL AMUSE THE CHILDREN

Handsome Dolls With Change of Dresses.

We have secured a new and very taking novelty known as the Diamond Dye Dolls. These are made in bright, handsome dresses and will prove a great attraction for the little ones.

A set of Six Dolls with Six Extra Dresses will be mailed to you for the price of four cents in stamps. Thousands are going

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. FORTY-SECOND DAY. MONDAY, March 30, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. J. F. Betts. THE YUKON.

CAPT. IRVING moved the following resolution: Whereas the geographical position of the Yukon country lying to the north of the 60th parallel of latitude, and to the west of the 120th degree of longitude from Greenwich, makes that country a natural dependency of British Columbia;

And whereas it is desirable, in the interest of the Dominion and of this Province, that, in consequence of a large influx of population, a settled form of government should be immediately extended over the above-described area;

Therefore, be it resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that the Dominion government be at once apprised of the necessity of placing the Yukon country under the governmental control of the province, and that the revenue collected by the most expensive and most effective means.

The mover pointed out that the Yukon country is contiguous to British Columbia, but now governed as part of the Northwest Territory with unsatisfactory results to all concerned; and the Yukon is now virtually under the control of two United States companies who have a monopoly there. It had come to his knowledge that these companies had received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest special permission to bring in the mounted police and mounted police have received instructions to destroy any liquor brought in by other parties, some of whom had purchased their supplies of liquor in Victoria.

Hon. Mr. TURNER thought it would be better for the resolution to include only the first two paragraphs, because in the absence of more information he could not agree that it would be desirable to have the Yukon country included in British Columbia; as no doubt a large expenditure would be called for there.

Mr. SEMLIN agreed with what the Premier had just said. He regretted that the two companies mentioned had been allowed to get into the Yukon, and he would feel inclined to condemn the person responsible for this, rather than for not having given similar permission to others. He thought it would be very wise to pass the resolution unless it were amended as simply to ask for more effective control on the part of the Dominion.

The resolution was thereupon amended by the mover, so as to ask only "for more effective governmental control." Mr. CORTIS asked if there was any information to show that the government of the Yukon is not satisfactory, since the introduction of the mounted police there. He felt that the house ought to be further informed on this matter, and he therefore moved that the debate be adjourned.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: To amend the revenue tax act and amending acts—Hon. Mr. Turner. To amend the land registry act—Mr. Helmcken.

Mr. HRYTER presented the tenth report from the private bills committee, in favor of allowing the presentation of a petition for a bill to extend the charter of the New Westminster & Vancouver short line company.

Mr. FORSTER asked: What is the acreage of the Cranbrook estate in the district of East Kootenay? What is the assessed value, and by whom was the assessment made?

Hon. Mr. TURNER answered that the acreage is 18,089, the assessment \$34,600, and the assessor C. M. Edwards.

Mr. HELMCKEN asked: 1. In view of the fact of the reference to the full court of the question of the validity of the debts act, is it the intention of the government to adhere to its assurance, as expressed in the answers given on the 27th January last and 14th ultimo, that legislation will be introduced at the present session so as to amend the act as to make it workable?

Hon. Mr. TURNER—Yes. 2. It is proposed to satisfactorily modify the provisions of section 52. 3. Shortly.

Mr. FORSTER asked: Has the government given a promise regarding the building of a bridge over the Kicking Horse river at Golden to the effect: That they would appropriate \$5,000 for a new bridge capable of carrying an engine and cars; that the work should be put up to tender; and that the track in question should be open to the landing on the Columbia should be open to the general public on their paying mileage to the Lumber Company? Has the Government agreed to give the Golden Lumber Company \$3,200 to build the bridge without calling for tenders or making any provision for general use of the bridge by the public?

Hon. Mr. TURNER, to the first question replied, No; and to the second that the government had agreed to pay \$3,150 to the Golden Lumber Company in aid of the construction of a bridge to cost \$7,279, on condition that it be made free to wagon and foot traffic.

Hon. Col. BAKER presented a return respecting the school attendance and school grants during the past four years.

