

KILLING OF SEALS.

The American Senate Makes an Important Change in the New Sealing Legislation

The Amendment Consists of One Word—Exclusive is Exchanged for Inclusive—It Refers to Seal Hunting in the Territorial Waters of the United States.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The house is in committee of the whole on the private calendar. The senate passed the bill to amend the first section of the act to seal in the territorial waters of the United States.

AT IT AGAIN. Private Interest Preparing to Contest a Public Right.

The leading spirits in the tramway company have not given up the fight against the electric light loan by-law.

THE GOLDEN STATE. Happenings of the Day Throughout the Sunny Region.

San Francisco, April 20.—Freight rates on the Pacific Mail line went flying up yesterday.

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MISS POLLARD'S FUTURE.

The Sensation Mongers After Her—She Wants a Rest.

Washington, April 19.—Miss Madeline Pollard is the most talked of person in Washington to-day. As might have been expected with a woman of her temperament, the long strain of the trial culminated in nervous prostration.

THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS THREATEN TO Wreck Any Trains Seized by the Army of Tramps—Kelly's, Frye's and Coxe's Armies Marching Forward—Philadelphia's Contingent of Kickers Start for the Capital.

Omaha, Neb., April 20.—Thousands of workmen started to-day for Council Bluffs to demand that the railroads allow a train to be chartered to take Kelly's industrial army east.

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ON TO WASHINGTON.

Prospects for Serious Trouble at Council Bluffs.

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THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Hon. John Morley Introduces the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

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LETTERS PATENT 1893

Following Reasons: mother's milk, readily and digest it perfectly. It is not at all improbable that...

BEF CO., MONTREAL.

found it; members will squirm when the fish bell rings, and they will swallow...

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Views of the Toronto Mail on the Sealers' Claims. The latest phase of the Behring Sea dispute has its serious side.

The imperial authorities were willing to act, but the measure they produced exempted from the penalties prescribed all sealers who had left port...

Washington has taken the understanding, and has sought for elimination from the projected statute. Official representations on this point...

At all events, she is not a selfish individual, and she is not a selfish individual, and she is not a selfish individual...

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OUT-AND-OUT PROTECTION.

Col. Prior's Heroic Stand Against the Advance of Free Trade.

Awful Consequences to Follow the Removal of Protection.

Awful Consequences to Follow the Removal of Protection. The division on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to the budget...

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INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Notes From the Columns of the Upper Country Press.

Two parties of prospectors fitted out this week for the Yukon. J. Genelle's saw mill at Tupper Sliding is running at its full capacity.

It is likely that work will start on a new stone and iron bridge on the C. P. R. across the Columbia river at Revelstoke.

A week ago as a box car came into Kamloops from the coast, it was found to be open inside was a man who had stolen a ride from the Mission.

Mr. Saucier has just received a letter from le Bouthelier, of Montreal, who was out to British Columbia two years ago.

Mr. Allan came to Kamloops yesterday morning from Savona, bringing with him a sack of copper ore and diamonds.

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free use and benefit of the public-at-large, leaving to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways and other undertakings for the use of which the public are required to pay.

The Kootenay Valley Reclamation Co., has commenced work for the season. They will employ from 25 to 30 white men and about 40 Chinamen.

The furnishing of the Victoria hotel were sold on Monday under an execution for arrears in rent amounting to \$119.

Work has been suspended on the Lizzie C. the tunnel being in now some 300 feet. There has been about \$400 worth of work done on the property now, but...

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grounds and chose for himself. Accordingly the whole party went over, and from some forty patients one or two exceedingly weak intellect, mild as a lamb and harmless as a canary, was chosen.

LOST A FORTUNE.

\$200,000 Worth of Ambergis-A Cook's Lost Opportunity. Harry T. Read, who was reported by the Columbia to have thrown away a worthless mass of ambergis valued at \$200,000...

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MAULED BY A BEAR.

A Tennessee Hunter Gets Into Close Quarters. Johnson City, Tenn., April 20.—A mountaineer named Jere Sands had a terrible conflict with a bear in Greasy creek yesterday morning.

FOES OF GRAMA.

Surrey, Delta and Chilliwack Marching. New Westminster, April 20.—Large and enthusiastic opposition meetings were held in Surrey and Delta yesterday, at which delegates were chosen to the Delta riding convention for the selection of a candidate to run against the government...

See that horse?

He has a smooth and feels in good condition to win the "DERBY" and so would any horse if his owner used DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

It renews the system, enriches the blood and gives nature a fair chance, is also an infallible remedy for all ailments of the horse, such as colic, diarrhoea, etc.

JOHN MESTON, BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets. VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply to the principal.

PAINTS. Send for Catalogue. Libras Measure. Colors. Black, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, White, etc. Agents wanted. DOMINION PAINTS CO. 364 and 366 St. James Street, Montreal.

Dick's Condition Powders Fattens Horses and Cattle. The Nickel Plate mine has been suspended.

TO A WORKING BASIS.

The General Celebration Committee Names the Sub-Committees.

Number of Good Hard Workers Secured—Plans Prepared So Far.

From Friday's Daily. The preliminary meeting to prepare for the Queen's Birthday celebration was held last night in the city hall. There were perhaps 100 present and great interest was taken in the matter. It was decided to celebrate for three days, Mayor Teague was voted to the chair and Beaumont Boggs made secretary. There was considerable discussion as to the manner of naming the general committee, a proposition to re-name all of last year's committee being voted down. It was finally decided to name the committee then. The following were named and they were given power to add to their number:

- Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mayor and City Council, Officers of H. M. Navy, Officers of R. M. A., Lieut.-Col. Peters, A. G. and officers, C. B. G. A., Royal Dockyard officials, E. G. Prior, M. P., Thomas Earle, M. P., Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. Col. Baker, Hon. Henry Beaven, M. P., John Grant, M. P., Dr. Milne, M. P., Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M. D., E. C. Baker, managers of the Bank of Montreal, British North American and British Columbia, Dr. Powell, A. W. Woywood, A. C. Flumerfelt, T. B. Hall, R. P. Riddet, D. R. Ker, C. E. Renouf, C. T. Dupont, Dr. Davie, Dr. John Duncan, Dr. Hamilton, W. H. Ellis, W. Templeman, Captain Gaudin, Captain Cox, Captain Warren, Captain Clarke, J. H. Todd, T. S. Gore, A. H. Scalfie, J. B. Gordon, Joshua Davies, Charles Kent, W. J. Dowler, J. Holland, H. Mansell, John Irving, Dixie H. Ross, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmecken, William Deane, Thomas Shotbolt, Thomas Shaw, C. Booth, C. W. Mackinson, John Braden, W. Christie, C. Hayward, R. Broderick, G. Leiser, H. Boss, Percy B. Brown, R. Jones, H. Cuthbert, C. E. Renouf, E. E. Blackwood, H. E. Connon, G. L. Courteney, R. Erskine, Thomas Burns, J. H. McGregor, M. W. T. Drake, Lindley Crease, A. B. Erskine, C. J. Russell, W. J. Conward, E. Pitt, Chief Deasy, M. J. Conlin, F. Hinds, Fred P. Gouge, George Bishop, Robert Mitchell, A. J. Dallain, J. H. Sealey, G. V. Cuppage, W. Ridge-Wilson, Charles Braund, D. Cartmel, H. C. Macaulay, Henry Crane, W. White, George Elliott, W. K. Tulloch, T. G. Chaloner, G. A. Kirk, C. A. Godson, H. Fox, W. Wilby, W. J. McKean, Beaumont Boggs, D. Stewart, Egan, C. H. Gibbons, T. C. Storry, H. Monro, T. Jones, J. E. Watson, H. McDunnell, J. E. Wilson, Captain H. R. Foot, J. O. Scott, J. H. Gray, W. Snider, A. A. Franklin, C. Watson, W. Scott, Fred Allan, E. Mallandaine, D. McBrady, W. D. Smith, Sergeant Levin, Sergeant Major Malcahey, George Askew, J. Upchurch, A. Scroon, A. H. Burns, J. Turnbull, E. Shrapnell, the president and secretary of each of the athletic clubs, presidents and secretaries of the various societies.

It was voted to celebrate for three days, whether it will be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday or Thursday, Friday and Saturday was left over for future consideration. Charles Kent was made treasurer and Beaumont Boggs permanent secretary. The general committee was decided, should hold a meeting to-night and begin operations immediately for the celebration.

From Saturday's Daily. The celebration committee is now down to a working basis, a very efficient set of sub-committees having been appointed last night at the meeting of the general committee. Mayor Teague was absent and Gus Leiser was elected chairman. Secretary Beaven announced that \$98 of last year's money, \$200 worth of Chinese lanterns and ropes and \$1,000 donated by the city comprised the assets.

The following were added to the general committee: Noah Shakespeare, George E. Powell, C. Phillips-Wooley, E. A. Jacob, Joseph Hunter, M. P. P.; W. H. Langley, Geo. Morby, N. P. Snowden, C. B. McClung, A. A. Davidson, S. Perry Mills, F. Macrae, A. Graham, J. C. Macture, Geo. Fairbrother, George Bickford, E. J. Wall, J. B. Johns, H. N. Short, John Switzer, Otto Weller, H. A. Porter, R. Short, D. O'Sullivan, A. Askew, E. O. Finlayson, W. D. Aden, J. Fraser, E. E. Billinghurst, H. B. Haines, G. E. Jorgensen, J. Watson and George Borthwick.

Committees, with power to add to their number, were named as follows: Finance—Charles Hayward, W. H. Ellis, J. Holland, C. E. Renouf, A. C. Flumerfelt, B. Williams, D. R. Harris, J. Keith Wilson, A. H. Scalfie, D. R. Ker, John Braden, G. Leiser, Wm. Jensen, H. Berryman, J. Tulloch. Printing—Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, J. G. Elliott, Herbert Cuthbert and H. A. Mann.

Sports and Games—Officers of Her Majesty's Navy and Royal Marine Artillery, Ald. Baker, John Braden and the following club representatives: James Bays—J. Askew and A. J. Dallain. Albion Cricket club—John Eastman and C. G. Smith and P. A. E. Irving. Victoria Lacrosse club—George Morphy and W. H. Cullin. James Bay Baseball club—F. A. Jackson and W. P. Franklin. Victoria Athletic club—Baseball club—F. Allect and F. Wrightsworth. Wanderers' Bicycle club—E. W. Bradley and C. H. Gibbons. Victoria Athletic club—James Fisher and James Wilby. Union Gun club—J. C. Macture and H. A. Mann. Victoria gun club—O. Weller and H. Bickford. B. C. Rifle association—Lt.-Col. Wolfenden and Major Quinlan. Fire Department—M. J. Conlin and T. Watson.

Regatta—Officers of Her Majesty's Navy and Marine Artillery, Capt. Gaudin, Mr. Dobbin of H. M. dockyard; Captain Warren, J. H. Sealey, T. S. Gore, D. Cartmel, J. H. McGregor, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmecken, A. J. Dallain, P. G. White, E. C. Macaulay, J. H. Holmes, A. Watson.

