The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Gladstone's Speech Disappointing to Friend and Foe.

The Ex-Premier Treats His Subject in a Half-Hearted Manner.

The Cordial Reception of the Queen at Darmstadt—The Railway Porters' Strike at Cork.

MR. GLADSTONE DISAPPOINTS HIS FRIENDS.

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons this evening in support of Parnell's motion to reject the government's Irish Land Purchase bill, was alike disappointing to his friends and his political opponents. The announcement having been made several days ago that the ex-premier would speak to-night, there was a large attendance of members and visitors, and a grand oratorical effort on the part of the liberal leader, which should clearly define his position, was expected. It was observed, however, at a very early stage of his remarks, that he was treating his subject in a half-hearted way, and the enthusiasm of his followers and admirers waned as the spirits of his opponents rose. Mr. Gladstone's references to the scheme outlined by Parnell as a substitute for the government's bill were very gingerly made, and provoked derisive laughter from the conservative bench.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT DARMSTADT.

The Standard waxes enthusiastic over the cordiality of the reception of Queen Victoria at Darmstadt, which it assumes denotes the complete establishment of a friendly alliance between England and Germany. Further than this, the Standard ventures to hint that a political alliance between the two countries would be more effectual as a means of securing the peace of Europe for an indefinite term of years than any compact that could be entered into by the continental powers.

THE RAILWAY PORTERS STRIKE.

The strike of the Irish railway porters in the vicinity of Cork, shows no signs of settlement. The scarcity of men and the interference of the strikers with the few who are willing to work, has greatly hampered the traffic, which at some places is at a standstill. Not only is it impossible to secure a sufficient number of men to move the accumulating freight; but great difficulty is experienced in the matter of handling the mails. Among those who volunteered to assist in putting the mails on board the steamer Britannic for New York at Queenstown to-day, were two reporters, a detective, a hotel-keeper, several shopkeepers, and others, who worked with the facility of old hands, and with vastly more energy. It was believed that although the porters would not move the freight, they would not decline to handle the mails; but when called upon they flatly refused to touch them. It was then that the volunteers came forward.

FELL WITH A CRASH.

A number of houses in a deserted portion of Liverpool, fell with a crash to-day, creating a great though short-lived excitement. The houses had been condemned as unsafe habitations, and their occupants, as well as those of many other tenements in the district, had moved out. No one was hurt. As soon as the excitement had subsided, the authorities ordered the remainder of the deserted houses to be pulled down.

EXCITING MUCH COMMENT.

The speeches of his holiness the Pope have lately been increasing in violence, and have excited much comment in official circles in Rome. The Tribune, the government organ, calls attention to these utterances, and declares that the pontiff is the only person who regards himself as at liberty to insult the laws of Italy with perfect impunity.

INCENDIARISM IN PRUSSIA.

Five directors of a company conducting a large hat factory at Guben, in Brandenburg, Prussia, have been arrested on a charge of having conspired to burn the factory buildings in order to obtain the heavy insurance thereon.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH COLUMBIA.

The prime minister of the South American republic of Columbia has arrived in Berlin for the purpose of negotiating with the German government for the establishment of trade relations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

In Opposition to the Land Purchase Bill.

He Says the Measure is One Calculated to Make Worse the Relations Between Both Countries.

LONDON, April 24.—The land purchase debate was resumed in the Commons this evening. Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the government bill, being, as he said, convinced that the measure was not only complicated, but that it did not undertake to solve the difficulty. He had been encouraged to hope for a solution of the question by the declaration of Lord Salisbury that the government plan would not impose a burden upon the taxpayers of Great Britain, but he had been disappointed to find Mr. Balfour informing the House that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £33,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being added. While complimenting the principle of Mr. Parnell's plan, it was not clear in its details. He sympathized with the object of his scheme; but it required explanations. Mr. Balfour's bill was replete with dubious points hiding.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MEASURE.

Some of his proposals were so objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind, he said, ought to be confined to the landlords already in possession, and should not encourage landlords to become a burden in order to take advantage of the enormous bonus offered. The provision respecting two years of arrears also required a justification, which he thought would be difficult to find. He continued his objections at considerable length, and regarding what he designated as constitutional objections, he said that anyone of them should preclude the second reading of the bill. It was obvious, he argued, that

IRELAND WAS OPPOSED

to the measure, seeing that five-sixths of the Irish members were strong in opposition to it. As the government was going to make Ireland a debtor, it was important that they should consider the attitude of the persons that they were about to subject to the debt. If they declined to recognize the obligation it was a wrong inflicted. The government would not impose a similar burden upon Scotland in defiance of the objections of the Scottish members. He also objected to the use of the British credit. The bill, he said, threatened conditions which would shock humanity and create disorder and make worse the relations between the two countries.

STATE LANDLORDISM

implied using troops against tenants; the use of every state weapon in the enforcement of an unpopular law. The bill under discussion was the most complicated one he ever saw. It contained every form of ambiguity. In conclusion he said: "I feel it to be my absolute duty to protest against a principle of so flagrant a character, one so greatly tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks, while making the land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general Irish problem, but appears to plunge us into the deepest of political embarrassments."

Mr. Goschen followed Gladstone in a long argument. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the desire to retain landlordism in Ireland, but the bill did not necessarily lead to appropriation then.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The St. George Case.

TORONTO, April 24.—A verdict in the St. George case was given this morning, which virtually amounted to a verdict for the plaintiffs. A motion was made for a settlement for the plaintiffs, who ask $175,000. There is a counter motion to dismiss the case. This will be argued on May 15th. The amount involved is $175,000; but this will, under any circumstances, doubtless be reduced. The jury was discharged.

The Quebec Elections.

MONTREAL, Que., April 24.—Active preparations are being made for the provincial elections, and the city is being besieged by politicians. A big Conservative rally was held last night, at which addresses were made by Taillon, leader of the Conservatives; Blanchett, and other prominent leaders.

Mysterious Disappearance.

MONTREAL, April 24.—A young English lad named Thomas Kiniber, who came from Exeter in the Sarnia about three weeks ago, and was stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, disappeared leaving behind him a large amount of baggage. No cause can be assigned for his disappearance.

A Fireman's Death.

TORONTO, April 24.—During the fire here this morning, Thomas Evart, a fireman, fell through an open hatchway to the concrete floor, forty feet below. He lived only half an hour.

Burned to Death.

BELLEVILLE, April 24.—By the burning of their dwelling last night, Jane Arthur was burned to death and her husband, Wm. Arthur, seriously burned on the arms and head. The couple were about 40 years of age.

The Modus Vivendi.

OTTAWA, April 24.—In the Commons to-day, the bill extending the modus vivendi for another year, passed its third and final reading. There was hardly any opposition. The bill is a copy of last year's act, with few changes. Licenses will now be issued.

Fishing Schooner Seized.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Abbie M. Deering, Babson owner, Goodwin, captain, which came in from the banks on Monday to land a sick man, was seized for landing and selling fish and buying ice, but on depositing $800 fine under protest she was released and sailed to-day for the fishing grounds.

Slandering a Clergyman.

TORONTO, April 24.—Mrs. M. A. Dobbin, wife of Rev. Mr. Dobbin, the Presbyterian clergyman who was tried at Brampton for committing an unnatural offence, and was acquitted, though suspended by the Presbytery about the same time, is suing Alexander Cranston, of Albion, for $5,000 damages for alleged circulation of stories injuring his character.

Letter of Thanks from Parnell.

TORONTO, April 24.—Mr. Parnell has written to the Irish National League of Toronto, thanking the members for the vote of sympathy lately sent him in connection with the death of Mr. Biggar.

A Montreal Scandal.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Madame Joseph Masson is suing her husband for separation, and has filed a lengthy declaration in which she alleges that while on their Parisian tour last year he met a woman who is known in Paris as La Countess De Lorne, with whom he has since lived.

A Swindler Exposed.

TORONTO, April 24.—The libel suit of Walker, an English employment agent, against the Evening News for libelling and accusing him of taking fees from Britishers for imaginary situations in Canada, has been decided in favor of the News, with costs. Walker has worked on newspapers in various Canadian cities, among them Winnipeg.

Death of a Hamilton Politician.

HAMILTON, April 24.—News was received here from Los Angeles, Cala., of the death of J. Hamilton Racey, of Hamilton. Racey was the labor candidate for the local legislature at last election. A year ago he went to China as a missionary, but his health broke down and he went to California to try to recuperate.

Books Full of Evidence.

TORONTO, April 25.—During the trial of the St. George accident case the jury heard the evidence of 122 witnesses and 137 experts. Another interesting fact is that the stenographer Nelson R. Butcher, during the trial has filled forty-note books and transcribed five thousand folios of type written evidence.

To Meet in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of America will hold their annual meeting in Winnipeg this year. Over 600 delegates will be present from all parts of Canada, and the Northern States Convention will open July 22nd, and will continue for three days. A public meeting will be held the first day, when an address will be delivered by P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, and America's greatest labor representative. On the succeeding two days the sessions will be secret.

Clerical Intermeddlers.

TORONTO, April 25.—The sergeants' mess of the Royal Grenadiers have passed a resolution condemning clerical interference in military affairs. The reason for this action is the recent protest of the ministerial association against Sunday parades.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Subsidy for the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

Report of the Committee on the Rykert Scandal.

Inspector Moylan Apologizes to Senator McInnes—No Revision of the Voters' Lists This Year.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 24.—After this week the House will sit on Saturdays.

The premier announced this afternoon that the government proposed to take a liberal subsidy to the Calgary & Edmonton railway.