THE BUDGET. Mr. MACPHERSON continued his remarks on the adjourned debate on the motion for committee of supply.

are indeed some political curiosities amongst the opposition in this house. Dealing with Mr. Macpherson's complaint that the government had been slow in providing a goal for Rossland, and that they have not properly attended to the development of that part of the country, he declared that happily the mining companies are not suffering most for want of goals, and that the government were spending money for opening up the territory mentioned while Mr. Macpherson was yet running about Scotland in his kilts. (Laughter.)

Another political curiosity is the member for Westminster (Mr. Kennedy) who ever since he has been in the house has been preaching blue ruin and against the expenditure of the government, but yet he had met that hon. member the other day coming out of the council chamber after asking for a large grant for a bridge at Westminster.

Mr. KENNEDY—I was not doing anything of the kind.

Mr. KELLIE expressed surprise at this disclaimer which he said was contrary to the general impression. In conclusion he advocated a change in the policy of the government with respect to expenditure in municipalities.

Mr. FORSTER devoted a long speech mainly to an accident which occurred in the coal mines at Union in September last, resulting in the death of John Rowe. He censured the mine inspectors for having, in consequence of the Provincial Secretary's request for an inquiry, sent in an official report containing further evidence than that brought out at the coroner's inquest; Mr. Forster thought this was very improper and that despite the inspector's report, in effect that further action did not appear to be called for, the government should have instituted a prosecution based on the verdict of the coroner's jury. He wanted to know if there was a power behind the throne which prevented the government from acting, and alleged that for many years the government have considered what will be its effect upon votes before carrying out the law. He admitted, however, that if the coroner had put a few more questions he might have found out just what Inspector Dick now reports, but since the coroner neglected to do this he thought the government should have acted on the verdict of the jury.

Dr. WALKER, who followed, dealt with the same matter, holding that the coroner's jury having found some one guilty of culpable negligence, the coroner should have had the power to pass the resolution unless it were amended as simply to ask for more effective control on the part of the Dominion.

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report on Mr. Barton's accounts had been presented on the 2nd of May, while ten days later the Auditor-General had been presenting his report. The matter of fact, the auditor's report was presented on the 26th of June.

The motion, that the Speaker do now leave the chair, was then agreed to, and immediately the house went into committee to supply, with Mr. Hunter in the chair. The amounts for interest and sinking fund were passed without opposition, and so was the vote for the Premier's office, after a protest from Mr. Williams that \$8 a month is too much to pay for a stenographer and type writer.

It being six o'clock the committee rose.

After recess. In committee of supply, upon the vote of \$23,184 for salaries in the Provincial Secretary's department, Hon. Col. Baker moved seconded by Hon. Mr. Turner, a reduction of \$400 in the salary of \$2,000 of the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.

Mr. BRYDEN said he could not agree to reducing the salaries of the ministers unless the reduction is to be general, and apply to the sessional indemnity of the members of the house.

Mr. CORTIS argued that the ministers' positions are altogether different to those of employees of the government. The country wishes the services of the best men, and the salary of \$4,000 paid to ministers was considered a small sum for the managers of any large private corporation. He did not consider that a temporary depression is a sufficient reason for reducing the salaries of the ministers, and that a salary of a year more or less is nothing compared with what really able ministers may do for the province. He quite agreed that if the salaries of the ministers are cut the members' indemnity should also be reduced.

Dr. WALKER vigorously resented the suggestion of Mr. Bryden that the members' indemnities should be reduced, and he accused that gentleman of trucking to the workingmen who form the bulk of his constituents. He suggested, however, that if there is to be a reduction of any kind the mileage should be cut off.

Mr. BRYDEN remarked that as far as trucking to his constituents, Dr. Walker is as guilty as he. He said that he had acted on the verdict of the jury.

Dr. WALKER, who followed, dealt with the same matter, holding that the coroner's jury having found some one guilty of culpable negligence, the coroner should have had the power to pass the resolution unless it were amended as simply to ask for more effective control on the part of the Dominion.

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amend the liquor license act. Read a first time. The house adjourned at 11:40 p. m. FORTY-THIRD DAY. TUESDAY, March 31, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. J. F. Betts.