Reception—The Mayor and Council, Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. J. H. Turner, Egan, H. B. Haines, H. D. Helmecken, Captain Warren, William Christie, J. Sealey, D. Cartmel, H. Cuthbert, J. A. Gray, G. Leiser, J. H. Elliott, Sergeant Major Malcahey, J. E. Wilson, F. Hinds, John Braden, G. A. Godson, J. C. MacJure, Chief Deasy, H. McDonald, P. J.

Hall, William Snider, C. E. Redfern, G. V. Cuppage, A. J. Dallain, E. Mallandaine, Jr., and Sergt. Levin.

Band—One representative from each of the other committees.

Illuminations—In charge of the regatta committee. Celebration to be left in the hands of the yacht club.

Mr. Sealey said that he expected a large number of yachtsmen here this year. It was decided to celebrate Thursday, Friday and Saturday and to have the regatta on May 24th at the Gorge. It was decided on the suggestion of J. G. Elliott to send pictures of the Arm during the celebration to the Graphic and the Illustrated London News.

J. B. Gordon wanted to see a big military field day, and urged that all the militia in the province and the regulars of the Royal Marine Artillery and navy be invited to participate. The matter was placed in the hands of the mayor and aldermen, Mr. Cartmel and J. B. Gordon.

"BOB" STEVENSON

Interviewed at Winnipeg While en Route to Montreal.

Robert Stevenson, the well known B. C. miner, was at Winnipeg last week and entertained a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press with a recital of the colorful days. The closing part of the interview says: "He is a thorough believer in British Columbia and told a Free Press reporter he was confident that in the past there had been \$100,000,000 worth of gold taken out of the Cariboo district instead of \$50,000,000 worth of gold by the government, and that taking British Columbia as a whole that only a small percentage of her gold has ever been removed. The veteran miner, who came east to Montreal, accompanied by William L. Hogg, inspector of one of the big Montreal loan companies, for the purpose of floating the stock of the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company, of which he is president, and Mr. Hogg secretary. The company proposes to develop the rich hydraulic claims of Granite Creek, in Similkameen division of the Yale district, about 120 miles from Vancouver. Mr. Stevenson says there is unusual activity in mining circles in his province and that everything points to the return of the old time boom in gold mining. Mr. Stevenson is now well settled in life at Chilliwack, where he has his home, an interesting family but you can see the old time flash in his eye whenever any reference is made to gold digging. Despite the hardships he has passed through in early life he is well preserved and has a remarkable memory."

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

The Assignees Decline to Accept Mr. Beaven as a Co-Trustee.

The creditors of the bank of Green, Worlock & Co. have been waiting for an answer to their demand on the assignees that Mr. Beaven should be accepted as their representative, to guard their interests in the winding up proceedings. The assignees have come to a decision, declining to accede to the request and setting forth the reasons therefor, which reasons they have placed on record in a letter to Mr. Hayward, chairman of the creditors' meeting. The following correspondence has been received for publication:

To the editor: Will you please publish for the information of the creditors the following letter, received by me this morning, from the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., and oblige, yours truly,

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Victoria, April 21, 1894.

Dear Sir,—To you, as chairman of the meeting of the creditors of Green, Worlock & Co. which was held on the 19th inst., at which the resolution was passed nominating "the Hon. Robert Beaven as a trustee to particularly look after the interests of the creditors," and authorizing us "to apply forthwith to the court for his appointment," we address the decision to which we have come regarding the said resolution.

Inasmuch as the first part of the resolution nominating Mr. Beaven calls for no steps to be taken by us we will simply pass it over, as well as the necessary (though perhaps unintentional) instruction contained in it, that we as trustees, were not looking "particularly after the interests of the creditors."

With regard to the latter part of the resolution requesting us to apply to the court for Mr. Beaven's appointment, as a co-trustee with ourselves, you will remember that the mover of the resolution said that it was not the intention of the creditors to displace any of the present assignees, nor did they intend to appoint any person to act under them, that they intended to appoint a co-assignee (or words to that effect) and for that purpose he nominated the Hon. Mr. Beaven.

Putting aside the fact that at the meeting at which the resolution was passed only 230 creditors out of a total of 730 were represented by 175 persons, we have considered the resolution and taken advice thereon, and we have been advised that as assignees we cannot make the application to court which we are requested to make, and further, that we could do so, the court itself would have no power to grant it and appoint an additional trustee.

In face of the above opinion we are forced to decide against the application of the creditors as contained in the resolution. We may add, however, as it will possibly become necessary for us in the course of our work to appoint some reliable person accustomed to accounts and who will have the confidence of the creditors, to assist us in our labors, that in such case the recommendation contained in the resolution in favor of the Hon. Mr. Beaven, will not be lost sight of. Yours truly,

H. F. HEISTERMAN, J. STUART YATES.

Assignees of Green, Worlock & Co. Another meeting of the creditors, it is believed, will be called at an early date, to consider the present position. Some of the larger creditors, when informed of the nature of the reply, said that the matter would be carried into court and that immediate steps would be taken to that end.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. Symptoms—Molture; intense itching and stinging; redness; worse in the evening; it often leads to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very painful. Our Ointment is the most effective remedy for itching, bleeding, hemorrhoids, and all the most distressing forms of the tumor. Sold by mail, for 50 Cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

THE NAKUSP "GIVE AWAY."

Chief Justice Begbie and Exchequer Court Burbridge Commissioners.

An extra of the British Columbia Gazette, issued yesterday, contains a proclamation appointing Chief Justice Begbie and Hon. Geo. W. Burbridge, of Ottawa, commissioners to investigate the charge (as formulated by Premier Davie) against the government in connection with the Nakusp-Slocan "give away." The proclamation first recites the resolution moved by Mr. Davie in the House, (which constitutes the charge and which has been published several times in these columns) and then proceeds:

Now know ye that, in pursuance of the said resolution and order-in-council, and reposing especial trust in your loyalty, integrity, and ability, we do hereby, in pursuance of the powers contained in the "Public Inquiries Act," and of all powers and authorities us in that behalf enabling, constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie and George Wheelock Burbridge, jointly, and each of you separately, to be commissioners with the power of making inquiry into all and every of the matters aforesaid so far as the same refer to the good government of the province, or reflect upon the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, together with the power of summoning before you, or either of you, any party or witnesses, and of requiring of them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn attestation, and to produce such documents and things as you, or either of you, may deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters aforesaid; and we empower and direct you, the said commissioners, or either of you, to report the facts found by you, in writing, to our lieutenant-governor of our said province of British Columbia immediately, or as soon as conveniently may be, after you shall have concluded such inquiry, together with the views which you, or either of you, may have formed in relation to the matters aforesaid as a result of the said inquiry, and that you do and perform all those matters and things in and about the taking of the said inquiry by law in that behalf you are authorized to do.

CHINESE APPLICANTS.

Many Celestials Want to Enter the United States.

Washington, April 19.—This telegram was received at the treasury department late this afternoon:

"Port Townsend, Washington, April 19.—One hundred and nineteen Chinamen apply for admission. Some are bona-fide merchants, but if the attorney-general's recent ruling is strictly enforced they cannot be admitted, because their names, as in the case of most Chinese firms, do not appear in the firm name. Please instruct me as early as possible." (Signed) J. C. Saunders, collector.

The telegraphic instructions sent from the treasury department this morning, which evidently had not reached Collector Saunders at the time he forwarded the present telegram, are considered by the treasury officials as a sufficient answer to his request for instructions. A former collector of the port, Mr. Shaw, the telegram of Collector Saunders, said his opinion simply set forth the law passed last November. It was the evident intention of the lawmakers not to permit the Chinese immigrants to conceal their firms by the use of the word "company" or "firm." The law was plain. It might work hardship in some cases. It is understood that the Chinese minister has received during the day several telegrams from detained merchants at Port Townsend asking for intervention. Several of the detained merchants, it is said, left the United States for China before the law of November last was passed, and their detainer now, under the new law, may lead to further complications. The Chinese minister at Seattle, April 19.—The Chinamen who knock for admission into this port have, so far as can be learned, resided here, and the only question about their right to entrance is whether or not they were in the United States prior to the date of the United States law which went into effect in October, 1892, armed with merchants' certificates which were signed by reputable citizens of this city. In their absence, however, the new McCreary law went into effect and that requires that the United States law be applied to the country and then returns, he shall have two reputable white witnesses, satisfactory to the collector, come forward and make affidavit that they personally know the applicant for one year prior to leaving the United States, and that they were manual labor except that which was necessary in the conduct of his mercantile business. This makes it a little hard for some of the applicants who have very few white acquaintances. Yesterday there were twenty applications for admission into this city to secure up white witnesses whom Inspector Schuyler would accept. Last night the custom house was crowded with prominent people of the city.

CHRIST OR KRISHNA.

The Midwinter Religious Congress Debates the Hindu and Other Faiths.

San Francisco, April 19.—The sensation of to-day's session of the Congress of Religion was caused by Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, the distinguished Orientalist and author of the authoritative work on Persian literature, etc., once a companion of Mrs. Annie Besant. Mrs. Reid's theme was "Christ not Krishna." In Madame Blavatsky's books, she said, and by other initials, also, it had been asserted without knowledge that Christ was simply an imitation of the Hindu god Krishna. This idea was without reason, she said, as the Hindu manuscripts were none of them dated before the Christian era and the Buddhist religion itself was confessedly improved by methods introduced into it by the three Brahmins, who had visited a Christian community in the third century after our Lord. Krishna had hitherto been anything but a god, and there were many Krishnas; but these Brahmins hearing of Christ and His work incorporated Christ into their faith, using the familiar "Krishna" as His name, owing to its general use, and the Krishna legend grew and was not changed until it reached the present form in the 12th century.

Prof. B. E. Griggs of Stanford University followed Mrs. Reid with a paper on "Christian Ethics," in which he maintained that the doctrine of non-resistance obtains to-day just as much as it would in a perfect state of society. Prof. Philip Graff (Lutheran) read a paper denouncing Schopenhauer and other philosophers of the Pessimist school.

Brazil's Rebellion Ended. Washington, April 19.—Brazilian Minister Mendonca this afternoon received a cablegram officially announcing that the rebellion was ended. The dispatch was dated to-day, and signed by the minister of foreign affairs. It reads: "The Aquidaban was sunk in the port of Santa Catharina, by a torpedo boat of the fleet of the Brazilian government. Admiral Mello went to Buenos Ayres with the cruiser Republic and four other vessels, and asked and obtained asylum declaring that he had abandoned the contention for lack of resources. He delivered his vessel to the Argentine government. The rebellion is ended."

Col. Breckinridge's Order. Col. Breckinridge has a family of grown-up children, three girls and two boys, one a lawyer, aiding in the defense of his father. The other, named for his grandfather, Robert J. Breckinridge, is of a wild disposition. Just before the breaking out of the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal, Bob got on a spree and had several fights. Col. Breckinridge telegraphed Ottawa to put him in jail and keep him there until he returned, which instructions were followed. It was decided to send Bob on a sea voyage, and just as he was boarding a vessel bound for Washington, his wife and mistress, as a matricide he was led to the gallows barefooted, wearing only a white shirt and trousers. Before he was taken from his cell, a black veil was thrown over his head, as a further distinguishing mark of a matricide.