Thirty-four more bills received the royal assent this afternoon.

The official report of the survey of the Harvey Salisbury link on the Short Line railway shows that thirty miles may be saved between Montreal and Halifax.

A Montreal deputation has urged further amendment to the criminal law for the protection of women and girls.

The grocers' guild is here lobbying against the Combines bill.

A deputation have urged the government to take action in display of Canadian products in the different parts of the West Indies.

The report that the governor-general is going to England in May is incorrect.

The Moylan embroglio blew over in the Senate this afternoon. A letter was read from him disclaiming any intention to reflect on Senator McInnes in connection with the Westminster penitentiary.

The Territories bill will not be considered until after the Ottawa election has been decided.

The privileges on elections committee will report that Rykert has not received any money for using his influence to procure the timber limits for Adams; but that his boastful language that he had paid the money to the ministers was reprehensible and untruthful. The opposition consider this a whitewash, and are kicking.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau intimated this afternoon that there will be no general election until the expiration of the natural term of this parliament, on April 15th, 1892, and after the redistribution bill consequent upon the census.

The Franchise Act Amending Bill was under discussion all day. There will be no revision of the lists this year. Hereafter the supplementary lists will be printed at the local printing offices throughout the Dominion to avoid delay.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, April 25.—Exports for nine months show an increase of $700,000. The imports have increased $631,000.

The government has taken Mondays for ministerial measures, killing all private bills in the hands of members, including Charlton's Sabbath Observance bill. The Franchise bill has been read a third time and passed. The amendment reducing the income qualification to $250 was rejected.

The railway committee slaughter two proposed paper charters for the Northwest railways, Sir John stating that it was inadvisable to charter companies over routes already provided for.

The promotion examination in the civil service will be held on May 26th.

A. W. Ross says that he may take up his residence in Winnipeg again if the Hudson's Bay railway receives a government subsidy.

Ben Young, the canner, arrived from England this morning. He witnessed the arrival in London of two or three consignments of last year's pack. He says prices for the new season are dull and likely to remain so. He saw Deputy Minister Tilton this afternoon with Mr. Earle relative to the fishery regulations.

Col. Prior, Messrs. Mara and Barnard left for home to-night, to the general regret of their colleagues in the House. Mr. Barnard will visit Kootenay before returning to Victoria.

Prof. McGregor, principal of the Baptist College, Toronto, died to-day.

A FREE PASSAGE

Will be Given Chinese Smuggled Into the States from British Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The secretary of the treasury, on the recommendation of the secretary of state and attorney-general, has directed that the nineteen Chinamen now in custody of the marshall at Port Townsend, Washington, be returned to China direct at the expense of the U. S. These Chinamen came into the U. S. from British Colmbia, but if sent back fears are entertained that they might again find their way into the U. S.

MISSION NOTES.

The residence of Mr. Wells was burnt down at an early hour Wednesday morning. Mr. Wells lost nearly everything. No insurance.

Work on the bridge is now being pushed with all speed, and the buildings in and around the townsite are rapidly going up. CASUAL OBSERVER.

Mission, B.C., April 23.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROSPERITY.

Mr. Staveley Hill's Enthusiastic Praise of the Pacific Province.

[Extract from a report of meeting of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment company, ld., London.]

Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., M. P.: Sir, I have very much pleasure in seconding this motion, and in the first place I may say that as long as I have anything to do with the company, you, sir, may be retained as our chairman. (Hear, hear.) It would be a bad day indeed for the company, in my opinion, if from any cause Sir Edward Stafford were ever removed from the position. A more capable, painstaking and conscientious chairman it has certainly never been my lot to meet. (Hear, hear.) Well, as the chairman said, it is true that during the last autumn I paid another visit to Canada, this time making my way right across the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I cannot refrain, by the way from bestowing in passing a tribute of praise to that admirable line and its management, the Canadian Pacific Railway. During my visit to Winnipeg I took advantage of the opportunity of inspecting and inquiring after some of those lands in which we are interested, and with respect to which any difficulty is apprehended; and I am glad to be able to report as the result of that investigation that, with few exceptions, there is little ground for any fears respecting the security of our money. As to our investments in British Columbia, I can emphatically say that I don't think there is the least risk in regard to one penny of it. (Hear, hear.) I have never seen any country which seemed so fairly started upon the road of progress as British Columbia. I am not referring only to those parts which lie adjacent to the railway, but also to the remoter districts, which, in my opinion, will be found to include some of the finest lands that colonization ever discovered. Its coal mines, as at Nanaimo; its harbors; its towns; its rivers, overflowing almost with fish; all give unstinted evidence of great future prosperity—prosperity, moreover, to which the position of the country in relation to Japan, China, and British India, seems peculiarly favorable. In fact, I should like to see not only £30,000, but ten times the amount, invested in that country. (Cheers.)—Canadian Gazette, April 24, 1890.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A RIFT IN THE RANKS.

LONDON, April 24.—The Liberals are at sixes and sevens regarding the government's land purchase bill, Gladstone's speech having failed to improve their position or to encourage them to make a determined fight. As the matter now stands the bill is not likely to meet any further real opposition, though it will be subjected to a number of alterations during the committee stage in respect to its concessions to the landlords, which are really too numerous and extensive for many of the government's adherents to swallow. Mr. Parnell is coming in for a great deal of hostile criticism among his followers for springing his scheme as he did, opinion being that it was not only inopportune, but that in failing to take the Irish parliamentry party into his confidence, he displayed a lack of courtesy, and implied a measure of proprietorship of the nationalist membership in the House, which his colleagues are disposed to resent. As a matter of fact this resentment is not only on the part of the members of his own party but on that of many of his liberal allies, has become so pronounced that Parnell may be said to have been cut on.

AMERICA'S BOODLERS OUTSHONE.

A German financier, named Borange, who recently founded a deposit bank in Paris, and has since done a large business, disappeared a few days ago, and his continued absence led to an examination of his accounts. The investigation disclosed the fact that he was a defaulter in the enormous sum of £2,500,000, and detectives were put on his track. The officers have not yet been able to locate him definitely, but have obtained a clue sufficiently plain to warrant the belief that he has gone to New York, whither he is being followed.

SHARP SPECULATORS STILL.

The Queens of Wall Street Return From Exile.

Each Having Managed to Capture a Wealthy Husband—They Will Dabble no More in Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Lady Cook, nee Miss Jennie C. Clain, and Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph Martin, formerly Miss Victoria C. Woodhull, arrived here today on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, and are now quartered at 142 West 70th street, where they will await the arrival of Sir Francis Cook, who expected to have been a passenger on the Trave, but at the last moment was detained in London on important business. Both Lady Cook and Mrs. Martin are Americans, whose sensational career on Wall street several years ago gave them a wide though unenviable, reputation. They went to London soon after the smash of their affairs here and now return with rich husbands. As soon as the big Bremen ship reached her dock the parties hurried into a carriage and were driven to the above address. They evaded the reporters and the express men who hauled their 34 trunks and boxes home informed all curious people that the luggage would be sent at once to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. Shortly after the trio arrived at the house in west 70 street, they were seen by a reporter. Lady Cook said her husband had been unexpectedly detained in consequence of some political affairs which he had to attend to. Mrs Martin referred the reporter to her husband, who said that his visit here was one of peace, and that no suits would be brought against Inspector Byrnes as stated. The real object of his visit, he said, was to establish two banks, one in New York and the other in Chicago. These establishments are intended to be used in connection with the banking houses of Lord Cook and himself in London. As soon as the banks are properly established Mr. Martin intends to travel for six months, and then return to England, but only for a few months, after which the party will come back to America and thereafter spend their time equally in England and the United States. The new banking venture will be nothing more than an extension of the operations of the Anglo-American Co., in which Sir Francis and Mr. Martin have much money invested. The party said that they might visit Wall street on Tuesday, but merely with the idea of looking about. Neither of the ladies would talk about their former life, saying they saw no reason for its discussion.

COAST CONDENSATIONS.

Count August Godfray, a German exile connected for some time with the Samoan consulate, died at Nevada City, Cal., yesterday.

Schooner Douglas Dearborn, which left Puget Sound January 6th for Philadelphia with 840,000 feet of lumber, passed into the Delaware on Tuesday, 127 days out. She was, it will be remembered, reported lost just after leaving the Sound.

An earthquake of considerable severity visited San Francisco yesterday, shaking the ships in the bay like leaves in the wind.

A San Francisco man named Lane yesterday smashed his wife's head with a hammer, and afterwards completed his butchery by shooting her twice with a revolver. Having done this he blew out his own brains. He was 65 years of age, and none of his eight sons can assign any cause for the deed.

Wm. H. Swift, of the Swift & Courtney Machine Co., and G. E. Bryan, of Boston, are in San Francisco with a view to establishing a match factory to control the Pacific Coast trade.

Sullivan, it is said, has privately intimated his willingness to fight Jackson for the $20,000. The president of the California Athletic Club has received no bona fide reply from John L. yet.

The salmon run in the Fraser was smaller than usual on Thursday, but the eulachan run is steadily on the increase.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Proposed Labor Demonstration on May Day.

The Powers Taking Measures to Prevent Any Outbreak.

Strained Relations Between the Pope and the Italian Government—The Madras Slave Traffic.