Mr. HUME moved for a return showing all correspondence between the government, citizens of Nelson, and the C.P.R. Co. re town lots granted to the C.P.R. Co. in the town of Nelson, the number of lots as they appear upon townsite map, and upon what conditions were such lots granted to said company. Agreed to.

REVENUE ACT. Hon. Mr. TURNER moved the second reading of the revenue tax act amendment bill. This he explained is to remove the difficulty experienced last season in collecting this tax from certain operators for the canneries on the Fraser river, for which about \$1,500 was lost to the revenue. The bill provides:

2. The term "employer" in the "Revenue tax act" and amendments thereto shall include every proprietor or manager of a fishing boat, or of a fishing net, or of a fishing apparatus or any of them, to fishermen or others in return for a portion of the fish taken or caught thereon or therefor by such fishermen or others, or for the purposes of the said act.

Bill read a second time. Hon. Mr. TURNER presented a return showing the revenue and expenditure during the last four years in the districts of Westminster, Yale, West Kootenay and New Westminster City, and during the last two years in Vancouver City.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE. Mr. SEMLIN, before the orders of the day were called, moved for the consideration of the motion for the Government policy as laid down in the budget speech, and that since the government had thus lost the control of the house their proper course would be to tender their resignations.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

work, outside of the clerical assistance, will appear in the supplementary estimates, and when these come down the manner in which the revision is to be carried on will be stated.

Mr. S. was moved to strike out the vote of \$2,500 for the salary of the Agent-General in London.

CAPT. IRVING favored this resolution, as he thought the money could be better expended in Cassiar.

Hon. Mr. TURNER thought it would be very unwise to abolish this office when the feeling in the other colonies and provinces appears to be all the other way. He showed the benefit to be derived from the joint efforts of all these provincial agents in London, where they keep the advantages offered by the places they represent prominently before the public, and he knew of no better way of advertising than this.

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MANITOBA Hon. Mr. Prior as a Measur...

The Opposition British Columbia Religion

"Sons of England Their Broad of Fair"

Hon. E. G. P. tracted session of mons when the re discussion, said: late stage of the House to the minutes. I rise in my power to subject before the argument that I n be of any use in ch in the House. No me to talk to "H lectors in my dis on this question."

House who, since prominently before to face their consti election. Now, sir, the electors of the to represent my d make this Manito almost the only issi They were not willi the two trade poli of the present gov of the present gov cause of this disc there is a great diver that matter in this see, for a moment, w lic feeling was in When, eighteen mon of the position and tenants visited that in a speech he made ed Saanich, in Vict the electorate, he sai "Now, sir, I have to admit that Briti unique scenery, you erals, fisheries and your great possibili bottom of the whar found that the ques umbia, and that is th of religious toleran reached. I have been now, from the shor of the Pacific, and every province, and you that there is not in the Dominion of Caious tolerance is bett practised than it is b dia."

Again, at Westmin province I find more I otry and intolerance to prove the point. I allow worship to his duty to his Creator and if he fulfills his obli citizen no other ques When I return to the I find that the ques good example of Briti Mr. Speaker, you have the hon. gentleman h lumbia in regard to the consequences of that presence in that provin his friends do their bes state of affairs contin that the people of B not living in Arcadia they certainly were, as opposition said they v the very last degree, an a man's religious opin as he was able to pin they found that they c pression upon the cle "free trade as they lay cargo" was not attrac found that the ques and the expenditures when they got into p of the chief points they the province of Briti not getting a suffici money—when they fo could make no impre lowers commenced at o this question as a pri to decide the idea of races and two creeds in and to set brother agai friend against friend, that manner they cou servative candida in Now, as I said before, British Columbia had n great interest in school question, beca sidered that it was not affected by the statu ed it was a question for considered it at all; Manitoba, it was a ques eral government, Briti no part in it, and needa trouble about it, bec terms of the union by w confederation, there was as there is in the Manito edera power has no c under any circumstan national system. As I h I nor my friends had st tion, and we were prett first, reprob the statu opposition. But, sir, aft evidence given by the S this country, and the evi fore the Privy Council in reading Mr. Fisher's pamphlet, Mr. Fisher's

At dusk last evening the R.M.S. Warrimoo drew out from the outer wharf and proceeded on her way to the southern seas. She had remained in port longer than was intended, owing to a break in her steam steering gear occurring just as she was making the wharf from Vancouver. This minor mishap necessitated a delay of several hours, which afforded her passengers a good opportunity of viewing the city. They were joined here by one saloon passenger (Miss Parker) going to Sydney, N. S. W.; one second class to Auckland, and six second class ticketed for Honolulu. As freight the ship received at Victoria in the neighborhood of 200 tons, comprising 250 bales of hops, some salmon, and considerable miscellaneous cargo.