The New York Examiner. Says: "Every mother and housekeeper often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Dr. PAIN KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoea it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable. 25c. for the New Big Bottle."

HONOR TO DARTMOUTH. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L.L.D., Whose Giant Intellect Discovered Paine's Celery Compound.



Two giants among men—the greatest statesman and the greatest physician that America has produced—Daniel Webster and Edward E. Phelps—have both done honor to Dartmouth college, one as a student, the other as instructor. To Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L.L.D., the world owes to-day longer life and more freedom from sickness than any other physician. Every Dartmouth alumnus of more than a dozen years' standing remembers the awe in which he held the keen observer whose name appeared in the college catalogue next to that of the president as professor of materia medica; and every younger graduate has admired the complete museum of medical botany which Dr. Phelps gave to the college. But it was the world-famed discovery of Professor Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world and made his life an era in the practice of medicine. Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated from the military school at Norwich, Vt. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith, of New Haven, Conn., and graduated in medicine at Yale.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. In 1835 he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont university. In 1841 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth college. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, until a few years before his death in 1880. He had for years foreseen the dangers of the American way of living. He went about to find a scientific, common-sense remedy to cure the common evils that, under one name and another, result from unhealthfulness of the nervous system, and within a score of years have seemed to be sweeping over the country like an epidemic. He succeeded. He gave to the medical profession a celebrated remedy, which has since come to be known the world over as Paine's Celery Compound.

It was Dr. Phelps' prescription which ever since has been freely used and prescribed by the most eminent of the profession. The formula was furnished to all reputable physicians. They found

the wonderful remedy to be exactly what was claimed for it, a great nerve and brain strengthener and restorer. It was demonstrated beyond doubt that Paine's Celery Compound would cure nervous debility and exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and all blood diseases. It was as harmless as it was good, and it was the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and thousands of people have every year proven the wisdom of this good advice.

Paine's Celery Compound has given the people of Canada the best and strongest testimonials ever published. No other medicine before the public has ever been favored with such a mass of home evidence as this. Men and women of national reputation have declared that Paine's Celery Compound is worthy of all that has been said in its favor. As a well known physician in this city says: "Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an oddball as the diamond is superior to cheap garnets. It is as far beyond them as glass."

Whether the amendment to the tariff, whether the committee are to meet the expectations, question which is at issue and the country measure of relief offer itself now if any may call it a measure of measure of relief offer itself which may be asked. It is necessary for any tariff must be found upon the stamped with the star and inefficiency. It is within the recollection that the whole of the minister of finance, who plea in favor of the pro-tection, as this is all. It was affirmed perfect in itself, that enjoying an unbounded perity and that this principle underlying the people of protection. At least the minister pleads with the view of country is prosperous, he wrestled desperately logic which as this he heard him even come as an evidence of pro-tection have been years of the fifteen years that been under protection country have been years of plus year after year of aggregates \$200,000,000 which I do not hesi- tate to say is not grace and a shame to be in England, it would disagree for any gov- ernment and expendi- tures as this is all. If year after year he found to be wrong; it just the revenue that discrepancy there he lost unless he was the discrepancy arose turbulence in business. What is the surplus? The minister says the surplus is unjust taxation which the government upon the country—\$20,000,000 have been left in the work at the same time as the Chinese, and they cannot hope to make much over \$100 for the season's work. No other medicine has secured Hood's Sarsaparilla in the relief it gives in several cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc.

For Hon. Wilfred N. THE PRICE OF NA To the Lowest Po Considerably Levied Than is

In the tariff debate at Wilfrid Laurier spoke at Mr. Speaker, I do not re- sion with the hope, nor to afford anything of fusion which has been simply to restore the as have been offered from house against the policy ment, and in that resp- may remark that the me- member of the House w- long to the opposition, t- for North Simcoe (Mr. what I consider the m- speech ever delivered in I have been here, has in perhaps the fullest, the n- comprehensive arraigm- which has been purued ment for the last 15 year the debates which so place up to the present t- I may be allowed to re- far as it has been partic- bers and supporters of- it has been characteri- all have expressed the- satisfaction with the am- of the tariff, and perh- be uncharitable to sup- that if there had been whatever their satisfac- been just the same, b- arguments you have b- port of the tariff just a- as if it had not been a- all events there is this- members of Her majes- after many assaults on- government have been- land and to come down- of hidebound protection- both determined as the- strances of a long



Whether the amendment to the tariff, whether the committee are to meet the expectations, question which is at issue and the country measure of relief offer itself now if any may call it a measure of measure of relief offer itself which may be asked. It is necessary for any tariff must be found upon the stamped with the star and inefficiency. It is within the recollection that the whole of the minister of finance, who plea in favor of the pro-tection, as this is all. It was affirmed perfect in itself, that enjoying an unbounded perity and that this principle underlying the people of protection. At least the minister pleads with the view of country is prosperous, he wrestled desperately logic which as this he heard him even come as an evidence of pro-tection have been years of the fifteen years that been under protection country have been years of plus year after year of aggregates \$200,000,000 which I do not hesi- tate to say is not grace and a shame to be in England, it would disagree for any gov- ernment and expendi- tures as this is all. If year after year he found to be wrong; it just the revenue that discrepancy there he lost unless he was the discrepancy arose turbulence in business. What is the surplus? The minister says the surplus is unjust taxation which the government upon the country—\$20,000,000 have been left in the work at the same time as the Chinese, and they cannot hope to make much over \$100 for the season's work. No other medicine has secured Hood's Sarsaparilla in the relief it gives in several cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc.

OUTH. D., Whose Giant Compound.

For Free Trade

Hon. Wilfred Laurier Clearly Shows That the N. P. Fails to Protect.

THE PRICE OF NATURAL PRODUCTS HAS BEEN DECREASED

To the Lowest Point, While the Price of Manufactures is Considerably Increased--No More Taxation Should Be Levied Than is Required for Revenue

In the tariff debate at Ottawa Hon. Wilfred Laurier spoke as follows: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise on this occasion with the hope, nor is it my intention, to afford anything new in the discussion which has been taking place for two weeks in this house. My object is simply to restate the arguments which have been offered from this side of the house against the policy of the government, and in that respect, perhaps, I may remark that the effort of an hour may be allowed to remark that in so far as it has been participated in by members and supporters of the government, it has been characterized by an unbounded ardor for the amendments proposed to the tariff, and perhaps it would not be uncharitable to suppose and to say that if there had been no amendments whatever of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, it is a satisfaction that at last after many assaults on the citadel, the government have been forced to capitulate and to come down from the position of high ground with such a mass of home-made ammunition as has been determined by the result of a long suffering people.



HON. WILFRED LAURIER.

Whether the amendments proposed to the tariff which the concession of the government are sufficient or not to meet the expectations of the people is a question which is at present before this house and the country. Whether the measure of relief offered by the government is now I may use such an expression, such a dignified expression, as to call it a measure of relief--whether the measure of relief offered by the government is adequate or not is a question which is at present before this house and the country. Whether the measure of relief offered by the government is now I may use such an expression, such a dignified expression, as to call it a measure of relief--whether the measure of relief offered by the government is adequate or not is a question which is at present before this house and the country.

the interests of that party on the hustings and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) He was then a candidate for parliament, and it is possible that he is to-day refuting the arguments that he advanced then when he was a candidate for parliament. He produced tall chimneys all over the Dominion--(cheers)--that it would produce labor for the sons and daughters of Canada, that it would bring a large immigration from abroad, and that the price of wheat would not increase materially. (Cheers.) If my hon. friend forgets all that, I must conclude that it is only natural for me to remember that of which he is desirous of remembering and to forget that which it is unpleasant for me to remember. (Laughter.) I had the curiosity some days ago to look over the debates that took place at that time. I find a speech by one of the hon. gentlemen who represented the Conservatives (Mr. Farrow), who told the story year after year that the price of wheat would be increased by protection and diminished by free trade. Early after the adoption of the National Policy, there was an increase in the price of wheat; wheat jumped from \$1.20 to \$1.40 a bushel, and at that time an hon. member of this house who is no more with us, Mr. Richard Cartwright, a member of the Liberal party, and who has been taken since his reward--when I say that he has been taken to his reward I don't imply that he has been taken to another world--he received a good salary as a member of the public service--Mr. Stephenson at that time finding that the price of wheat had jumped to \$1.40 a bushel, gave it an opinion upon the National Policy, a singular thought must have struck him--that was that a million Canadians had left this land of plenty. The explanation that he gave me here before me, and since, is that if one million Canadians had deserted this land of plenty, it was not because their native land, which God had made fertile, had been barren by their vicious policy. It was simply because the Brits were decrying the country. But I submit to you that if the Brits were decrying the country the Tories were not mute. The Tories were sounding the alarm of the great peril of the National Policy to the skies. In spite of the assertions of the Tories that the country is prosperous, the people believe the Brits who are decrying the country. It is not surprising that it is simply to show the great compliment which was paid by Mr. Foster to the policy of the Liberal party. If Mr. Foster and his friends beside him are sincere, if they believe that the country is prosperous, as they say, they should have the Brits who say that it is not prosperous, it is a tribute to the hold the Liberal party have on the people of the country. (Applause.) I do not wonder that the hon. gentleman who is extolling the National Policy at the polls, the Liberals at the polls. If only we can meet them at the polls on fair terms, if we can only meet them free from a gerrymander act and free from a franchise act. But after this digression let me return to the first of his speech showed a determination to stand by the National Policy in its entirety, as it was said to have done so much for the country. Strange to say, after dealing for three hours with the National Policy and the benefits it conferred, the finance minister should have determined to have laid a sacrilegious hand upon it. (Hear, hear.) It is, however, true that he at once proceeded to give an excuse for such sacrilegious work, and it was that since 1878 the traditions of trade had varied and a new condition of things had arisen in the world, and that every one in this house will hear me out when I say that he did not give one single instance to show that the changes were proposed because of some new condition which had arisen in the world of trade. (Hear, hear.) No, sir, it was not actuated by a spirit of that kind. It was not because the condition of trade had changed, but because it is said that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the fear of the people was the commencement of wisdom with the finance minister. (Cheers.) He had the fear of the people on the one side and the fear of the monopolists on the other side. He was drawn on the one side by the people to raise the tariff and on the other side by the monopolists to maintain it or to increase it. (Hear, hear.) Drawn by these two opposing forces he proposed a measure in the right direction, but not enough of that character which the people had a right to expect from him. The people are not satisfied with what he has proposed. (Hear, hear.) I may be permitted to say that the finance minister should not be speaking as a member of the opposition, but merely placing myself in the same position as the Conservatives did in 1878, when their contention was that a change was necessary, and that therefore protection ought to be given a trial. Placing myself in that position, I say that from their own standpoint when they declared that a change was necessary, the reasons now are overwhelming that the policy which was then put on trial, and which has proved an utter failure, should be removed. (Cheers.) The principle therefore should not be repeated in the tariff, but should be removed. The finance minister stated in the course of his speech that changes had taken place in trade since 1878, but he referred to no such changes or alterations. Alas, my judgment, almost a revolution, in the commerce of the country, in the enormous decline in the price of wheat and of the cereals and agricultural products of the country. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the price of wheat was \$1.20 a bushel. Of course there were fluctuations, it was sometimes more and sometimes less, but that was the ruling price, and, at any rate, it was never far from that. Now it is down to 55 cents per bushel. (Hear, hear.) From \$1.20 in 1878 it has declined to 55 cents per bushel to-day. There may be a good reason for this, but before proceeding further on that point let me mention the fact that gentlemen on the other side of the house advocated the adoption of the National Policy on the ground that it would increase the price of wheat and raise the price of cereals. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it was the basis of gentlemen on the other side that protection would increase the price. My friend, Mr. Davin, even advocated that the price of wheat would be raised by the National Policy. He looks at me just now, and while he does so let me read him an interview with him which was published in the Montreal Star a few weeks ago. Mr. Laurier here read the interview, in which the Brits were told that any changes in the tariff would not raise the price of wheat. Proceeding, Mr. Laurier said: In 1878 the member for Assiniboia was not a member of this house, but was a member of the Conservative party, and sometimes 100 per cent, with the object