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LONDON, April 26.—Advices from all parts of Europe, except Russia, show that the ruling powers are looking forward with deep anxiety to May first. In Vienna troops are being concentrated for the purpose of dealing with any further outbreak, and the military authorities in all the industrial centres of Austria and Hungary have been enjoined to special vigilance. The Jew baiting which has been attended by sanguinary riots in Austria, is regarded as the preliminary symptom of a dangerous agitation, if not open insurrection, of the working class, they being as a rule more ignorant than in Germany or France. They turn their rage against the Jews, whom they look upon as natural enemies, simply because the Jews are frugal and intelligent and in contrast therefore, with most of the people around them. It is understood, however, among the industrial classes that a general demand shall be made May first for

A LABOR HOLIDAY,

and coupled with this in certain trades is a agitation for eight hours for one day's work with an advance of wages, or wages at least equal to the ten-hour rate. The riots which already occurred have added to the general fread in the upper ranks of society in Vienna of a terrible outbreak on the first, especially on account of the large number of people in idleness, and who have nothing to lose by a public disturbance. All indications point to the Austrian capital as the centre of the labor struggle now fomenting on the continent. In Berlin there is less apprehension regarding the first of May celebration. The social democratic leaders are making efforts with apparent sincerity

TO CALM THE AGITATION

and prevent a suspension of work. They favor agitation by petitions, by extending organization, and by public demonstrations. The fact is that the chiefs of the German working men are in no mood to risk what they have gained, and are likely to gain, by any intemperate action. All indications favor their cause, and they propose to keep within constitutional lines. The military will be in readiness in the event of lawlessness, but no serious disorder is anticipated. It is probable that the government demonstration will be all the more imposing on account of its peaceful character, and that in various forms it will be general throughout the empire. The First of May will undoubtedly be attended by strikes in the several

PROVINCES OF SPAIN.

On the Sunday following the first demonstrations are to be made throughout the kingdom, according to the socialistic programme, in favor of the various reforms recommended by the international socialistic congress, demanding eight hours for men and six hours for boys between fourteen and eighteen; the prohibition of work for children under 14, and the prohibition of night work for women and children. A large force of military has been dispatched to Catalonia in anticipation of disturbance among the workmen of the province, and an extra force is being concentrated in Madrid for suppressing any riot at the the capital, and to be in readiness for any emergency elsewhere.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

is making ample military preparations for any outbreak in connection with the proposed demonstration, but the communists of Paris have not yet recovered from the scorching they received at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and it is not thought any violence will be attempted or disorder will occur beyond the ability of the police to subdue. In Switzerland, also, there is some agitation for a workingmen's holiday. In London the demonstration will take the form of a procession and speeches by the labor leaders. Everywhere in the kingdom there is a demand for more pay and shorter hours. The Durham miners demand an increase of 25 per cent. The miners at Dudley have secured 10 per cent advance.

STRIKES AND RUMORS OF STRIKES.

The Swansea tramcar drivers and conductors are on strike against 105 hours a week and seventy-five cents a day, their time and wages heretofore. In Manchester 10,000 Jewish operatives in the tailoring trade are on strike for a day of 12 hours, and an increase in wages. The British admiralty have refused to raise the wages of the unskilled workmen in Sheerness dockyard from $3.75 a week to $5. The men in the employ of the Northeastern railway demand 10 hours as a maximum day's work, and that the maximum at important signal boxes shall be eight hours. The clerks in the government telegraph service are making their grievances heard through parliament, and altogether there is a full labor agitation.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN ITALY.

In Italy, the religious question overshadows for the present all others. The relations between the Pope and the Italian government have never been more strained, owing to Pope Leo's reply, aroused by the proposition of the Italian administration to take away from the Church the control of the charitable endowments throughout the kingdom. This control gives the clergy and the Pope an immense influence over a population more or less dependent upon charity, and the Italian government, with the aid of parliament, is preparing to place these charities (many of them very wealthy) in civilian hands. Of course, this will invest a vast patronage in the government, and proportionally weaken the priesthood. As Crispi and his cabinet are evidently resolved to sever all

TEMPORAL POWER FROM THE CHURCH,

the measure will doubtless become law and be rigidly executed. Since the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy, it is the most serious blow aimed at the Vatican, and is said to be so regarded by the head of the church. Again, rumors come from Rome that the Pope may be provoked or driven to seek a home outside of Italy; but nothing definite on the subject can be learned except that there are no visible indications of the move, while Signor Crispi is reported to have declared that if the Pope does go, he would not be permitted to take with him the priceless treasures of the Vatican, which the premier asserted are rightfully the property of the Italian governor. In the meantime Imperial Rome is bankrupt. Of this there is no doubt; and

THE EXPULSION OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

who have told the truth too plainly cannot obscure the fact. The municipal authorities and private individuals, presuming too much on the immediate growth of the city and capital of Italy, have gone into extravagant enterprises far beyond their reasonable needs, for although Rome is the leading city of Italy, it does not possess the trade and commerce to put it on a par with the capitals of France, Austria and Germany. The papal presence is still its principal attraction, and Pope Leo could inflict no greater injury upon those whom he considers his enemies in Rome than by withdrawing from the vatican and taking up his residence in Austria, Malta or some other foreign locality. In the present condition of Roman municipal finances, the proposition to hand over the religious funds to the civil authorities has a peculiar significance.

THE MADRAS SLAVE TRADE.

A genuine sensation has been created in England by the exposure of the Madras slave trade, briefly mentioned in a former dispatch. It appears in the British province of India, which for many years been under direct British administration, the traffic in girls has been carried on as outrageously as in Constantinople, and with just about as much secrecy. In this way the native harems have been supplied, and it is said that even Europeans have not been guiltless in connection with

THE NEFARIOUS TRADE.

The arrest and sentence of one of the slave dealers to a term of imprisonment is regarded as a very inadequate penalty for the crime, and it is suggested that the traffic will still be pursued but with greater caution. The authorities in India are not disposed to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the customs of the natives, especially in view of the possibility of a conflict with Russia, whose progress in Central Asia, as before described, is causing renewed anxiety both in England and in India.

STANLEY'S ARRIVAL IN ITALY.

Much chagrin is exhibited in England over the expulsion of Emin Pasha of the English scheme propounded to him through Stanley, to conquer Uganda and Unyoro for the British. The plan was elaborate and brilliant, and would have established a chain of British supremacy from the mouth of the Congo to the mouth of the Nile, for Emin was to have been appointed governor of the Congo state. He was then to subdue Uganda, Unyoro and the equatorial province, and to turn over the conquered country to the British East African Company. It would then be impossible for Germany or any other nation to compete with the British in Africa. It is not certain that a brilliant scheme so well laid will be carried out, with Stanley as its director. The great explorer has heretofore shown little hesitation in dealing forcibly with the natives, and it is not believed he has yet achieved the height of his ambition in Africa.

THE MILITARY EXHIBITION.

On the seventh of May the military exhibition will be thrown open at Chelsea. It will be one of the leading features of the summer, and as a display of English trophies from land sea, will far outrival the Tower of London. The Queen has consented to loan the art treasures of Windsor, so far as they relate to the subject, and people of all classes are contributing to make the occasion a memorable one. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the English soldier. Chelsea is historic in connection with the career of some of England's greatest battles have dotted out their days in the service of their country. India will send a very interesting contribution of objects connected with the Indian mutiny of the past. It is of interest in this connection that Sir Provo Wm. Barry Willis, the senior admiral of the British fleet, now surviving, who is nearly one hundred years of age, was second lieutenant on the Shannon at the time of the celebrated battle with the Chesapeake in 1813, when after the capture of the Chesapeake, Brooke fainted from loss of blood caused by wounds, and Wallis took command of both vessels.

ANOTHER AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Stanley's penetration of Africa to the dominions of the Mahdi is to have imitation from the west coast. There is a project to send explorers from Morovia, the capital of Liberia, West Africa, and eventually penetrate the great unknown country until Khartoum is reached. The new exploration is to be undertaken by a company which is now being formed in England, and which has already security for exclusive concessions from the Liberian government. The explorers will first go to Boparah, open up the country between Liberia and the Niger, and then cross over with an expedition which is to negotiate with the tribes and eventually come out at the Red Sea. The pioneers of the expedition say the mineral wealth of the country to be explored is almost fabulous. Another exploring party organized is an English company, and is to start from Sierra Leone next September. This company is to develop the resources of the interior districts of the Sierra Leone settlement. Communications are now passing between the promoters of this company and the British colonial office, and it is expected that a great development of the trade between England and West Africa will result.

THE IRISH PORTERS' STRIKE.

The Irish strikers have completely paralyzed traffic in some towns, and there is much consequent distress. Many villages are isolated and not only the inhabitants, but the shops as well, are running short of provisions. The Umbria will wait at Queenstown for the Liverpool mails, and a force of volunteers is in readiness to handle them. Mr. Davitt is working hard to reconcile the differences on which the strikes are based, in order to save the mail service to Ireland, his contention being that if the mails are subjected to continued delay the service will be transferred elsewhere, never to return.

INCREASED DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

Mr. Goschen was waited on to-day by a deputation of Irish and Scotch distillers, who urged the government to remit the increased duties on spirits. Mr. Goschen expressed regret that he was unable to remit the duties, but promised the visitors that foreign spirits would be treated with the utmost vigor.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

Preparations are making for a great mass meeting of workingmen, to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday, May 4th, when speeches will be delivered from fourteen different platforms. It is believed that the meeting will be strictly orderly and no special precautions will be taken by the police.

CATTLE DISEASE.

A cattle disease of extraordinary virulence has made its appearance with fatal effect in the vicinity of Schwarzen-Eupen, Rhenish Prussia. Traffic in cattle has been strictly prohibited with the infected districts.

RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The Russian government is fortifying the White sea coast.

MUTILATING THE DEAD.

A grave digger has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Berlin for cutting the hair from the heads of corpses, and selling the same to hair dealers.