OUT OF THE ROADS. Through stress of weather the German ship Bischoff, lumber laden, and Vancouver for Europe, has been detained for several days in Royal Roads. Yesterday morning the tug Active, which towed her down from the Terminal City last week, attempted to take her to sea, but in going down the Straits again found the weather too much for her. She turned back and handed her tow over to the Lorne, returning then to Vancouver. The latter will take her to sea as soon as the weather permits. The American bark Nonatast, which arrived in the Roads in Ballast from Honolulu, Friday, has towed up to Vancouver; she is chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill.

WHARF ACCOMMODATIONS AT VANCOUVER. A Vancouver special to the COLONIST says: "For the past few days the C. P. N. steamer Chamer has had to tie up at the U. S. wharf, owing to the space occupied by the Warrimoo and Empress of India. A prominent P. R. official was asked by the COLONIST representative if there was any possibility of the C. P. R. wharves being extended. It was learned that sounding had been taken for an extension of 250 feet—125 each way. The cost has been placed in the estimates for this year, and this work will no doubt be completed before another winter. Owing to the rocky bottom of the wharf near the shore the extension to the inlet will cure slightly on both ends."

TEXADA'S COPPER MINES. On Sunday evening the steamer Rainbow returned from a trip to Texada island, where her party, comprised of Capt. John Irving and D. R. Harris, of Victoria; R. Cooper and A. Johnson, of Nanaimo; and Surveyors Hargraves and Rolph had been examining the copper mines. Specimens of the mineral were brought to Victoria to be assayed and if these prove valuable it is understood the mines will be developed.

MARINE NOTES. The Utopia is now at Seattle, being put in order to receive passengers and freight for Cook's inlet. The Utopia, it is said, is the only steamer that can run into Turnagain arm and land passengers direct at the mines without the use of small boats; for this reason the miners on the Utopia will gain from two to four weeks' time, and will not be subjected to hardships and long delays formerly experienced and by scientific men in Europe who have investigated his appliances and methods.

Mr. W. G. Graham, of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been requested by the minister for Sweden and Norway at Washington, to send out notices through the North, informing the natives and white residents that Professor Andree's balloon expedition will leave Spitzbergen in July next, to endeavor to reach the pole. Here is the letter which captains of all Northern bound craft are now receiving:

DEAR SIR:—The Geographical Society of the Pacific has been officially informed that Professor Andree will complete the outfit of his balloon expedition to the North Pole so as to start from Spitzbergen in the month of July. This attempt to reach the North Pole is favorably supported by the Swedish government and by scientific men in Europe who have investigated his appliances and methods.

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A BRITISH OPINION.

The Attention of the Financial World at Present Focused on This Province.

Mr. Horne-Payne Speaks of the Good Work His Company is Engaged In.

A recent issue of the Montreal Gazette contains the following, which will be read with special interest by residents of this province: "Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, of the firm of Spurling & Co., London, and A. C. Mitchell-Innes, of Montreal Hall & Co., merchant bankers of London, have just returned with a party of nine in all, and are remaining in Montreal until after the Canadian Pacific meeting on April 1, when they go to British Columbia, after visiting the principal cities in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Horne-Payne is chairman of the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, the other directors of which company are Mr. Henri Rosenfeld, the celebrated banker of Paris, who, as director and chairman of the successful African companies, the East Rand and Anglo-French, has had one of the most successful mining careers in Europe, Baron de Marnichels, of Marnichels, bankers of Paris, and Dr. Goldschmidt, together representing the European side of the original syndicate, whose names are household words in European financial circles. The other London directors besides Mr. Horne-Payne, are Hon. Forbes Vernon, agent-general of British Columbia, and Mr. Northall-Laurie, lately senior partner of the firm of Northall-Laurie & Co. In British Columbia the latter is represented by Mr. Frank S. Barnard, M.P., vice-chairman of the Hon. J. A. Mara, and Mr. Farrell. The company has a capital of £300,000, of which £250,000 has been paid up.