of developing in this country the manufacture of pig and bar iron? No one has forgotten the great flourish of trumpets with which these duties were heralded to the world. No one has forgotten the language of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper on that occasion. Sir Charles could roll figures, as you know, but he never rolled them as on that occasion. We almost heard the roar of the furnaces and smelled the smoke that was to issue from them. There were to be 200,000 men who would receive employment out of these duties, but after seven years they are only asking for more. They may increase the tariff again, but they will have more capital invested in this industry and you will not be able to remove that protection because they will say, "Do not touch us, if you touch us you will wipe away all the capital invested in this industry. I want to prevent this consequence. The system is false which will produce such a result as this." (Hear, hear.) That is not all. There is something more perhaps than all that in the protective tariff. The charge against the protective tariff, no one knows it better than the minister of finance, is that it is debasing and degrading. Under such a system the government are placed in the hands of their masters who are stronger than they are. And whenever the government of the country attempt to rebel their masters clutch them by the throat and throw them back into bondage. Whenever they have, to their shame, submitted to the dictation of their masters they would have the people believe that they had merely made a clerical error. The country sees through them and understands the meaning of their clerical errors. There was a clerical error which induced them to reduce the duty on cement wagons from 35 to 20 per cent, and it was not in a moment of weakness that the minister of finance reduced the duty, but the firmness, but when he heard the crack of the ministerial whip over his shoulders that he was forced into the humiliating position of going back and re-imposing duty upon the farmers. Is it a clerical error about tea, I want to know, or is it no error at all? The hon. gentleman the other day issued his tariff changes, but no one noticed that there had been a change in the tariff on tea. For the last twenty years tea and coffee have been free except when imported from the United States, and then they were subject to a tax of ten per cent. The fact is that under the tariff as constituted it is intended to levy a tax of ten per cent. upon the duties which come from England. According to the figures of last year this would give in duty about \$140,000 per year. We are told that the object is not to place a duty on tea, but simply to build up a trade with the East so that we may be compelled to export our tea from China and Japan. Why make a man take his tea from the west if he wants to take it from the east? (Hear, hear.) There is a nigger on the fence which we have not yet discovered. (Cheers.) The minister of finance wants to be complimented because he has removed most of the specific duties. I confess that he has removed most of the specific duties in cotton and woolens. But in specific duties still remain. Last year there was a duty on syrup of about 15 per cent. The duty is now changed from the gallon to 1-2 cent per pound. I want to know whether this change from the gallon to the pound? Sir Richard Cartwright--Ask Mr. Drummond. Mr. Laurier--The change makes a duty of 7 cents per gallon, and at ten pounds per gallon gives a duty of 70 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Until we have recovered this anomaly there is a great deal to be removed. I may be asked, "What is your policy upon this point?" What is the policy of the Liberal party? It is free trade, as in England, that is the ideal, that is the goal. (Cheers.) It will take some time, perhaps a long time, but that is the goal. We will, however, have for a great many years to do on still collecting our revenue by customs duties, but at this moment believe in the principle of free trade. That is to say, that duties should be levied, not for the purpose of promoting special interests, but for the general good of the country. (Hear, hear.) Take agricultural implements; the minister of finance is approached and he is told by some parties that they want to establish a special industry. They promise to employ so many hands. The industry is specially protected and thereby put into jeopardy. When we have a tariff for revenue only there will be safety, but it does not exist at the present time nor is it in the policy of the gentleman opposite. Now, sir, I must come to my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) who said that once upon a time I was a protectionist. Now let me say to my friend that I am surprised to see him in the position that he is. It is only a few weeks ago since he advocated free trade reform--(hear, hear)--scientific protection was what he wanted. He wants protection now, but there is no science about it. (Hear, hear.) He shows that a man may be great in a certain case, but he fails to come to the scratch. (Hear, hear.) There was Peter the Hermit, who arrayed the west of Europe against the east, but he lost his land and sent after him, brought his army and his sword, but he would not desert them again. (Applause.) So that, like Peter the Hermit, the member for Assiniboia has been brought and made aware that he will not desert them again. (Hear, hear.) So far as I am personally concerned, as to being a protectionist, I have to offer neither a denial, a confirmation nor a justification. If it is a crime to have changed the views formed in youth to those of reflection, more deliberate and matured, I am afraid I am guilty of many crimes of that kind. Apart from political economy, there are many views I do not hold now which I held 20 years ago. If I had my career to run over again, there are many things which I would avoid. If he has been more fortunate than me I do not envy him at all. (Cheers.) Moreover, sir, if I wanted to justify myself, there are the most illustrious names in the world that would come to my lips in connection with this question. I stand upon the ground of principle and of the condition of the country. What is wanted to-day in Canada? Population and nothing else. What we want is population, and, sir, when I consider that once I was a protectionist in my young days, I also remember that during the decade from 1871 to 1880 the population of Canada was 18 per cent, while from 1881 to 1891, under protection, the increase in population fell from 18 to 9 per cent. Mr. Davin--The hon. gentleman has not met my charge. Mr. Laurier--Now, Mr. Speaker, the

hon. gentleman stated that I acknowledged in 1872, when a Liberal-- Dr. Davin--The hon. gentleman professes to state the charge I made against him. He has not, if he will permit me to say so. Quite unintentionally, I have no doubt, he has not stated my charge. It is not that in the course of twenty years he should have changed his mind, but that a few years after proclaiming himself a protectionist he went into Mr. Mackenzie's government and was as silent as that dead man. Dr. Landarkin--It would be a blessed thing if you would get into something and keep as silent as that desk. (Great laughter.) Mr. Laurier--Well, sir, I am sorry to say that there is not anything more to the charge as amended than as it was preferred before. Mr. Davin stated that in 1872 the Liberals of Lower Canada while they were assembled in Montreal laid down a platform and adopted as a basis of their platform the policy of protection. I deny the charge absolutely. I am sure he has not gone into the records and that he must have got it from the pickings of newspapers in Lower Canada. He never found it among the real facts. On the contrary, the Liberals of the district of Quebec have always been in favor of free trade, and as far back as 1847 the Liberal Association issued a manifesto, of which the third article was this: "Free trade with all the world, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence." (Applause.) Now this manifesto was issued by the Liberals of Quebec who were of the school of Mr. Lafontaine. I am free to admit that in the district of Montreal the ideas of Mr. Papineau prevailed and there was a marked tendency in favor of protection. And in so far as I am concerned, I am free to admit that I have been brought up in the school of Mr. Papineau, but time and again, for twenty years at least, I have declared in Lower Canada that I was a disciple of Mr. Lafontaine. Why should I not state the whole truth as to this? Mr. Davin accuses me of having changed my views upon protection. He said a few days ago that I wrote protection articles in the newspaper, Le Devoir. I never wrote a word about protection in this Le Devoir, but I made a speech once, I remember, in 1871, in the legislature of Quebec. That was the only speech which I ever made on that question in which I brought up the views held by Mr. Papineau which I had derived from him, and I am surprised, I must say, that the Liberal gentleman who supports the government should reproach me for not holding the views I held then. It is a well known fact in Lower Canada, and to those who know anything of the history of Canada, that Mr. Papineau, prior to the rebellion of 1837, laid down as his doctrine that we should buy nothing from England. And when I spoke in the legislature of Quebec, amidst a youth and victory, I stated at that time that there was as much reason to adhere to the policy of Mr. Papineau as in the year 1837? But Mr. Speaker, what did I find? When I went to the facts I found that Mr. Papineau had not introduced that doctrine for any reason of political economy, but simply for political reasons, to fight the British government and to force them to give the liberties for which we were striving. Shall I read the resolution moved at the famous meeting held on the 7th of May, 1837, a resolution which was not moved by a Frenchman, but by an Englishman, Dr. Wilfred Nelson? It was as follows: "That the measure of Lord John Russell which takes away from the assembly all control over the revenue, is a flagrant violation to all the rights granted to Lower Canada by the capitulation and the treaty. That the government which can adopt such violent measures and thus destroy rights by force and violence is a contemptible government, unworthy of respect and even of allegiance. That the people of Lower Canada will refrain as much as possible from the consumption of imported articles, and will make use of products manufactured in the country, so as to deprive the government of the revenue, which it is its hope to gain by collecting the duties imposed on foreign goods." Now, sir, that was a political object, as I have said, and not an object of political economy, and now that we have obtained all the liberties which we were striving for then, I leave it to gentlemen on the other side of the house to pursue the policy which to-day they are pursuing with a vengeance. Hitherto their policy has not been to buy anything from England, and their defense has been that they applied this policy only to such goods as we produce in this country in order to force their production here. Now, they have gone a step further, and have placed a tax upon tea imports from England. Speaking here in the maturity of my years, and in the maturity of my convictions, formed, as I hope, by deep reflection, and after serious thought, and knowing that I am voicing not only my own opinions, but the sentiments of the whole of the Liberal party of this country, I say that, whatever may be our future relations with England, whether they remain as they are to-day, whether they become closer, or whether they become looser, it shall be my duty, and my purpose to cultivate, maintain and promote the most friendly sentiments and the most ample business relations with that great nation, notwithstanding what has been said by the other side to the contrary, notwithstanding the sneers of hon. gentlemen opposite, is to-day the greatest and foremost commercial power that the world has ever seen. (Great cheering.)

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 27, 1894.

THE PLAN OF A COWARD.