Ontario Elections.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—The Ontario elections are fixed for June 5th.

IN A POURING RAIN.

Stanley's Arrival in the British Metropolis.

Press and People Unite to Do Him Honor.

The Great Explorer's Personal Appearance—His Hair is Snow White and Bushy.

LONDON, April 26.—Thousands of persons assembled at Victoria station this evening to welcome Henry M. Stanley, and waited patiently for hours in a pouring rain [illegible] of his train. Several hundred were fortunate enough to be provided with tickets, were admitted into the station, but there were some ticket holders who were unable to make their way through the crowd and had to share their discomforts. There was considerable disappointment that Stanley did not make a speech, notwithstanding the obvious reason for his not doing so. The great explorer was received with cheers, and everybody did his utmost to do him honor. He entered a carriage with Sir Francis D. Winton and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and as the open vehicle was slowly driven away he was again cheered. He looks thin, though his health is robust. His most striking feature is his hair, which is white and bushy, and has the appearance of a wig. The newspapers all print leaders lauding his exploits and services, and extending to him the welcome of the nation.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Broken Levees Cause Immense Destruction of Property.

The Damage Estimated at $20,000,000—Hundreds of Families Homeless—Loss of Life Feared.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Point Pleasant levee, in Tensas parish, twenty-three miles below Vicksburg, broke to-day. It was a very important levee. Most of the Tensas parish will doubtless be flooded. Supt. Grant, of the Texas & Pacific road, says that $20,000,000 worth of property will be irretrievably damaged by the break in the Morgan Sea levee. The people ought to have spent $500,000 in saving the levee, rather than let it break and then make a great fuss about sending relief. Every plantation in Pointe Coupee parish has been flooded from the Bayou Sara break. Hundreds of families are homeless. All the levees are broken, and thousands of cattle have been drowned. It is probable that many persons in the interior have perished. The relief steamer Dacotah, which left here to-night, found groups of people, white, and black, some with babies in their arms. They were huddled on knolls between the broken levees. The steamer gathered them in. Many starving babes were passed. A [illegible] were rescued by the Dacotah. They owned a large plantation, a well-filled store and hundreds of head of stock. A crevasse sixty feet wide occurred right in front of their house on Monday, and the flood destroyed all their property. The family narrowly escaped, but managed to reach the level above the break. Many similar heart-rending scenes were witnessed. When the Dacotah reached Bayou Sara to-day she had 1,000 head of cattle and 500 people aboard. After landing them she started on another relief trip.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Eight Hours a Day.

BOLTON, Mass., April 25.—A mass meeting of carpenters to-night adopted resolutions not to work over eight hours a day after May 1st.

Fatal Lover's Quarrel.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 25.—A double tragedy occurred at Hesperia, sixty miles northwest of here, to-day. Samuel Nelson, aged 24, shot and killed Anna Nelson, aged 16, while on her way to school, this morning, and then killed himself. They were not relatives though of the same name. Samuel was considered the accepted lover of Anna. The tragedy was the result of a lover's quarrel.

Trying to Evade the Law.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 25.—Fifteen Chinamen, who have been camping on the American side of the line for several days, went some distance up the line last midnight and made a break to enter the United States where the Cottonwood river empties into the Tijijuana river. All got across and hid in the brush. Six were captured. Erwin Bough and E. Walker, the Americans who had freighted the Coolies up from Ensigna at $5 each, were guiding the party, and were also captured. The eight were brought up to jail this morning.

The New China Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The Post this evening says: "Advices from Portland are that the first steamship of the new Union Pacific China line will leave Japan about the middle of May, and thereafter steamers will ply regularly from Portland to the Orient. The transPacific trade is in a fair way to be run to death with two lines from San Francisco, one from Vancouver, one from Portland, and others projected from Tacoma and San Diego."

Sarah Althea Creates a Scene.

FRESNO, Cal., April 25.—Sarah Althea Terry made her appearance at the office of C. G. Sayle, administrator of the estate of David S. Terry, this morning and demanded some money. Sayle said that he had none on hand belonging to the estate, but there were some law books that might be sold. She then went into the adjoining office of N. G. Caldwell, attorney for the administrator, and, after a wrangle with him, he ejected her from the office. She returned and smashed the window and made quite a scene. Sayle left his office, and she followed, threatening to shoot him.

For Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The case of Frank Williams, charged with robbing several stages in the northern part of the state, went to the jury this afternoon. After half an hour's debate Williams was found guilty. The penalty is imprisonment for life.

Newfoundland's Too Zealous Officials.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 25.—Capt. Joseph Smith, agent and part owner of the schooner Rapid Transit, which is reported to have met with outrageous treatment at the hands of the Newfoundland officials, says he has not received from Capt. White any particulars of the affair. He says the vessel was not fishing, but was under register engaged in foreign trade subject to all the customs regulations, and entitled to all the privileges accorded to any merchant vessel. The unanimous opinion here is that if the facts are as reported the officials have committed a violation of the law.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Coming to the Coast.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—A special immigrant train arrived this morning with a party of Britishers and foreigners on board, most of whom were destined for Coast points.

Will Not See Wicked.

TORONTO, April 26.—The committee of inquiry, to whom was referred the investigation charges of immoral conduct preferred by Mrs. Jennings against Rev. Dr. Stone, came to the conclusion that such charges could not be sustained, but that, in the judgment of the committee Stone's conduct was not characterized by that prudence and wisdom which should mark the deportment of a Christian minister.

Checkmated.

HALIFAX, April 26.—Jules Hamel, the largest general merchant of St. Pierre, Miquelon, has been arrested at the instance of Murdock & Nephews, dry goods merchants, who have a large claim against Hamel, who allege that he was about to abscond to the United States. Mr. Hamel has been in difficulty for some time and has been trying to arrange matters with his creditors. His liabilities are said to be about $100,000.

Fire in London.

LONDON, Ont., April 24.—The premises of J. Chaseman & Co., drygoods and clothing, were damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000 to-day.

Crowfoot's Death Bed Advice.

GLENCHEN, N.W.T., April 26.—Chief Crowfoot died at 3 o'clock to-day of inflammation of the lungs. He was only sick four or five days. He made his will and gave away all his horses. He also recommended to his people to do like the white man and work at their land. He stated that his brother "Three Bulls," should succeed him as chief.

Montreal's Last Tragedy.

MONTREAL, April 25.—A few days ago a young Englishman, Thos. Kimber, of Topsham, Devonshire, disappeared very mysteriously from the Grand Central Hotel, and further revelations only tend to mystify the police. Kimber came to this city on Saturday, 5th instant, in company with two companions and all put up at the Grand Central. Kimber's companions left him on Sunday evening, stating that they were going to Vancouver, British Columbia, and that he would follow them in a few days. Kimber remained in the city, spreeing it very hard till the following Friday, when he suddenly disappeared. Blood was found on his bed cover and the walls and floor of his room. In one corner, secreted in a pocket handkerchief, was found a razor covered with blood.

A Big Coast Grants.

QUEBEC, April 26.—It is the government has, it seems, received over 500 applications from the heads of families for the 100 acres grant. The most prolific county seems to be Megantic, followed by Charlevoix and others of lesser note.

The Guessers Were Correct.

TORONTO, April 26.—The most important news of the day is the announcement of the date of the general election for June 5; nominations May 29. Of course conjecture had placed the date in that neighborhood, but nothing certain was known until announced in The Globe this morning.

Manian's Financial Condition.

TORONTO, April 26.—Suit has been brought against Oarsman Edward Hanlan to set aside the alleged fraudulent conveyance to his wife of land on Toronto Island on the site his hotel stands upon, with the object, it is alleged, of escaping judgment for $180 claimed against him.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Northern Pacific Train Wrecked by Runaway Cars.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad near Cle-elum, Washington, Wednesday morning. An engineer named Slayton, who was on his way west to take charge of a tug at Tacoma, was killed and a

From The Daily Colonist, April 26.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Custom House Robs.

Collector Milne has been further detained at Toronto and will not start for home for several days yet. The sale of seized goods has been postponed again until Mr. Milne's return. The papers in connection with the "unnatural-ization" of the sealing schooner Walter L. Rich are now being made out. The duty has been paid and the registration is being completed as quickly as possible.

A Representative Photograph.

Yesterday afternoon at the invitation of Mr. Savannah, the members of the Provincial Assembly disposed themselves in front of the parliament buildings and were photographed in a group. Mr. Speaker sat in front of the steps in an armchair having on either side of him the members of the cabinet, the remainder of the representatives together with the House officials being grouped around.

Fighting Fire Under Difficulties.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night the roof of the Victoria Electric Light station on Langley street caught fire from the engine flue, and the fire department were called out. The current was not turned off on their arrival—they were not long in turning out—and the men were consequently a little nervous about using water. The fire was located and extinguished after the axe had been used on the roof, the electric light not having been turned off for a moment.

British Columbia Salmon Lands.

The principal holders of salmon in Liverpool have formed a combination to sustain prices. The agreement is for a period of four months during which prices are to be kept at 21s. per case for good merchantable Alaska fish in lines of not less than 1,000 cases each, 21s. 3d. for lots of 500 cases or thereabouts, and 21s. 6d. for 250 cases or less. British Columbia fish is to be held at 24s., 24s. 3d. and 24s. 6d. respectively. For undersselling the prescribed prices there is a penalty of 5s. per case.

Travelers.

The steamer City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with the following passengers from Victoria: Mrs. Ross, Miss M. A. Moore, A. D. Williams, W. P. McLaren, W. N. Harkness, Miss L. Leslie, Jas. Rankin, W. S. Fleming, Miss L. Dunn, and J. Braveman and wife.