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THE WINNIPEG CONFERENCE.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—(Special)—The conference on the school question is still going on. The latest rumor is that Manitoba has refused to do anything unless the remedial bill be withdrawn; whether or not this be true cannot be stated, but at all events such a rumor has obtained considerable credence around the city. Other rumors have it that the conference has practically ended, the representatives of Manitoba contending the session whenever they feel like it.

The commissioners resumed their deliberations about four o'clock this afternoon and were in session about an hour, when an adjournment was made until tomorrow morning. The phase of the question under consideration would not be divulged by the commissioners after adjournment. To-night both the Dominion commissioners and the Manitoba representatives attended a Scottish concert.

In an interview to-night Hon. Mr. Dickey said the rumors that the conference would close to-morrow were incorrect. No session was held this morning because none was contemplated. He expected the conference would close on Wednesday morning.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—(Special)—The Ottawa, Winnipeg to-night respecting the school negotiations is not so good as yesterday. Although it is not possible to locate the precise authority for this view, some of the members of the Ottawa delegation to their supporters that a hitch occurred, and these have spread rapidly through the lobbies.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—(Special)—It is announced to-night that another meeting of the conference will be held to-morrow morning. Hon. Mr. Dickey denied the rumor to-night that the Dominion government had made demands which the local government found it impossible to grant. He said that the fact that another session would be held should set at rest rumors that their mission would be unsuccessful.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Orange lodges to-night, resolutions were passed thanking Major Mulvey and Hon. Clarke Wallace for their stand on the Manitoba school question and especially the latter for his fight against the Remedial bill. The resolution contrasted the patriotism of Wallace with the twelve other Orangemen who voted to coerce Manitoba.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE. HOW IT HELPED THE HASKELL FAMILY. Father, Mother and Daughter all Profit by—They Make Their Experience Public That Others May Benefit.

Experience is a great educator, and when one comes to know a thing by experience he knows it thoroughly. Experience has taught Philip J. Haskell that good health is essential to the enjoyment of life. It has also taught him, as well as thousands of others, that the Pink Pills will insure good health by imparting richness to the blood and restoring to shattered nerves.

Mr. Haskell is a Canadian, and a former resident of Napanee, but now resides at Oneida, N.Y. To a reporter of the Oneida Union he relates his experience as follows: "For a great many years I have been afflicted with catarrh of the stomach. The disease continued to make inroads upon my health, threatening to entirely incapacitate me for labor. While residing at Napanee, Ont., I heard much of Dr. Williams' great remedy but did not give it a trial until I came to Oneida. Shortly after coming here I almost completely broke down. My nervous system seemed wholly undermined and my heart would palpitate violently on the slightest exertion. My appetite was feeble and at times I could scarcely take food enough to sustain me. I tried several physicians but they did not help me. At this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were suggested to me, and in a kind of half-hearted way I began their use. But I soon had my whole heart in the treatment for I found they were helping me. I continued the treatment for several months, with the result that when I discontinued using the Pink Pills my physical condition was better than it had been for years. If I ever find that my system requires 'toning up,' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the medicine to do it."

Mrs. Haskell was also in poor health, and found considerable difficulty in getting through with the affairs of the household. Seeing the good effects Pink Pills had in her husband's case she, too, began their use, and to her own words now "feels twenty-five years younger."

Miss Daisy Haskell, a young lady not yet out of her teens, is another beneficiary in this family from the use of Pink Pills. She was weak, pale, nervous and easily tired. Her appetite was poor, and she had frequent severe headaches. Her mother insisted upon her using the Pink Pills, and to-day she is rejoicing in restored health and strength. Experience has taught that in order to drive disease from the system, its root must be reached. The blood must be made rich, red and pure, and the nerves must be nourished and strengthened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go straight to the root of the trouble, and perform these functions. This is the secret of this great success, and the reason they cure when other medicines fail. At no other season of the year does the blood so badly need purifying and enriching as in the spring, and to accomplish the best results Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. No other medicine can accomplish the same good results. See that the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" are on the wrapper around every box you buy. All others are worthless imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who offers them may say. Sold everywhere at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent post paid on receipt of price by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

TRAIL CREEK SMELTER.