While not venturing on a straight denial, the Davie organ undertakes to sneer mildly at the statement which appeared in the Times yesterday. "There is good reason to suspect that the order which caused Mr. Brown's retirement was called forth by the instigation of the Davie government and its friends, who thus paid a compliment to the member for New Westminster." For reasons of its own the Colonist suppressed the concluding phrase of the sentence—"though in doing so they were actuated by most unworthy motives." That is merely by the way, however; the point of importance is that the sentence quoted by the Colonist from the Times is strictly correct. The reasons for suspecting that wires were pulled from Victoria to insure Mr. Brown's retirement are so very strong that they warrant quite positive convictions on the subject. Those who participate in the past session will probably remember that on one occasion Premier Davie threatened an effort to have pressure brought to bear on Mr. Brown from Ottawa, and no doubt he has been as good as his word. If any person feels mystified as to the process adopted, he has only to remember that certain gentlemen who are known to have some influence at the Dominion capital have profited considerably from the policy pursued by the local government and its subservient majority in the house and that the removal of Mr. Brown from the government's path is quite in the line of a "quid pro quo." Cople Mr. Davie's threat with the fact that these gentlemen may well feel themselves under debt to his government, and all mystery is removed. We need hardly refer to the meanness and cowardice of this scheme for the removal of an opponent too strong to be fought openly. Nobody expects fear, and manly conduct from the premier, whose nature has so often shown delight in the use of small practices and in the ways of the trickster. In this case he has also shown an unusual amount of stupidity, for the province at large will hardly fail to express its disgust at the adoption of such cowardly tactics.

THE WHITWASHING POWER.

"The investigation cannot be one-sided unless the commissioners are one-sided, and that every one knows they are not." This rather eccentric declaration, it need hardly be said, comes from the Colonist, and is supposed to be an answer to the objections raised to the government's course in regard to the Nakkap Inquiry. The organ would have talked more to the point if had undertaken to show why the government did not ask the house to vote a sum to meet the expenses of the commission. The vesting dollar should be able to perceive that an inquiry cannot be carried on without some expense, and that the government's failure to provide for this is most conclusive evidence that it regarded the commission as a hollow mockery. As to the whitewashing process, it needs no unusual intelligence to see that the brush will be in the hands of the government, not the commission. The commissioners will have to depend on what evidence is brought before them, and since the premier has taken care to keep that matter within his own control he has before-hand a fairly good idea of all that will be brought forth. Surely neither the premier nor the organ is stupid enough to expect the members of the opposition to dip into their own pockets in order to carry on an investigation for which the government has set limits to suit itself. They know well that the restrictions imposed by the government-resolution absolutely preclude inquiry into the whole of this Nakkap railway affair, and that the members of the opposition would be foolish to spend their own money in helping to carry out so very transparent a fraud on the public. Mr. Davie and the Colonist appear to think they have a lot of children to deal with in the opposition and the general public, but they will assuredly find out their mistake. The government game is too easily seen through to have any success.

COMMITTEES AND OATHS.

There was some animated discussion in the house of commons last week on the question of giving the public accounts committee power to examine witnesses on oath. Opposition members contended that there should be a continuance of the practice of 1891 and 1892, when all witnesses examined in reference to the famous scandals were sworn. To this the government would not consent, declaring that it would be sufficient to administer the oath in individual cases when special reasons were advanced. In the course of the debate this piece of very strong testimony in favor of the opposition's contention was given by Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island:

In this committee (public accounts) he had asked a public officer a question which had been answered by a flat denial, and he had been laughed at for putting the question. At the next session the witness being under oath was asked by Mr. Lister the same question and the witness then confessed the truth. Being asked to explain his former answer, he replied that when asked by Mr. Davies he was not under oath. Pointing out the absurdity of trying to investigate the public accounts when officials might give any answer they pleased, he appealed to the house to follow the example of England and the larger provinces of Canada. No one, however high in position, objected to giving their evidence under oath. It is rather strange that the govern-

ment should have offered any objection to the proposal of the opposition, and it seems all the stranger in the light of their own contention that leave could always be obtained to administer the oath when any special reason was offered for doing so. They in fact proposed to substitute a roundabout and time-wasting process for the simple and direct one which the opposition desired to adopt. Mr. Weldon of Albert advanced a peculiar argument in behalf of the government. He said: "The reason why they agreed to the resolution in 1891 and 1892 was because they were in a state of panic. He referred to the excited state of the country over the scandals that the public accounts committee were bringing to light." Of course the government and its supporters voted down the proposal of the opposition, and the inevitable conclusion is that they did so for the purpose of preventing the free ventilation of scandals. Probably through fear that this impression would do them some injury, Sir John Thompson has now offered to introduce a bill dealing with the matter. Our Ottawa dispatches show that there was another fight over the question to-day in the public accounts committee.

SEALING MATTERS.

It is evident that no man-of-war is to be sent north to convey a warning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1. There are only a few days left of this month, a period quite inadequate for the warning to be given, so the sealers found in the prohibited waters after Monday next will run a very grave chance of seizure. True, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is reported as being "hopeful that no seizures will be made of the regulations until after due notice has been given to the vessels," but Sir Charles is noted as a very unreliable authority on sealing matters. It is only a few days since he asserted that the largest sealing fleet known on the British coast had gone to sea this season, the statement being apparently intended to show that the business had not been in any way injured by the Paris award. As a matter of fact the fleet is not as large as last year's, having been slightly reduced by seizures and other mishaps. But a more important fact is that the majority of the vessels have gone to waters not affected by the Paris award, and it will only be when those waters are likewise closed to the sealers—which may be expected in the near future—that the full force of the award will be felt. The statement made by the minister of marine was in fact one of those ridiculous "breaks" to which that froward young gentleman is prone. An even greater absurdity he perpetrated the other day when he gravely stated that any American sealing schooner seized by a British patrol vessel would be dealt with under the British and not the American statute. If that statement were correct the role would be apt to work both ways and therefore Canadian sealers seized by American cruisers would come under the American statute. But there is no cause to entertain any fear of that disconcerting eventuality, since the award of the arbitrators most explicitly declares that the sealers of each nationality shall be under the jurisdiction of their own country's courts. Sir Hibbert would do well to keep his mouth shut on sealing matters until his knowledge is somewhat improved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Referring to our comments on Colonel Prior's speech the Colonist says: "We venture to say that there has not been anything said in parliament, or published in the newspapers of the Dominion, on the subject that resembles most remotely either in tone or spirit the article in Saturday evening's Times. The writer of that article proceeded on the assumption that because Colonel Prior declared that he was an out and out protectionist, he placed himself outside the pale of rational and courteous discussion, and that he was justified in assuming a tone of insolent superiority and of violating every rule of fair and reasonable criticism." We have to thank our amiable neighbor most warmly for these words of praise. Of course they were not meant as a compliment, but they convey a very marked one nevertheless. Our neighbor has a way of howling when one of its sore spots are reached that is quite delightful, and we are always inclined to feel when it honors our efforts with one of its peculiar snarls. It may be thought that Colonel Prior will not look with equal complaisance on the damaging work of his well-meaning but rather dense-witted defender.

SAMOAN OPPORTUNITY.

A Tempting Offer to Pass Under New Zealand's Wing. London, April 23.—Mr. Wesley Brook Percival, New Zealand's agent general in London, has been notified officially by his government's willingness to undertake the solution of the Samoan problem. He received to-day a cablegram from Wellington stating that, with a view to ending the complications in Samoa, New Zealand would volunteer to annex the islands, which would then be placed under British protection. Berlin, April 23.—The Hanoverian Courier says: "We are confident that Germany will promptly reject New Zealand's offer to annex Samoa, and will protect most energetically German interests in the island." The German ambassador in London, April 24.—Sir George Hudson Powell inquired in the imperial house of commons if it was proposed that New Zealand should administer the government of Samoa, and whether the United States and Germany had been consulted in the matter; if so, would the government make a statement as to the attitude assumed by Germany and America? Sir Edward Grey, under foreign secretary, said that a telegram to the effect that New Zealand proposed to administer the affairs of Samoa had just been received at the colonial office; but it has not yet been communicated to the foreign office. The proposal, as described in a telegram, had been communicated with the terms of the Berlin act.

Saint in the Street.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25.—Mary Gilman, a pretty clerk employed by the Pilgrimage Galvanic Co. was instantly killed this morning on her way to work. The man who committed the murder was arrested and identified by letters found in his pockets as a Roman Catholic priest named Father Dominick O'Grady. Insane jealousy caused the tragedy. At the police station O'Grady made an attempt to commit suicide by taking poison, but the prompt use of a stomach pump saved him. In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy. In the spring of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expel all impurities from the blood.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Hon. Peter Mitchell is fast recovering his usual strength, and expects to be out soon. At Walker's distillery on Saturday \$30,000 worth of whisky was lost through an open tap. Sir Oliver Mowat has promised a Huntsville delegation that \$1,500 will be put in the estimates for the relief of the five sufferers. C. B. Smith and Ald. Hancock, both Conservatives, have been chosen as P. A. candidates in Hamilton for the Ontario legislature. New St. James' church in Morrisburg was recently consecrated by the Archbishop of Ontario, assisted by some 20 clergymen from different parts of the diocese. One of the largest real estate deals that has taken place in London for some time is the purchase by George Oliver, of Vancouver, B. C., of the Western university grounds, St. James' street, for \$17,000. The third in three years, was made the other morning to burn Buckley's roller rink in Niagara Falls, a large frame structure occupied by M. H. Buckley & Co. as furniture warehouse. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. During a performance in the French opera house in Montreal Maud Glenville, the leading lady, left the stage after a fall, and fell from the balcony, on account of some criticism he had made upon her. The affair caused a great sensation. In the Ontario legislature Mr. Connes introduced a bill to give separate school boards the same ballot privileges as public school boards. Hon. Mr. Fraser spoke strongly on the bill, but was compelled to postpone his remarks owing to the late hour.

The seven-year-old son of John Baker of Woodstock is dead with glanders, a horse belonging to the boy's father was affected with the disease and sneezed in the face of the child. Several other members of the Baker family are ill with the same frightful disease. Reeve Ripley of Thorold was struck by lightning. He was standing in front of his residence when a bolt came that laid him unconscious on the sidewalk. He died about fifteen minutes afterwards. He was a prominent merchant and a member of the town council for many years. A piece of copper and gold one has been made in the township of Poley, a short distance east of the town of Parry Sound. No developments of any extent have yet been made, but indications are that the find will prove most valuable. Some of the members of the Baker family are being apparently present in considerable quantities. James Gilman, of North Dorchester, has been nominated by the Conservatives for the Ontario election for the coming Ontario election. Mr. Tooley, the sitting member, declined the nomination. "Uncle Richard" Tooley has represented East Middlesex in the Ontario legislature for 20 years.