The following went North by the Geo. W. Elder: Judge Sheppard, G. W. Peterson, Dr. Von Hoslocher, E. A. Van Hasslocher, A. Earle, R. Engelbrick, Capt. A. M. Brown, E. Skruven, J. Porter, and M. McLure.

Borne to the Grave.

The funeral of the late Dr. Wm. Jackson took place at 2.30 yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Michigan street, the service being read at the house by the Rev. Dr. Reid. The floral contribution was the largest and prettiest collection seen in Victoria for some time. The members of the United Workmen, of which order the deceased was a member, attended the funeral, and read their burial services at the grave. Messrs. W. Craft, Goodacre, J. Appleton, T. Shotbolt, J. Langley, E. Spencer, A. G. Sargison, and C. N. Cameron, acted as pallbearers.

They Mean Business.

At a meeting of the James Bay Athletic Club, held in the Board of Trade rooms a few evenings ago, plans for the contemplated club houses were received, discussed and referred to an architect for revision. On the completed plans being received next week the contract for the new building will be awarded. It is intended to have the boat house separate from the club house, but both at the foot of Menzies street, on the water front. The latter building will contain a first-class gymnasium, bath rooms—with hot and cold water, etc.—club parlors, etc. Construction will be commenced about the first of May; the new buildings will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Of Interest to Mariners.

U. S. Consul Myers has received a circular from Washington which is especially interesting to seafaring men. It states that U. S. meteorological stations are now open at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.; and that at any of these places captains in the mercantile marine of any nationality may have their barometers and thermometers compared and adjusted to the standard free of charge. The officials at any of the stations will also supply, gratis, all information in regard to charts, lights, etc., and will gladly receive reports of new rocks, weather or other subjects of interesting to seamen from visiting captains.

From Honolulu.

Theo. H. Davies, of Honolulu, was in town last evening and left for the east by the Islander this morning. Mr. Davies has considerable interest in the Island of Honolulu, which he has been paying a business visit. The general elections have just taken place, and put the king and the government on a pretty equal footing, so that the excitement is somewhat high. Speaking about the proposed Pacific line between here and Australia, Mr. Davies said that considerable interest is already being centered in the project, and that there is every prospect of a large passenger traffic when the line is opened. Mr. Davies, being interested in it through his connexion with Honolulu, intends seeing Mr. Van Horne on his arrival in Montreal and gaining from him some definite idea of what is intended in this direction.

Buying Experience.

When the James Bay bridge was built a civil engineer concerned in its construction, reported to the council, on more than one occasion, that unless certain trusses, which were fully described, were put into it, he could not guarantee its durability. The trusses were not put in, and when many tons of dead weight, in the way of double planking, were put on the bridge, when the car tracks were laid, the tension rods were not tightened. The necessity of something being done was pressed upon the council, and a couple of hundred dollars was expended in necessary repairs. These were almost as soon as completed deemed insufficient, and it was decided to spend $1,500 more in "further repairs." Now the aldermen find that this sum would only commence the "necessary repairs," and they have decided to let the bridge take care of itself. While they hope that it will stand as it is, they are now going to consider the practibility of building the long-talked of retaining wall and reclaiming the James Bay flats.

Bound for Cassiar.

Among the passengers yesterday for the north per steamship Elder bound for the Stickeen river, Cassiar, to engage in hydraulic mining, were Dr. Von Hoslocher, Judge Sheppard, Messrs. Peterson, Von Hoslocher, Earle and Capt. Brown. These gentlemen have taken with them a large quantity of provisions and mining supplies, as well as twenty Chinamen to be employed in preparing the mines for being worked. The most of these gentlemen propose to pass the coming winter in that country, as they are backed by large capitalists. They are determined to prosecute the work vigorously, and if the metal is found, as it is believed it will be, in paying qualities, the present party is only the vanguard of a larger one. Capt. Brown has taken two horses with him, which will be used in transporting provisions for further prospecting. His wife, who is now in this city, will follow the captain in a month, and both propose to make Cassiar their home, that northern portion of this province. Of the old Cassiar bands there went also Messrs. Porter and McClure. In all the Elder had about 150 passengers on board.

Ladner's Landing.

Prospects at Ladner's Landing are especially favorable, although the spring is late. The farmers, mostly alive to the necessity of losing no opportunity, have been particularly active, and the amount of cultivation which has been done is ahead of previous years. Mr. Thomas Ladner has sown 100 acres in wheat, and there is every reason to believe that all the farmers will reap a satisfactory harvest.

HIS BIG SCHEME.

Ald. Harrison Will Move Toward the Reclamation of James Bay Flats.

At the next regular meeting of the city council Ald. Harrison has a new scheme to present which will at least merit very careful attention. The subject to be dealt with is the James Bay mud flats, which it is proposed to reclaim by the construction of a stone retaining wall extending in a line with the west side of Government street.

The first step in the proposed public improvement will be to ascertain the area of the flats, and notice has been given of a motion to instruct the city surveyor to make a survey.

It is stated by Ald. Harrison that to build the necessary wall and also a brick culvert from St. Ann's Convent to the water, and to fill in the reclaimed land to a uniform level of three feet above high water mark, will not cost more than $58,000. "I have made my plans in detail," remarked the alderman, "and if the council likes, I'll resign my seat and take the contract at that figure."

The reclaimed land, exclusive of necessary 60-foot streets, will, at a rough estimate, comprise from ten to fifteen acres, and the value of this land to the city would be from $150,000 upwards.

UNDER THE NEW TREATY

American Fugitives from Justice no Longer Find Victoria a City of Refuge.

On the arrival of the steamer Olympian on Wednesday evening a passenger who had given the name of Chas. Moddrerwell, stepped ashore and walked rapidly up town. He carried in his hand a small satchel which he declined to entrust to the willing beckoner in waiting. On reaching the Oriental Hotel he stopped, and appeared to be mentally debating whether or not to go in and register. The soliloquy was not yet concluded when an local police officer stepped up and remarked, "Good evening, Mr. Marshall."

The stranger gave a start as he replained that he "guessed he was mistaken this time."

The policeman could not see it in that light, and proceeded to inform Mr. Marshall that the account of certain little misdoings of his in San Francisco had preceded him. He also informed the visitor that an extradition treaty was in force now which covered such offences as he had been guilty of, and if he was flying from the courts of California he had come to a very unsafe place.

All this information had a peculiar effect on the stranger, and he finally acknowledged that he was the person referred to, and doubted if he was to understand that he was under arrest.

He was told that he was not, but would be as soon as a warrant could arrive from Frisco he chose to return to the Bay City of his own accord. This he finally consented to do, and he was, two hours later, steaming away on the Kingston. Particulars of his case are not given to the public as yet, as it appears to be something resembling a settlement between the young man and his employer.

READS LIKE ROMANCE.

A Story of Adventure Told by a Deserter From the American Army.

For the past two or three weeks, a shapely, fast looking sloop formerly owned by the Davidson Bros., of Port Townsend, has been lying under seizure at the Customs House wharf, pending an investigation into certain alleged violations of the customs laws in which she was concerned.

The sloop is commonly supposed to be a smuggler, and she only entered this harbor on her last trip during the hours of darkness. Her crew consisted of two men, and she had also as a passenger, a tall, fine-looking young fellow who appeared particularly anxious to reach British soil.

A few days after his arrival in Victoria he called at the Provincial police office, and enquired of the head of the department if it was possible for a man to be arrested on British ground for deserting from the American army.

"No," was the reply, "that's an offence not covered by any extradition treaty."

The stranger gave a sigh of relief, and then, appearing to think that some explanation would be in order, he narrated to Sergt. Langley a story which bore the ring of truth as well as the flavor of romance. He had been, he said, up till two years ago in the small portion of the U. S. regular army stationed at Walla Walla. Then becoming more than ever impressed with the life, and being unable to procure his release, he deserted, and, eluding re-capture, reached Victoria. For upwards of a year and a-half he remained here, working at his trade and winning the respect of all with whom he became associated. Then he ventured to return to the land of the stars and stripes, where he had previously secured profitable employment. A few months went by, in which no one recognized the escaped soldier in the prosperous mechanic. At last, however, discovery came; and arrest quickly followed. Two soldiers were placed in charge of the prisoner at Port Townsend, but they were not disposed to be very strict guardians, especially when they discovered that his pockets were well lined. The prisoner was generously inclined, drinks were ordered and several "rounds" quickly disposed of, and then the soldiers on guard sank into peaceful slumber, leaving the deserter to take care of himself. He only waited to satisfy himself that their sleep was genuine and sound, and then stole away. He was fortunate in inducing the owners of a small sloop that he found at one of the wharves to bring him to Victoria; and, said he, in concluding his story, "Here I am, and here I'm going to stay. Victoria's good enough for me."

BROWNSVILLE IS BOOMING.

Contract Let for the New Wharf, and Railway Workshops Also to be Built.

A New Westminster special to The Colonist last evening says: The contract for the Southern Railway wharf at Bradshaw has been let to Hradshaw & Co. The wharf will be 740 feet in length. Nelson Bennett, president of the F. & S. RR., says he will also build the workshops at Brownsville. A boom has started there in consequence of the news.

Chronic Coughs and Colds

And all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. See what W. S. Muer, M.D., L.R.C.P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After three years' experience I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the very best in the market. Very excellent in Throat affections." Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fifth Parliament—Fourth Session.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, April 24.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod opened the proceedings with prayer.

THE VOTERS' BILL.