The Most Complete of Its Kind in the Whole of Canada. Building of the Columbia and Western of Importance to the Coast Cities.

The illustrations in to-day's supplement to the Colonist give a good idea of the magnificent plant erected by the B. C. Smelting Co. at Trail to treat the ores of the wonderfully rich mining country that has been so rapidly developed in the southern part of Kootenay. The Trail smelter is the largest and most completely equipped of any in the Dominion. There has been already expended upon it in construction work \$500,000, and other additions are also to be made. The very latest improvements have been adopted, so that it may safely be said that no smelter in the United States has more modern methods or is better equipped for handling ores. The main furnace building is 310 feet long, 60 feet wide and 62 feet high. The O'Hara furnace building is 180 feet long by 70 feet wide and 40 feet in height. There are, besides, a sampling mill, ore bins and offices. The enormous brick structure containing the dust chambers, to get the particles that are carried out of the furnace, terminates in a stack 150 feet high, containing 500,000 fire brick. In the main building are four reverberatory furnaces, each with four automatic roasters above it, an improved water jacket furnace and an 80 h. p. boiler and engine. The ore passes from the bins to the sampling mill floor by gravity, and from thence to the O'Hara and reverberatory furnace buildings. The capacity is from 250 to 300 tons of ore per day. More than \$200,000 worth of ore has already been purchased, and is stored at the smelter for treatment. The works are at present in active operation, and in 250 tons a day, the first furnace having started up on February 1.

Mr. F. Aug. Heinze, of Butte, Montana, an experienced mining and smelting man, is the prime mover and chief owner of the property. He and his associates have shown their faith in the enormous richness of the mineral district fringing the southern border of British Columbia by putting in the smelter and constructing the iron line to Rosland, which is expected to be completed by May 1. With indomitable energy Mr. Heinze has pushed forward the construction of this railway and smelter all through the winter months, 240 men being employed in grading on the railway. Some 200 men are employed in cutting wood for the smelter, 2,000 cords or more being stacked long the railway, besides a large quantity of lumber for immediate use. The railway, the Columbia River & Western, Mr. Heinze, who is its president, proposes to extend into the Boundary Creek mining country, the great excellencies of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thus connect by steamers with the C. P. R., bringing the Boundary and Trail Creek countries into communication with the Coast cities. Boundary Creek is largely a dry ore district, and these ores are desirable, but with heavy lead ores for smelting purposes. By providing an outlet to the coast for the Boundary creek dry ores, an opportunity is afforded for building up the smelting industry in the seaboard of British Columbia, as fuel can be secured here cheaply. The mine owners of the Slooan country would be enabled to ship their lead ores to be combined for smelting purposes with the dry ores.

The Trail smelter does not expect to be able to handle all the ore that the rapid development of the Trail and Boundary Creek mining country is already recognizing, for some of the mine owners are preparing to erect plants to handle their own output. The Boundary Creek country, if opened up to the Pacific coast, would be a further increase this to a large extent. There are immense bodies of mineral there, but a railway is necessary to make it pay to work. As dry ores are so difficult to handle, it is economically, it will be seen that it would be of decided advantage to the coast to have facilities for bringing here the Slooan and Boundary creek ores. The building of the Columbia River & Western railway is therefore of decided importance to the seaboard of the province besides the advantages it will confer on the interior district. 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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

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W. H. Ellis, Manager. A. G. Sarntson, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States...

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertisement...

THE RESULT OF DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the Manitoba school question in Parliament and by the Press has been productive of at least one remarkable result...

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The prospects of the Nicaragua Canal are not just now at all cheerful. It will be remembered that the Government commission appointed to inquire into the doings and statements of the Company...

HYGIENIC HINTS.