The Montreal board of trade is much disappointed at the appointment of Vanasse as shipping master for the port of Montreal. They say Vanasse cannot speak much English, which is a serious defect in the 48-hour week at the Salford Iron Works of Messrs. Mather & Platt (Limited). The firm employs about 1,200 men, who are engaged in a variety of different trades, there being among them pattern-makers, iron and brass founders, tinsmiths, cooperages and plate workers, engine fitters, millwrights, electrical mechanics, turners and fitters, brass-finishers boiler makers and others, while the work turned out embraces general engineering work, machinery for textile trades, electrical machinery, etc. The old arrangement was 53 hours work per week, and under it the men worked two hours in the morning before breakfast. Under the eight-hour plan the work did not begin until after the morning meal, and a large part of the success of the experiment must be attributed to this. The report says that the two morning hours before breakfast were not worth the pains and trouble they cost, whether to workpeople or employers. The work without nonpayment impaired the vigor, freshness and brightness which ought to have prevailed throughout all the rest of the day. Mr. Mather says: "I attribute the full maintenance of our production through the year solely to the unimpairment and cheerful energy on the part of every man and boy throughout the day. We seem to have been working in harmony with a natural law, instead of against it, as in the unnatural condition of men at the beginning of the work of the day without the provision required by nature for the proper exercise of their mental faculties and physical powers. The changed home-life must also count for something. Every man can now associate with his family before leaving for the day, and the breakfast table may give him a good 'send-off' in a cheery spirit, which he maintains in all he does." With a long day of nine or ten hours it might be necessary to have two intervals for rest or refreshment, but the eight-hour day enables the workmen to get along with one meal and one stoppage.

The conditions of the experiment were that there should be no overtime, that the same degree of wages should be paid for the 48 hours week as for the 53, and

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Salford Iron Works Experiment and Report Favorably On It.

The London Times publishes an interesting summary of a report made by Mr. William Mather, M.P., upon a year's trial of the 48-hour week at the Salford Iron Works of Messrs. Mather & Platt (Limited). The firm employs about 1,200 men, who are engaged in a variety of different trades, there being among them pattern-makers, iron and brass founders, tinsmiths, cooperages and plate workers, engine fitters, millwrights, electrical mechanics, turners and fitters, brass-finishers boiler makers and others, while the work turned out embraces general engineering work, machinery for textile trades, electrical machinery, etc. The old arrangement was 53 hours work per week, and under it the men worked two hours in the morning before breakfast. Under the eight-hour plan the work did not begin until after the morning meal, and a large part of the success of the experiment must be attributed to this. The report says that the two morning hours before breakfast were not worth the pains and trouble they cost, whether to workpeople or employers. The work without nonpayment impaired the vigor, freshness and brightness which ought to have prevailed throughout all the rest of the day. Mr. Mather says: "I attribute the full maintenance of our production through the year solely to the unimpairment and cheerful energy on the part of every man and boy throughout the day. We seem to have been working in harmony with a natural law, instead of against it, as in the unnatural condition of men at the beginning of the work of the day without the provision required by nature for the proper exercise of their mental faculties and physical powers. The changed home-life must also count for something. Every man can now associate with his family before leaving for the day, and the breakfast table may give him a good 'send-off' in a cheery spirit, which he maintains in all he does." With a long day of nine or ten hours it might be necessary to have two intervals for rest or refreshment, but the eight-hour day enables the workmen to get along with one meal and one stoppage.

The conditions of the experiment were that there should be no overtime, that the same degree of wages should be paid for the 48 hours week as for the 53, and

The largest craft that ever descended the Lachine rapids arrived at Montreal the other day. It was a big ferry boat which formerly ferried ten cans of the Canada Atlantic railway across the St. Lawrence at Oiseau Landing. The huge craft ran the Cedars and Split Rock safely. At the latter there was only ten feet to spare, the boat being about four feet from the rock on one side and six on the other.

It has been discovered that some swindlers in Montreal have been at work altering denominations of bank bills from \$5 to \$20 and upwards. The City and District Savings bank was offered three Union Bank of Canada bills and some greenbacks and Bank of Toronto bills altered in this way. Other city banks have had similar experiences.

The fourteen year old son of M. Grenier, Grenier & Co., Berlin, was playing football with a couple of weeks ago and was accidentally kicked in the shin. Blood poisoning set in, resulting in his death. Earnest Flannigan, a Brookville boy, died yesterday from the effects of blood poisoning, brought on from being scratched on the arm by a cat.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says Bowell dislikes the statement published in the Globe that the Commons

QUEEN LIL'S

Hawaiian Royalist Exercises

OVER THE OATH

Prescribed by Provincial Authorities. They Say It Violates Their Rights Which Declare Asiatic Question.

San Francisco, April 25.—Press correspondent at April under date of April 25: Aloha, which arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The royalists claim an oath to support allegiance to the Provisional Government. They say that the Hawaiian Royalist Exercises violate their rights which declare Asiatic Question.

The men should observe the utmost punctuality in beginning work in the morning, and after the dinner hour, it is pointed out that the year's trial was made during a period of general trade depression, that all the provisions of the works are subject to the keenest competition in both the home and foreign markets, and that no metropolitan of any kind were included in the trial. Under these conditions the experiment has been entirely successful. On wages alone, there is a fractional increase in money compared with the ratio of the preceding six years there is an increase in the per cent. But this loss is exactly balanced by economy in gas and electric lighting, wear and tear of machinery, fuel and lubricants, and miscellaneous stores. Crediting this economy to wages account, the ratio of wages to output remains entirely unaffected. It is pointed out that the hours of labor, while the fact that the money output has had to be earned by a somewhat increased amount of actual labor is an item to the credit of the artificial production, the fact that without probably than are paid by any other except the Americans, and with an eight-hour day, English industry can hold its own against the world, is one of the important points which it would be hard to exaggerate. It may be added that the firm has been so satisfied with the year's experience that it will not hesitate to continue the 48-hour week as a permanent system, and Mr. Mather states that he felt it to be a public duty to inform the heads of the principal government departments and the dockyard authorities have announced their determination to take the same course.—Globe.

A GREAT NATURAL BRIDGE. It is in West Kootenay and the Span is 204 Feet. On the west side of the Lower Arrow lake, on the Columbia river, West Kootenay, about 20 miles north of Robson, passengers on the steamboats observe a dirt patch on the rocks some 1,500 feet from the shore; it looks like the entrance to a cave and such it has been believed to be. But it was recently visited by Mr. James Hays, a much respected miner and prospector, who made his way across the bush-covered space, and found that the little dark patch grew ominously in size and at last resolved itself into a gigantic cyclopean arch of perfect form and extraordinary dimensions.

Mr. Hays produced a matter-of-fact tape line and proceeded to measure the dimensions of this natural structure and to consider its relation to its surroundings. It is composed of gray granite, called to syenite; it rises abruptly from the level ground, though the mountains at the back are of the same formation, and it wears his whole height above the level of the adjacent ground. The pier on each side is 20 feet high, when the arch begins to spring and rises in the centre to a height of 90 feet above the ground. The distance from pier to pier is 284 feet, and this enormous span is supported by a row of granite 30 feet wide and varying in thickness from 10 feet at the sides to 12 feet in the centre. The form of the arch is that of a rainbow, the under side being smooth, but not water-worn, and without angles or bosses. It is cracked in radiating lines which divide the centre into self-supporting keystones, but the joints are quite close, without fissure between them. The sides of the piers are as smooth as the arch, and great fissures and cedars grow beneath the archway. The piers on each side of the massive pier form easy grades to the top of the arch, which is clean solid rock, and it is thus possible to drive a team either under it or over it.

This remarkable monolith does not appear to have been caused by the wear and tear of rocks around it, nor by having fallen from a higher level, but seems to have either been elevated on masses of left standing on the subsidence of the surrounding land.—Nelson Tribune.

COXEY'S CHEER

Portland, Ore., April 25.—An American freight train minutes ago was seen to be Coxeys' army possession. The company, as also were the latter were at the men marched there at the time of the Coxeys' army possession. The company, as also were the latter were at the men marched there at the time of the Coxeys' army possession.

For Leasing the Washington, D. C. main line. The company will each lease track for one year at Kearsarge. The company will each lease track for one year at Kearsarge.

Pontifex II. Rome, April 25.—had the misfortune to Father de Bassano, the order of Francis for a long time had been a priest, and was missing the Holy Holiness at their sermons, and court. As regards his case, he is pleased with the pope receives or 5 francs (about ten years on account of insisted on in all Vatican Leo XIII. r. Following the example of the pope receives or 5 francs (about ten years on account of insisted on in all Vatican Leo XIII. r.

Confederate Birmingham, Ala. was the reception of the citizens of Alabama and visitors attending of the re-union federate veterans. suspended the town staff and every lock from neighboring towns to requisition to fill strains. Camp Harb is the re-union, is a lively. Many veterans attended any previous

The cheap and vile-smelling matches That splutter and will not light Can no more be compared with E. B. Eddy's matches than a tallow Candle compares with electric light. "Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Parlor" matches maintain unquestioned supremacy.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 5. Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 5 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 3 cents extra will be required for postage. Current number of cardinals will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each card, may remit for whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued. This remarkable month does not appear to have been caused by the wear and tear of rocks around it, nor by having fallen from a higher level, but seems to have either been elevated on masses of left standing on the subsidence of the surrounding land.—Nelson Tribune.

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QUEEN LIL'S DOMAIN.

Hawaiian Royalists Exceedingly Excited.

OVER THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Prescribed by Provisional Government—They Say it Violates Foreigners' Faith to Their Native Land—Authorities Who Declare Otherwise—The Asiatic Question.

San Francisco, April 25.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of April 24th, by the schooner Aloha, which arrived this morning, says:

The royalists claim that the prescribed oath to support and bear true allegiance to the provisional government will cause any foreigner who takes it to forfeit allegiance to his country. Great efforts are being made by the royalists to deter foreigners from voting on general grounds. The Portuguese consul-general has expressed the opinion that he will not register of Portuguese subjects who will in any way affect the registration oath.

A mass meeting to be held at Palace square on the evening of the 27th was called by leading royalists. It was expected that the meeting would be a success, but it was completely unproductive. The fact that the money output has had to be earned somewhat increased amount of actual labor is an item to the credit of the 48-hour week.

Special inquiry as to the political situation of the islands of Maui and Hawaii shows that most of the district organizations are controlled by the agents of the planter interest. The Union party is the only party that is not controlled by the agents of the planter interest. The Union party is the only party that is not controlled by the agents of the planter interest.

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COXEY'S CHEEKY CREW.

They Openly Threaten to Capture a Railroad Train.

Portland, Ore., April 25.—The Northern Pacific freight left Portland twenty minutes ahead of time last night, otherwise Coxey's army would have taken possession of the train. The company had been warned, as also were the police. Forty of the latter were at the depot when the train marched there at nine. It was then stated that they would capture the four o'clock train of Wednesday morning.

For Losing the Keasagee.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Commander Heyerman and Lieut. Lyman will each lose rank and pay on suspension for one year for the loss of the Keasagee. The secretary announced this decision today.

Pontifical Economies.

Rome, April 25.—The Pope has just had the misfortune to lose his confessor, Father de Bassano, who belonged to the order of Franciscans. This order has for a long time had the privilege of furnishing the preachers to the Pope during Lent. His Holiness was always present at his sermons, surrounded by all his courtiers.