The House again went into committee on the Voters' bill, Mr. Cunningham in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments; third reading to-morrow.

QUIETING TITLES.

The motion to receive the report of the committee on the Quieting Titles bill was carried, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

The County Courts bill was, at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Davie, left over for the present.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

The Intestate Estates bill was reported from committee, read a third time and passed.

THE COMPANIES' ACT.

The House went into committee on the Companies' bill, Mr. Haslam in the chair. The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE CONSTITUTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the adoption of the report of committee on the Constitution bill.

Mr. Cunningham pointed out that in the clause relating to New Westminster the House had left out all provision for a member, and now might as well provide for two members as one. He urged that municipal improvements added to the value of the country, and if New Westminster had been credited with her expenditures under this head it would be shown that she had last year paid out at least $125,000 in this way. She proposed to spend $100,000 this year under that heading, while many other places had spent no more than they had obtained from the province. Even influential people in Victoria had protested to him of the injustice which was being done to New Westminster, and this could easily be done by the substitution of the word "two" for "one."

Hon. Mr. Robson—It is no use.

Mr. Cunningham could not see how the people could justify the government in this action, and how Victoria would endorse its two cabinet members in their present course. New Westminster wanted fair representation. He enumerated the sums paid out by his constituency for the public benefit, yet the government appeared determined to keep it back. The government were wedded to an unfortunate prejudice of the narrowest character which would have the result of dislocating the province. The natural sequence would be separation. For his part he did not want it. Some said, however, that certain members of the government favored it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it had been conclusively shown that no injury was being done to New Westminster, and substantial justice would be accorded that constituency so soon as the government had further data on which to act. The mistake which had been pointed out by the member for Nanaimo was due to the department by the mass of descriptive matter which had been tacked on to the clause as originally draughted, and would in any event have been corrected before the bill came up for sanction.

On motion the clause was corrected to provide one member for New Westminster, and having gone through committee the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE B. C. TIMBER CO.

In accordance with the speaker's ruling and with the consent of the leaders of the government and the opposition, respectively, Hon. Mr. Davie's bill re British Columbia Timber Company, to insert the word "limited" in the Act of last session, was read a second time, went through committee, and was read a third time and passed.

THE LAND ACT.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Vernon, the act to amend the Land Act was reported with the amendments, read a third time and passed.

COURT MONEY.

The bill relating to payment of moneys into and out of court was, on motion of the attorney-general, reported, read a third time and passed.

THE LEGAL PROFESSIONS.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved for leave to introduce a bill to further amend the Legal Professions Act. He said that a motion of the member for Westminster (Mr. Cunningham), the bill in question had been amended to vest the examination of candidates with the judges instead of with the benchers. Since that time there had arisen a misunderstanding as to whether or not the judges would perform this duty, and this being the case it was necessary to make it possible to have the original clause re-introduced. He hoped, however, to hear this afternoon that the judges had consented to perform this duty.

The leave was accorded and the bill introduced and read a first time.

PROROGATION.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow night, at eight o'clock, when he hoped to be able to announce when his Honor would prorogue the session.

Several members expressed the hope that the whole proceedings would be concluded by Saturday.

The House adjourned at 4:30.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, April 25.

The speaker took the chair at 8:10 p. m.

Mr. Duck presented the report of the

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

also a minority report.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Victoria, April 25, 1890.

MR. SPEAKER,—Your committee on public accounts, to whom was referred their last report for explanation and detail herewith submit the following addenda:—

That with reference to the advances to Mr. Roycraft referred to in the ninth paragraph of the report, such advances even for the public service and in due course, and that as to the advance of $100 mentioned in the next paragraph of the same report, was to defray his expenses to Granite Creek, whither he was ordered on police business.

That a requisition for $300 was applied for on July 10th, that on account of the urgency of the occasion, Mr. Roycraft having to leave shortly after, the sum of $100 was paid on July 16th and the Governor's warrant was signed on July 23rd.

2nd. That the sum of $86, as shown in the report as remaining in the hands of Mr. Roycraft on Jan. 30th, should read $60, the $26 having been collected by him in July, and that the discrepancy of the $60 as belonging to his June account was not known until the books were audited on August 8th following, and consequently did not appear to his debit on the 30th June, but appears in the Treasury books and included in the balance charged to him as revenue in his bonds mentioned for up to the date of his departure from the province.

That, with reference to the cash advances to the heads of departments, such advances when made have been invariably for strictly departmental purposes and under proper warrant, and have been duly accounted for, and in making them the usual and regular course has been followed.

Regarding the accounts of the Lands and Works department, the same method of checking their accounts has been followed as existed in the year 1879, when the present auditor, Mr. McB. Smith, assumed office. That previous to the year 1879, from confederation, the lands and works department was its own cashier and paid many of its own bills, and on account of that plan an audit was then more desirable than now, or from 1879, since which time no bills have been paid by the department.

It appears that a copy of the entries in the cash book is furnished by the surveyor-general to the auditor once a month, and that he checks the copy with the stubs of the receipt. All receipt books being delivered from the treasury and a record kept of them, and that the original cash book is at all times open to the auditor, who occasionally examines it.

That no money is advanced by the treasury to the lands and works department, but that when an advance is required it takes the place of a cheque to the order of the chief commissioner of lands and works or surveyor-general and endorsed by them.

(Signed.) S. DUCK, Chairman.
GEO. B. MARTIN,
JOSEPH MASON.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned members of the Public Accounts Committee beg leave to report—

"That with reference to the first report submitted on 31st March, 1890, by Mr. Duck, as chairman, that there is nothing to correct except the substitution of sixty dollars for eighty-six dollars in the two paragraphs which refer to the sum collected in June, 1889, by H. B. Roycraft and which he had not paid into the treasury at the end of the first fiscal year, 30th June, 1889. That the above change does not in any way affect the question involved, viz., that a collector of revenue successfully retained cash, and the balance sheet and the public accounts placed before the legislature did not show any sum as in his hands.

"That this error of $26 in the first report arose through the officers in the treasury department inadvertently giving to the committee the wrong figures which, however, did not in any way change the totals or the principle involved.

"That with regard to cash advances made by the treasury department to the departments of lands and works, attorney-general and provincial secretary, the language used in the first report shows that the advances are departmental and not for private or personal purposes.

That with regard to the cash advance of $100 made to H. B. Roycraft on July 16, 1889, by the treasury, that the same was paid to him illegally. The warrant on charging the payment was not approved by the lieut.-governor until seven days after the cash was paid.

That an audit of the revenue cash book and the book of receipts and expenditure in the lands and works department was made from January, 1873, to 1876 inclusive, and possibly from July 1, 1871, to December 31, 1872, but that these books in the department do not appear to have been audited since that time by the provincial auditor. Copies of the revenue cash book for [illegible] have been sent every month to the auditor-general by that department since home date in 1879.

That the account of expenditure upon public works by the lands and works department for the latter part of 1878 has been kept in the treasury and regularly audited.

That cash advances are made from the treasury to the lands and works department for a portion of the expenditure upon public works, but a book showing the sum so advanced and its expenditure is not kept in the lands and works department, but the vouchers received in re-payment of the advances so made are brought to account direct at the treasury.

That it would be better to keep a separate account-book showing the receipt of public advances and the disposition of the money thus obtained. The total amount of such advances for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1889, was $1,500.

That the total amount of revenue received at the treasury through the lands and works department for the year ending 30th June, 1889, is $103,885.19.

That the total amount advanced to the attorney-general's department for the year ending 30th June, 1889, is $11,458.13, but the present attorney-general says that since he has been in office only $100, so far as he recollects, has been advanced from the treasury.

That the total amount of cash advanced by the treasury to the provincial secretary's department for the year ending 30th June, 1889, is $1,824.75.

That a return prepared by the auditor showing the bonds given by heads of departments from 1879 to 1890, inclusive, shows that the present heads of departments are not included in the list, and consequently have not given any security. That this is a violation of section 2 of the Civil Service Act.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ROBT. BEAVEN.
JOHN GRANT.

Mr. Duck moved that the reports be received and printed.

Mr. Speaker ruled that they could not be discussed this evening, the reports and evidence not having been furnished.

Mr. Duck said it had been ruled by the committee not to print the evidence.

The motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Robson remarked that the evidence was very voluminous, and there was nothing in it of any particular interest, the report not being like that of a select committee.

Mr. Orr—There are two reports somewhat opposed to each other in appreciating evidence.

Hon. Mr. Robson did not think there was much difference. It was a case of tweedle dum and tweedle dee. There was nothing in the reports to excite anyone to read the evidence, there being nothing to make either powder or shot.

Hon. Mr. Vernon presented further correspondence re the North Arm bridge, which it was resolved to print in the sessional papers.

MR. IRVING'S CASE.

Mr. Semlin said that all the papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Irving had not been presented, and it was due to him that they be published with the sessional documents.

Hon. Mr. Robson announced that so far his deputy had not been able to find anything more than had been submitted.

PRIVILEGE.

In connection with the remarks of Hon. Mr. Beaven addressed to himself on the subject of the appointment of Hon. Mr. Davie on the committee of public accounts, as reported in the Times,

Mr. Martin said he thought it a duty to himself as a representative in this House to ask the hon. leader of the opposition to retract the some what offensive names he had applied to him on the floor of this House. There had been no attempt on his part to take advantage of his absence, and when he had asked the member for Victoria city to accept the resolution, he also saw none. He had assured the leader of the opposition that it was not an attempt to do what he had [illegible] would only be courteous on his part to retract what he had said.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR.