The morning bath should not be a lengthy affair taken in a tubful of water. Such baths are temporarily enervating, and should be taken only when the bather has ample opportunity to recover from them...

AN ECONOMIC PARADOX.

The "balance of trade" is a perpetual puzzle to many students of political economy. How a country can import more than it exports and keep on doing so for a long series of years and yet grow wealthier and wealthier all the time is a mystery to them...

WILL NOT VISIT ENGLAND.

BERLIN, March 28.—A significant sign of the times is that German warships are forbidden to touch English ports and the Emperor William, it is now said, has determined not to visit England this year...

THE U. S. Gov't Reports

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have a grievance, and both hold that it ought to be redressed. But Mr. Laurier declares that his way of getting that redress is better than that of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

And yet notwithstanding this awful "adverse balance" free traders have the audacity and mendacity to assert that British commerce has not actually benefited by the United Kingdom.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROSPECT. The Toronto Mail and Empire assumes that Parliament will be prorogued on the 24th of April, and that the general election will take place not very long after that date.

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TOWN OF TRAIL AND SMELTER OF THE B. C. R. & S. CO.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE SMELTER BUILDINGS.



COMBINED AUTOMATIC ROASTING AND MATTEING FURNACES.



O'HARA FURNACE BUILDING.

Smelter of the British Columbia Refining and Smelting Co.

TRAIL, WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

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THIRTY
THE WORLD

More Hopeful Fee-
burg—Bismark's
Menelek Withd

British and Colon
quakes in Ital
and the

LONDON, March 31
ene returns offer a
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rated by Sir William
as chancellor of the
late Liberal governm

Receipts were £10
increase of 47,290,0
last year, and being
than Sir William V
timated in the budg
totals are £97,788,
above Sir William F
Thus the surplus for
to over £4,000,000.

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ant named Ensebio
Pavia has been engag
gent band under Lac
The Cantabria plant
Matanzas. The inst
killed and wounded,
exploring engine aft
retired.

An order issued by
ister of Public Ins
published, admitting
Austria of women
medical diplomas.

President Kruger h
tish agent at Pretoria
will be placed in the
desiring to be enroll
Rhodesia. Colonial S
lain's latest dispatch
government have at
It is alleged that they
timatum to the Trans
tions pending between
ments.

A despatch from Co
Times says: "The F
attempts to infuriate
England on account
tion have failed." A
the Times says: "Th
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forces are small and
sirable that Indian t
lieve the anxiety."

Times from Constan
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against the expulsio
from Asia Minor says
note that the Sultan
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ordering the expulsio
were guilty of disto
order."

The Cape Town cor
Times fully confirm
ceived here of the gr
tion in Africa.

M. Sarrten has been
Minister of the Inter
the same position
cabinet of 1886 and in
of 1887.

Confirmation has
Wady Halfa of the r
that Osman Digna wi
threatening Sinkat,
little over fifty miles
dervishes are advanc
force and an attack i

The Paris correspon
News says: "Behin
senate's resentment
Bourgeois. He is a
manufactured the ca
senate during Preside
South France. The
the country to be
cal-socialist governm
This may be true, in-
Czar only entered in
liance after President

to govern with reacti
is understood that Be
French ambassador i
vised the Senators to
de Courcel denies th
that he has resigned
that M. Bourgeois wa
to take office, but
clined to do so."

LONDON, April 1.—
ernment has telegra
Whyte, its consul-ge
that if Great Britain
in the protection of
dren in Matabelelan
government is willi
burghers to go there

Prince Bismarck
at Friederichsruhe
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birthday presents.
ately greeted by C
mark and by his de
ess Rantzane. Afte
had congratulated th
closely examined his
Lanbach, who appe
upon Prince Bismarck
a good morning. A
was a collection of
gascar, sent by Eng
those who were the
ing their congratulat
mark to-day were G
dersee and a deputa
bertadt cuirassiers.

A Cairo dispatch
missioners of the Ca
debt to-day paid o
£300,000 for the Nile

Sir Hercules Robin
of Cape Town, has a
ing of a body of B
Haitaking in Cape C
of the Transvaal for
These men will be c
perial officers instea

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Ins. 1 2
THE BRITISH LIBRARY