Confederate Veterans.

Birmingham, Ala., April 25.—Right royally was the reception accorded today by the veterans of Alabama to the delegates and visitors attracted here by the opening of the re-union of the United Confederate Veterans. Business is largely suspended, the town is elaborately decorated and every local band, with recruits from neighboring towns, has been pressed into requisition to fill the air with martial strains.

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The Brother is Causing the Executors Some Trouble.

New York, April 23.—Dr. Joseph A. Booth, the only surviving brother of the late Edwin Booth, and a legal adviser, the latter's will for \$10,000, is causing the executors some little inconvenience in a legal war.

King George, in the royal yacht, will start tonight for the western coast of the Atlantic.

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WARNING THE SEALERS.

"Sir C. H. Tupper received a cable message from the high commissioner this morning, stating that the admiralty had ordered the naval officer at Esquimaut station to send a man-of-war to the northern Pacific immediately to notify the Canadian sealing vessels that the close season commences next week. Any vessel found in the waters proscribed by the Behring sea act which has just been passed by the imperial parliament will be seized without notice, every sealing captain, it is presumed, having been cognizant before he left port that the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal would be enforced this year." Thus reads the latest announcement from Ottawa in respect of the sealing business, and it deserves to be embalmed for the peculiarly nonsensical ideas of British and Canadian officialdom which it involves. The sealing season closes on Monday, while the proscribed waters extend south to the 35th parallel. How is it possible for a man-of-war to warn all the sealers in the space of four days? And if all the sealers were warned even now how would it be possible for them to get out of the proscribed area in that short time? Yet if they are found within its limits after Monday their property is to be seized and ordered confiscated, on the ground that they are presumed to be engaged in the prohibited trade.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES.

Though a little later than the government party in taking action, the opposition in Victoria have selected their candidates for the legislature in time to allow of their merits being thoroughly canvassed before polling day comes. The present contest is one in which the people have more reason than usual to adopt the motto "measures, not men," for the course pursued by the Davis government has made apparent to the most careless citizen the necessity of having a change of policy if the province is not to be led into a ruinous position. It has in fact already been led so far that retreat to a place of safety will be a work of difficulty. Therefore the chief point to be kept in view by all Victorians, as by all British Columbians, is the imperative need of a change of administration. The personnel of local tickets being in this minor consideration. But while this is the case, and while the opposition must for public reasons insist most strenuously on the adoption of the motto we have quoted, they will be far from shrinking from a comparison of the two Victoria tickets in point of personnel. Let them be compared man for man or collectively and the decided advantage remains with the ticket the opposition have placed in the field. Of Mr. Beaven and Dr. Milne there is no need to speak, since they have been tried in the fire of experience and their high quality is placed beyond question. Of Messrs. Dutton and Cameron the Times has already given its opinion, and we need only repeat that apart from their selection to represent special interests they are in themselves excellent legislative material. We may be allowed also to repeat a remark previously made, that the representatives of the workmen and the single tax association can well join hands with the regular opposition, since all have reasons for opposing the government and none for upholding it. The government's policy is to enrich the few at the expense of the multitude, and this policy it will pursue more actively than ever if the methods are foolish enough to give it a new lease of power. Another four years of Davisism will mean disaster for the province, a fact which single tax advocates and workmen can see quite clearly. They are therefore natural allies of those who oppose the government, and the alliance cannot fail to meet the approval of all true friends of the people. The opposition ticket will win in Victoria, but the advantage with which it starts should not lead its supporters to feel that there is no necessity for vigorous efforts that may be put forth at small cost will make assurance doubly sure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the month of March last the goods entered for consumption in the Dominion amounted in value to \$9,728,000, and the duty collected was \$1,915,241. For March of the previous year the value of the goods entered was \$10,448,000, and the duty collected was \$2,090,923, or a drop in the duty for the past month of \$170,682. The value of goods exported for March this year was \$3,004,897, compared with \$6,545,231 last year, or nearly \$3,000,000 of a decline. Some of the eastern Conservative papers have failed to mention these figures, probably out of consideration for Mr. Foster's feelings.

The Vancouver World is making vicious personal attacks on opposition members.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

NOT SO CONFIDENT.
London, April 25.—Corbett's reception by the British public to-night was as serious as though he had been really a leading American actor. Even his pugilistic display was accepted with as solemn attention as Edwin Booth's as Richelieu. Clement Scott of the Telegraph was present to criticize, and the pit was not so exuberant as at Irving's first night in "Paust." Corbett will probably not equal here his American success on the theatrical stage.

No progress has been made in arranging his appearance in another time, and there seems to be no probability of a meeting between himself and Jackson in England. The chief financial backer of the National Sporting Club will be never absent to a fight to a finish, and Corbett declares he will not fight a limited number of rounds.

He said to the World correspondent to-night: "There is nothing new, of course, since the British public has seen no one here with regard to arranging a match, and I am in no hurry to do so. Under our agreement our match was to have taken place in America some time in the month of June. I shall be willing to arrange for a meeting here. I have not said that I would fight a fixed number of rounds. I shall be lucky to beat him at all."

CORBETT'S COMPLIMENTS.

London, April 26.—In an interview Corbett made his first appearance in the public is a damned king. In London it is just like home," Corbett intends to abandon the ring if he should defeat Jackson, and adopt the stage.

CORBETT IN ENGLAND.

London, April 26.—J. Corbett, the pugilist, made his first appearance in England on the stage at the Drury Lane theatre to-night. The champion was welcomed by a large audience. The entrance of Corbett upon the stage was loudly cheered. The punning banter and training scene of "Gentleman Jack" was a revelation to the British people, and they were astonished at the clever display made by the champion and demanded an encore, and he obliged the audience by a second exhibition of his skill.

When Corbett appeared as for battle in the last act his form and appearance called forth demonstrations of applause, and the pugilist was cheered and applauded enthusiastically amid cries of "speech." Corbett, in a few well chosen words, thanked the audience for their reception. A large basket of flowers, marked "From the Ladies of the Ring," was presented to the champion upon the stage. There were many ladies among the audience, and prominent in one of the boxes was Charles Mitchell and a party of friends.

FOUGHT IN A BARN.

Vancouver, April 25.—The prize fight booked for the 24th inst. between Hicks and Corbett, which was to have taken place in the arena of the Grand Hotel, was postponed to the 26th inst. because of the weather. The fight between Hicks and Corbett, which was to have taken place in the arena of the Grand Hotel, was postponed to the 26th inst. because of the weather.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

Southampton, April 25.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, is expected to arrive in Southampton on the 26th inst. He is expected to arrive in Southampton on the 26th inst. He is expected to arrive in Southampton on the 26th inst.

DIXON AND GRIFFO.

New York, April 25.—All arrangements for the championship fight between Geo. Dixon and Young Griffo will be completed in a few days. Dixon was expected to win \$10,000 a side will be made. Tom O'Rourke and Dixon returned from Boston yesterday. Both are confident that Griffo will not be the champion after their meeting, which will probably take place in June. Dixon was seen at Miller's Bowery theatre, where he is meeting all comers.

ATHLETICS.

SANDOW REAL MAD.

San Francisco, April 25.—I will telegraph to the New York Herald a check for \$10,000 to-morrow to meet the notice given by the California bonanza millionaire, as to have gone under the hammer to-day, but as the condition of sale is an open price of one million francs, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was not reached the property was withdrawn from the market. It may be disposed of, however, under private sale to-day.

WASHBURN HAD TO COMPROMISE.

Washington, April 24.—Senator Washburn, in a long letter replying to some criticism from his own state regarding the pending tariff bill, says he was compelled to compromise regarding sugar, iron and coal. The Wilson bill had many defects, and that it proposed to raise revenue when really creating a deficit. He concludes by saying he is willing to stand or fall by the present bill.

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Brown, the Victim of Cowardly Foes, Must Retire From the Battle.

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J. C. Brown, M. P., announced in a brief speech that he had been notified from Ottawa to drop either politics or the printing office, and being unable, owing to financial considerations, to throw up his position he must necessarily step down and out of politics, though he did so with great reluctance. Several speakers expressed the deepest regret that the party was losing one of its ablest leaders, and at a time when victory was assured, and reference was made in no mild terms to the cowardly tactics of those opponents, politically, who took this underhanded means of removing one whose force, eloquence and ability they had learned to fear.

Mr. Brown's forced withdrawal put the meeting on its mettle, and a motion to once nominate a successor, J. B. Kennedy, manager of the Brunette saw mills, was offered, and he accepted the nomination amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The cheers were heard many blocks away. Committees were at once formed and all preliminary measures taken for the fight. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most popular men in the city and will snow under anyone brought out against him.

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FOOTBALL.

VICTORS NOT VANQUISHED ARE WANTED.

San Francisco, April 25.—At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Association Football Club, held at the Hotel Vancouver, the following resolution was passed: "That the members of the club are willing to play any club other than the champions, and that the members of the club are willing to play any club other than the champions, and that the members of the club are willing to play any club other than the champions."

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BROADSWORD CHAMPIONSHIP.

San Francisco, April 25.—Captain E. W. Jennings, the champion broadsword fighter of the world, will meet Charles Meadows in a mounted broadsword contest for the championship and \$500 a side at San Jose on Sunday, April 28th. Meadows, as champion of Mexico, has defeated the ex-champion of that country, with whom at one time Jennings fought a draw. He is 6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, weighs 160 lbs., and is the American champion in lasso-fencing and various cow-boy exercises. Jennings has heretofore defeated all comers.

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THE OAR.

OXFORD WILLING TO ROW.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—The Globe says it is understood that Oxford, winner of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, has sent word that it is willing to race the winner of the Yale-Harvard contest in September, if the American crew will go to England.

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NOTES.

May 1 the Northfield athletic grounds will reopen. There will be a programme of sporting events.

Union Gun club meeting Friday night at the office of B. Williams.

The School played against Form VI. of the Victoria College in a game of cricket at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon. Score 76 to 66 in favor of the school.

Mrs. Mackay's Parisina Palace.

Friday, April 24.—The magnificent residence of Mrs. John W. Mackay, wife of the California bonanza millionaire, was to have gone under the hammer to-day, but as the condition of sale is an open price of one million francs, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was not reached the property was withdrawn from the market. It may be disposed of, however, under private sale to-day.

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Sturgeon, per lb... 12 00/00
Herring (Labrador), per doz... 12 00/00
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart... 12 00/00
Fruits—Apples, per pound... 12 00/00
Florida bananas, per doz... 12 00/00
Oranges—California... 12 00/00
Lemons, California, per doz... 12 00/00
Pine apples, per doz... 12 00/00
Island rhubarb, per lb... 12 00/00
Asparagus, per lb... 12 00/00
Cauliflower, per lb... 12 00/00
Green peas, per lb... 12 00/00

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KENNEDY'S THE MAN.

Brown, the Victim of Cowardly Foes, Must Retire From the Battle.