Hon. Mr. Robson submitted messages from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor suggesting amendments to the Mechanics Lien Act and to the act incorporating The Royal Jubilee Hospital. He observed that the object of the last message was to authorize the Royal Jubilee Hospital to have three representatives of the French Benevolent Society upon their directorate in return for their generosity, magnanimity and public spirit in amalgamating their institution with the Royal Jubilee Hospital. This augured well for the prosperity of the new hospital. It was the first act of the kind and was calculated to place it in a high and efficient position. It afforded him great pleasure to make these remarks.

Mr. Grant said the managers of the French hospital were an excellent people, and he bore testimony to their generosity in this matter.

The amendment, as well as that relating to the Mechanics Lien Act, were submitted to committee, incorporated with the bill, which as amended was passed by the House.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills having been reported with amendments, were read a third time and passed: the Voters' bill, the Mineral bill, the County Courts bill, and the Companies' bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie withdrew the Legal Professions' Act Amendment bill, the judges having consented to conduct the bar examinations.

FINALE.

The business of the House having been concluded, the premier rose and said: Mr. Speaker—Before making the usual formal motion for the last time in this legislature, I desire to make a few remarks. First of all, sir, I wish to compliment you upon the manner in which you have discharged the important functions of Speaker. Quick to take up points and firm to maintain them, you have presided with an amount of fairness and ability most creditable alike to yourself and the House, and I am quite sure you were not many days in that chair before every honorable member on both sides of the House became convinced that they had made a wise choice—that you were the right man in the right place. The session now closing is the first during which I have occupied the honorable and responsible position of leader of the House. Conscious of my many shortcomings, I desire to thank honorable gentlemen on both sides for their kind indulgence and loyal, hearty and conscientious support. In the heat of debate some acrimonious things have occasionally been said by most of us; but, speaking for myself, I can only express regret if I have hurt the feelings of any, and I can assure hon. gentlemen that I shall leave this House without hard or unfriendly feelings towards any. During the term now closing three of our number have been removed by death, and God only knows how many of us may be spared to come together, but I hearty wish is that we may all be spared to come back to the new House and work for the good of our province in the future as earnestly and harmoniously as we have done in the past. Mr. Speaker, I now move that this House at its rising do stand adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid enthusiastic and prolonged applause from all sides.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, on behalf of the opposition, on the part of the House who had almost lost their right hon. gentleman their chair, this session, complimented Mr. Speaker upon the able manner in which he had discharged his important duties, and bespoke agreeable and pleasant relations between the two sides of the House during the intricate proceedings incidental to parliamentary law, and all felt that in his decisions he had endeavored to do justice to both sides of the House. He wished to say briefly that he was the only member who had sat, or rather who had had the right to a continuous seat here since confederation. No matter how much he might have differed from his fellow members on public questions he had always felt that although he had a right to differ from them they still met as friends and gentlemen, and he trusted this feeling would always continue. They could not all agree, but if they disagreed on public questions they could all agree on personal matters. He often, he admitted, had been sharp and acrimonious, but he felt what he had said and said what he felt. He was not able to dissemble. But if he had said things that hurt people's feelings, he was very sorry, and he hoped that they should always meet as friends. If he took part in the general elections he would say that he should deem it his duty as far as possible to prevent the return of gentlemen who were opposed to him.

Mr. Speaker said that he felt it incumbent on him to say a few words in appreciation of and gratitude for the kind sentiments which had fallen from the leader of the House. That he had done his duty his conscience told him. If he had made mistakes they were errors of head not of heart. In the discharge of his duties he might say that he had received support and sustained by the members of both sides, who had equally helped him, having been a lamp to his feet and a light to his path. He also thanked them for the courtesy with which they had sustained his decisions. In felt that the turn of the political kaleidascope they would not all be here again—he should be glad to see them—but if anyone were to ask him whom he should like to see left out he should reply, as did the poor woman who, when asked by some rich friends to resign one of her children to them, he should gather them all to him and say: "I should like to keep you all." He hoped to see all the members again after the next elections, and though he might not occupy the same position, he would endeavor to act his part and do his duty.

The House adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Saturday for prorogation.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.

A Victoria Youngster Falls From the Window of a Railway Car, and Escapes Injury.

A peculiar accident, fortunately fraught with no serious consequences, occurred Saturday afternoon as the south bound E. and N. train was running at ordinary speed along the level between the tunnel and Goldstream. A little boy who was playing on the seat in one of the carriages, accidentally fell out of the window, which was wide open, and a thrill of horror passed through the other passengers who were witnesses of the accident, which they were too late to prevent. The train was at once brought to a standstill, and then backed slowly to where it was expected that a mangled little body would be found. What was the joyful surprise of all, however, on reaching the spot to find that the little fellow had luckily fallen in a soft sandbank, and pluckily picked himself up, evidently none the worse for his fall. After getting on the cars he looked surprised at the frightened faces of the ladies and gentlemen who gathered around him expecting to see a boy with broken bones instead of the smiling youngster he was after getting over his fright.

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment quickly relieves and cures. $1 of druggists. Wholesale agents, Langley & Co., Victoria. mr30-3m

Miss Anne S. Penketh, for several years a resident of Victoria, was married at Seattle on the 24th inst. to Mr. J. Harmon Cashey.

PROROGATION.

The Fifth Parliament of British Columbia

Concludes Its Fourth and Final Session.

Sixty-nine Bills in all Receive the Lieut.-Governor's Assent—The Speech from the Throne.

With very little pomp and circumstance the fourth and last session of the Fifth Parliament of British Columbia was brought to an end yesterday morning. Public interest in the ceremonies in connection with the closing day appears to be on the wane, for each year the number of visitors on the floor of the House is noticeably smaller. Despite the fine weather, which was alone sufficient to draw out a crowd, there were not more than

ONE HUNDRED SPECTATORS

in the House, yesterday. Those on the floor by invitation were: Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. D. W. and Miss Higgins, Miss Pidwell, Mrs. Orr, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. and Miss Pope, Mrs. E. Gray Hulton, Mrs. E. W. Smith, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Angus, Miss Angus, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Gardner, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. P. Jenna, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Col. McGregor, Mr. McDonald, Mr. J. P. Macleod, Mr. John Jessop and Mr. Forrest Angus.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock, and prayers were read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge. Then Mr. Speaker left the chair, and took his place at the end of the treasury benches, as the sergeant-at-arms announced that the Lieut.-Governor was in waiting.

Emerging from the treasury building at ten minutes past eleven, His Honor, attended by his private secretary, Mr. Herbert Stanton, and a brilliant staff, composed of Capt. E. Gray Hulton, R. N.; Commander Pollard, R. N.; Lt.-Col. Holmes, R. C. A., D. A. C.; Major Richards, C. B. G. A.; Capt. Benson, R. C. B. G. A.; Lt. Gillett, R. N., and Lt. Hammond, R. N.,—passed through the main entrance into the Legislative Hall, the band of "O" battery playing the national anthem and the guard of honor saluting. The latter, which was drawn up on the green in front of the Assembly room, consisted of 40 rank and file of "O" battery commanded by Major Peters and Capt. Ogilvie.

BILLS ASSENTED.

His Honor having entered the House, and being seated in the Chair,

Mr. Fell, the Clerk of the House, read the Titles to the following bills:

An Act to amend the "Municipal Act, 1889."

An Act for establishing a Juvenile Reformatory.

An Act to amend the "County Courts Act."

An Act to amend the "New Westminster Act, 1888."

An Act to amend the "Licences Act."

An Act to amend the "Election Regulation Amendment Act, 1889."

An Act to repeal the "Small Debts Act."

An Act respecting Railways.

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act."

An Act to prevent the careless use of Fire in Woods and Forests.

An Act respecting the Vancouver Street Railways Company and Vancouver Electric Illuminating Company, Limited Liability.

An Act to amend the "Coquitlam Water Works Company, 1888."

An Act to incorporate the Westminster Street Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Crow's and Kootenay Lake Railway Company Act 1888."

An Act to incorporate the New Westminster Electric Light and Motor Power Company.

An Act to amend the "Medical Act."

An Act to incorporate the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Victoria Daily News Advertiser.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company.

An Act to incorporate the Columbia and Carbonate Mountain Mining Company.

An Act to amend the "Homestead Act."

An Act to incorporate the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to authorize and empower the National Electric Tramway and Lighting Company, limited liability, to construct and operate tramways in the Districts of Victoria, North and South Saanich, Lake, Highland, Esquimalt, Sooke and Metchosin.

An Act granting the Fraser River Gold Gravel's Syndicate, limited, certain rights to mine in, and pre-empt one hundred acres opposite the town of Yale.

An Act to incorporate the Okanagan and Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Mischievous Animals Act."

The Companies Act, 1890.

An Act to amend the "Cattle Ranges Act."

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Electric Company.

An Act to incorporate the Nanaimo Telephone Company, limited.

An Act to incorporate the London and Canadian Fire Insurance Company, limited.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1885," and amendments thereto.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Jockey Club.

An Act to amend the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act."

An Act respecting the University of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Sheriffs' Act."

An Act respecting Assignments for the benefit of Creditors.

An Act to incorporate the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

An Act respecting the Marking of Timber.

An Act to amend the "Agricultural Societies Incorporation Act," and to encourage Horticulture.

An Act to amend the "Election Regulation Act," (51 Vic., chap. 20, vol. 1, "Consolidated Acts, 1888,") and the "Election Regulation Amendment Act, 1889."

An Act to grant certain Lands for Charitable and other purposes.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Royal Columbian Hospital to sell certain lands, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds thereof.