New Westminster, April 25.—Union hall was packed on Saturday night, and the doors had to be taken off to give the crowd in the corridors a chance to hear what was going on inside, besides which an overflow meeting was addressed on the street by J. C. Armstrong. The occasion was the invitation of the oppositionists to meet and organize for the campaign.

J. C. Brown, M. P., announced in a brief speech that he had been notified from Ottawa to drop either politics or the printing office, and being unable, owing to financial considerations, to throw up his position he must necessarily step down and out of politics, though he did so with great reluctance. Several speakers expressed the deepest regret that the party was losing one of its ablest leaders, and at a time when victory was assured, and reference was made in no mild terms to the cowardly tactics of those opponents, politically, who took this underhanded means of removing one whose force, eloquence and ability they had learned to fear.

Mr. Brown's forced withdrawal put the meeting on its mettle, and a motion to once nominate a successor, J. B. Kennedy, manager of the Brunette saw mills, was offered, and he accepted the nomination amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The cheers were heard many blocks away. Committees were at once formed and all preliminary measures taken for the fight. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most popular men in the city and will snow under anyone brought out against him.

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A meeting was called of Maple Ridge electors on Saturday to nominate a candidate for Dewdney riding. Government supporters were at once formed and all preliminary measures taken for the fight. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most popular men in the city and will snow under anyone brought out against him.

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A second convention was held on Saturday to undo the work of the previous week. D. McGillivray, who received nomination then, was asked by A. C. Wells to drop out as he could not be elected and by staying in the party would go to pieces. Mr. McGillivray declined to make any withdrawal for anyone but Sam Cawley, but Sam would not accept as he was treated badly, he thought, in the first convention. The convention adjourned without doing anything and the government camp is divided hopelessly.

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A Short Summary Covering Articles Published by the Farmer.

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Millstuffs and feeds are advancing a little and while there has been no increase in the retail price the local exporters will very likely have to mark them up a point or two. There are efforts being made to increase the price of potatoes. They are retailing at 2-1/2 cents per pound. Larger shipments are expected on the next San Francisco steamer. There are a few good Florida bananas in the market and the best of them sell at 40 cents a dozen. Eggs are still very low indeed. They are laid down here from the South at 14 and 16 cents a dozen and sell at 20 cents. The lined eggs retail at 12-1/2 cents.

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Wheat, per ton... 20 00/00
Oats, per ton... 22 00/00
Barley, per ton... 20 00/00
Middlings, per ton... 20 00/00
Flour, per ton... 20 00/00
Ground Feed, per ton... 20 00/00
Corn, whole... 12 00/00
Corn, cracked... 12 00/00
Rabbits, per lb... 10 00/00
Hams, American, per lb... 15 00/00
Canadian, per lb... 14 00/00
Bacon, American, per lb... 12 00/00
Long clear, per lb... 12 00/00

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Rochester, N. Y., April 21.—Vice-President Harris of the Northern Pacific railroad was taken from the New York Central train at this city at 10 o'clock this morning, to ill to proceed to New York.

Los Angeles, April 21.—The grand jury returned indictments against Walter Thorn, John Comstock, Pat Fitzsimmons and John Shulters for the first federal bribery at Thorn, Comstock and Fitzsimmons for the second hold-up of a train from Roscoe; Webber for the first hold-up at that place, the latter occurring Feb. 21, 1913.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—John Hawkins, an aged baker, was murdered last night in his cottage at Wilmington, where he lived alone. The body was found this morning bound hand and foot and gagged, and the floor had been torn up by the murderers in search of plunder.

San Francisco, April 21.—Ernest Webber, a young German who shot and killed Louie Hop while attempting to rob his cigar store in Chinatown, was today sentenced by Judge Dainoff to life imprisonment. Webber faltered when life imprisonment was pronounced and he had to be carried from the court room to prison.

San Francisco, April 21.—The steamer Noyo from Fort Bragg for Redondo put in here early this morning, reports having been received in collision outside with an unknown vessel at 11 o'clock last night.

The Noyo's stem was badly damaged. The schooner's captain, Albert H. May of H. M. May, is the harbor officer at present on the station. He is sealed orders to Lieut. Commander of the Phœnix which will be open when the vessel gets outside. The officers have not been named, public trial is general term is known. The Phœnix proceeded first to the west coast, warning vessels which may be there, and then go north in the wake of the coasters and under the protection of the Phœnix.

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She Had Lost an Account Book—Was an Orphan—Strange Scene at Inquest.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Miss Lyn Yuen, a pretty little Chinese girl, aged twelve years, jumped into the bay last night and drowned herself. She killed herself because she thought she was going to be whipped. Her body was recovered off Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf this morning. The child was a niece of Quong Yuen, manager of Hip Lung & Co., and an orphan, and lived with Quong Yuen since September, 1882. A few days ago she broke a skylight while playing. She was told to be more careful, but had the misfortune to break it again, and again she was reprimanded. She was not punished, and she went to bed. Yesterday evening she was sent to a tailor's shop with some clothes, and on the way she lost the account book. Her foster mother, who is Mrs. Quong Yuen No. 1, sent her out to look for it. She did not find it, and she searched for the book, threw herself into the bay. It was seven o'clock when she left the house and at eleven Quong Yuen reported the case to the police.

This morning seven o'clock Wm. Daly, a longshoreman, stood on Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf and watched the Princess Louise depart. He discovered the child's body in the water. He, with D. Thompson and Dan Apples, pulled the body into the slip. It was later removed to Hanna's undertaking establishment. This afternoon Coroner Hassell held an inquest in the case. The jury called McDonald, M. Marks, E. J. Salmon and W. P. Daniger. The witnesses examined were Quong Yuen, Dr. Lang, Wm. Daly, D. Thompson and Mrs. Yuen. It was really a pitiful sight to see the last-mentioned give her evidence. She wept bitterly, and it seemed impossible to console her. She swore through an interpreter that she had never threatened or punished the child, but that she had scolded her like a daughter. When Apples and Daly were pointed out to her as the men who recovered the body she threw herself on the floor in front of them. She struck her head on the floor several times and cried as she lay prostrate before them. She told her husband to reward them. Dan and Daly looked uncomfortable and seemed abashed at all the attention.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning. There will probably be a very elaborate Chinese funeral when the girl is interred, as she was very popular. She was quite pretty, having a fine, rounded face and the characteristic features of the Chinese. The date of the funeral has not yet been set.

MUSINGS IN THE MUSEUM.

A Few Interesting Additions to the Provincial Collection.

How is that fox-fat, hunted Curator John Fannin, as he noticed a representative of the Times glancing suspiciously at two red and white objects upon a shelf of papers in the laboratory behind the provincial museum to-day. The afore-mentioned objects looked like the well developed brains of some animal, but Mr. Fannin explained that they were only a couple of pieces of paper which had fallen before the fowling piece of Duncan Campbell, somewhere in the neighborhood of Victoria, and which had been divested of their winter clothing in the interests of science. The brains were almost enveloped in a cloak of nice white adipose tissue, the muscles peeping out here and there, relieving the pallor of the fat with beautiful flecks of red. In life the obesity of the birds was almost grotesque, their heads being flying and other athletic exercises, and perhaps their ill-timed stoutness made them a slower mark for Mr. Campbell's deadly gun.

Two other interesting objects in the museum are the stomachs and crabs that came from the "sunny isles far over the western deep," somewhere down by Fiji, in a cargo of coconuts a short time ago. These specimens of the cancer family caused a furious squabble yesterday afternoon, Constable W. B. Anderson, of Comox, gave evidence after the Times went to press. He identified the boat as the one turned over to him by Hugh Caher. Several pellets of shot found in the boat were produced, as were several bullets. The shot were the same as found on the Lyn when it was wrecked. The case was then adjourned until to-day.

The case was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning and George Washington Perigo, of Whidby Island, Washington, was called to the stand. Perigo is the man to whom Lynn traded the rifle with which he is supposed to have killed Green and Taylor. Perigo swore that he knew the prisoner and saw him last about April 6. He had seen him several times in the last few years but had never had any business with him except the trading of guns. The rifle produced (exhibit B) he received in exchange for the shotgun (exhibit D). The witness also gave him two puppies and a cat. He positively identified the shotgun and rifle. The latter, when he received it, was in bad order but he got it fixed up. The trade was made about April 6 or 7. The prisoner was not live there but was merely camped on the shore of Whidby Island. He did not know the prisoner's name then. He saw him leave the island in his canoe with his boatman and another old Indian woman.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday. Perigo, who is very old, got quite sick this afternoon and Dr. George Dancy was called in. He complained of a pain in his heart. He will probably be all right in a few days.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of arsenic sulphur in the milder and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails at radical cure.

MASS CELEBRATED AT ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL BY A SYRIAN PRIEST.

The congregation that attended the 9 o'clock service at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church Sunday morning heard Mass according to the eastern rite. Rev. Father Michael Khoury was the celebrant. Father Khoury is from Zahle, Syria, and is travelling the continent ministering to his fellow countrymen of the Roman Catholic faith. Very few Catholics have ever seen the eastern rite. The services were quite as unusual and interesting to them as they would be to persons not in communion with the Catholic church. The mass was celebrated in Greek, one of the dead languages in which the church permits the celebration of mass. The prayers at mass were much the same as are said by the western church, but the order is considerably changed. According to the eastern rite the Eucharist is the service, instead of the epistle and gospel. The epistle and gospel follow the offertory, and they are succeeded by the consecration and communion. At the consecration the priest, standing with the host, and at each elevation of the host and chalice he bows his head and knee. Communion is given from the fingers of the priest, but a small spoon is used in the eastern communion is given under the double form. The chalice, the outer vestment, falls down to the feet of the celebrant, and is without armbands. The other vestments are much the same as those used by the western church. The gospel of the day was read to the people in the Syrian tongue.

THE I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION.

Procession and Order of Exercises at the Victoria Theatre—The Ball.

The programme for the I. O. O. F. anniversary celebration on Saturday has been completed and is as follows: A procession will start from Oddfellows Hall, Douglas street, at 2 p.m. prompt, march via Douglas, Cormorant, Government and Fort streets, to Victoria theatre, and the following order: 1. Canton MBHAF. 2. Subordinate Lodges. 3. Subordinate Encampments. 4. Grand Encampment. 5. Grand Lodge. 6. Oration by Bro. W. A. McMillan, of Mount Pleasant, No. 19, Vancouver. 7. Music by the band. 8. Oration by Bro. J. McMillan, of Acme Lodge, No. 14, Victoria. 9. Oration by Rev. Bro. W. A. McMillan, of Mount Pleasant, No. 19, Vancouver. 10. Music by the band. 11. Oration by Bro. J. McMillan, of Acme Lodge, No. 14, Victoria. 12. Oration by Rev. Bro. W. A. McMillan, of Mount Pleasant, No. 19, Vancouver. 13. Music by the band. 14. Oration by Bro. J. McMillan, of Acme Lodge, No. 14, Victoria. 15. Oration by Rev. Bro. W. A. McMillan, of Mount Pleasant, No. 19, Vancouver. 16. Music by the band. 17. 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