An Act to prevent Minors from carrying Fire-arms.

An Act relating to the Administration of the Estates of Persons dying Intestate.

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to alter and amend the "Coal Mines Act."

An Act to further amend the "Land Registry Act."

An Act to amend the "Magistrates Act."

An Act for Quieting Titles to Real Estate.

An Act to regulate the clearing of Rivers and Streams.

An Act in aid of certain Railways.

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."

An Act to amend the "Provincial Controverted Elections Act."

An Act respecting the payment of moneys into and out of Court.

An Act to supply a clerical defect in 53 Victoria, chap. 32, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited."

An Act to amend the "Land Act."

An Act to amend the "Mechanics' Lien Act."

An Act to amend the "Constitution Act."

An Act to further amend the "Election Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Provincial Voters' Act."

His honor was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to these bills.

Then Mr. Speaker addressed his honor as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach your honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for your honor's acceptance a bill entitled "An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia."

To this bill the clerk, by his honor's command, did thereupon say:

"In Her Majesty's name, his honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill."

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Then His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance at this the last session of the fifth parliament, I desire to express the pleasure which I have experienced in my intercourse with you.

I must congratulate you upon the marked advancement made by the country during the term of your service, which may in a great measure be attributed to wise legislation and the liberal grants you have made for the prosecution of useful works and the encouragement of important industries.

There is every reason to anticipate that the many liberal and important measures to which I have just assented will tend still further to promote the prosperity of our province. Especially is there reason to hope that the liberal aid and encouragement given to railway construction in the interior will operate as a stimulus to the development of the great mineral wealth and the settlement of the fertile lands.

It is gratifying to know that at last actual work has commenced on the Shuswap and Okanagon and the Columbia and Kootenay railways.

The arrangement which my ministers have succeeded in making with the Dominion government for the sole administration by the province of the precious and baser metals within the railway belt will, it is confidently anticipated, tend to stimulate the mining industry in that territory.

The liberal provision you have made for exploration and surveys throughout the country cannot fail to exert an important influence upon immigration and settlement, and will result in making the resources and attractions of the province better known, both at home and abroad, and enable immigrants to find desirable homesteads without difficulty.

The steamer placed on the constitution, as a partial and temporary measure, could hardly be expected to meet the wishes and expectations of every community. I hope, however, that it will ultimately commend itself to all as the best measure that could be adopted under the circumstances.

I thank you for the generous grants you have made for the ensuing year, the expenditure of which will, I assure you, be made with due regard to economy and the public interest.

In now taking leave of you, at the close of this your last Session, I desire to bring to you of my best wishes for your welfare, and to congratulate you upon retiring from the arduous labors of a protracted session with a consciousness of having, at no slight personal sacrifice, rendered valuable service to your country.

Hon. Mr. Robson, provincial secretary, then said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is his honor the Lieut.-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please his honor to summon the same for dispatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

The honor then left the House, the band again playing God Save the Queen, the guard presenting arms, and the fourth session of the fifth parliament was at an end.

In addition to the bills assented to, yesterday, the following received the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor on Wednesday, March 26th, making the total number of measures passed this session sixty-nine:

An act to amend the Legal Professions Act.

An act to amend the Land Registry Act.

An act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An act to incorporate the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.

An act to authorize the granting of a certain land subsidy for and in aid of the Columbia and Kootenay railways.

An act in aid of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway Company.

LATEST ALASKA NEWS.

The City of Topeka Arrives With a Full Cargo of Freight, and $32,300 in Bullion.

The steamship City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, on Friday evening, after a short trip of five days. The spring in Alaska is slow in opening, but pleasant weather prevailed just before the Topeka left.

The Topeka brought down 200 tons of freight, among which were 591 barrels of oil, a lot of furs taken from the wreck of the steamer Lincoln and two bars of bullion valued at $32,300.

Among the passengers were: District Attorney Johnson; Mrs. Younger, wife of Lieut. Younger, U. S. N.; Miss R. Kelsy, matron of the girls' department of the industrial school at Sitka; Mrs. Brightman, of Killisnoo, and Frank Cockburn, ex-superintendent of the Silver Bow Basin Mining Company, who is going to Tacoma to take a position with the Ryan Smelter Company.

Business is quiet at Sitka, but very active at Juneau. Preparations are being made for an extensive season's work there. Ponderous new machinery is being adjusted at the reduction works, and considerable building is in progress at Juneau.

Quite a number of prospecting parties will prosecute operations in the interior of the great undiscovered land, and valuable discoveries are anticipated.

The owners have about completed preparations for a good season's work, and it is now generally believed that the output will be nearly as large as last year.

The Juncan Mining Record gives Ivan Petroff a scorching and accuses him of all sorts of bad things, such as "faking" the story of his capture by Copper river Indians,

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North Pacific and Olympian on the Vic-
toria route. It is thought that under
the change the steamers will leave Ta-
coma at 8 a. m. and Seattle at 10:15
a. m.

He Took a Tumble.

Some time during the dark hours of Friday night or Saturday morning, an unsteady pedestrian managed to fall through the window of Isaac's fancy store on Johnson street. This little experience had the effect of sobering him off, and he soon made himself scarce. The incident was magnified into a robbery yesterday, but the facts as above cover the whole case.

Williams' Cities Directory, 1890.

Williams' Vancouver and New Westminster cities directory (R. T. Williams, Victoria, $1) also comprises a book of general provincial information, and is presented to the public as a purely local work, claiming the liberal support that provincial industry should receive. It is just what its title would indicate it to be—a directory of the above cities, framed on the ordinary directory lines.

Circulation and Specie.

The following is the official statement of Circulation and Specie during the month of March, 1890:

Fractional Notes	$ 172,047 35
Provincial "	32,998 00
Dominion Fours	380,530 00
Montreal issue	6,319,951 20
Toronto "	6,634,08[illegible] 25
Halifax "	988,046 00
St. John "	807,460 00
Victoria "	1,636 50
Total	$15,228,780 65

The Steam Laundry.

Mr. C. Roland, who intends shortly to start a steam laundry on Fort street, returned from the Sound last evening, having inspected the working of the steam laundries in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. He is of the opinion that a laundry after the style of the "White Star" in Seattle will be best for Victoria, and he accordingly intends to start his on the same plan. The machinery, which has been shipped from Chicago via Portland, will arrive in about two weeks, when the work of getting things in order will be commenced.

A King of Caterers.

Despite the fact that upon almost every question coming before them during the session, a natural difference of opinion existed between the government and the loyal opposition, there was one point upon which the most perfect unanimity of opinion existed, and that was in regard to the manner in which the refreshment room had been conducted. Mr. Louis Young was the presiding genius, and never once did he fail to provide the most appetizing of lunches and the most fragrant coffee, "at all hours of the day and night."

Back From the West Coast.

Dominion Government steamer Sir James Douglas returned from Cape Beale last evening, having completed a supply trip to the lighthouses. Mr. Alex. Begg, the Crofter commissioner, was a passenger up from the West Coast, where he reports everything quiet. His trip extended as far as Clayoquot and Hesquiot, at neither of which places any late news of the sealers had been received. At Hesquat the Indians have secured the wreckage and part of the cargo of lumber of the lost bark Nellie May, and are building a village therewith. No further facts in regard to the loss of the ship have ever been brought to light.

A New Time Table.

The new time table, summer arrangement, just issued by the management of the E. & N. railway, will take effect from May 1st until further notice. The early morning train will, on and after the date named, leave Victoria at 8 a.m., and arrive at Nanaimo at 11:50, reaching Wellington at 12:14 p. m. On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays a passenger train will leave Victoria at 3:08 p. m., arriving at Nanaimo at 6:52, Wellington 7.07. The Saturday night train between Nanaimo and Wellington will again be put on. The regular down train will arrive here at 12:24 p.m., and the Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoon trains will come in at 8:40 in the evening.

New Route for the Danube.

It is stated that the steamship Danube, running between Vancouver and Portland in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, is in the future to ply on the Vancouver-Puget Sound route. She will bring the freight landed at Vancouver and destined to American ports to Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, instead of taking it to Portland. Flour and American products consigned to China and Japan will be brought by rail to Tacoma, where the steamer Danube will take them on board and land them in Vancouver, where they will be put aboard the Canadian Pacific vessels. It is claimed that this change will considerably lessen the expenses of the company in transferring this freight.

Puget Sound Railroads.

About 1200 men are now engaged on the Port Townsend Southern. The force is now concentrated on the first twelve miles and a good showing is being made. Engineer Clark and a crew of about 20 men are surveying the line from Leland to Quilcene, being from the end of the twenty-five section to a point on Quilcene bay where ferry connections with Union City will be made. C. H. Stocks of this city, is building a barge and house for the use of Mr. Clark on Hood's Canal. Another corps of engineers is at work between Union City and Olympia. The Port Townsend Morning Leader has been informed by a gentleman who is in a position to know, that the Northern Pacific railroad will build to Anacortes without delay. Round-houses, machine shops and a depot will be built there, and work will be commenced inside of sixty days.

A Distinguished Visitor.

T. A. Stephens, grand master workman, A. O. U. W., addressed a large gathering of members of the order last evening in the lodge room of No. 19, Victoria. He explained the principles of the order very fully, and showed the fraternal objects of the society as being equally as important as any other systems of beneficiary organization. Being not only the highest officer in the order, but also an eminent lawyer of Portland, Ore., he laid down very lucidly the legal standing of the insurance system. He regretted that the meeting was not an open one so that the general public might have had an opportunity of hearing his remarks in this connection. The order is now of age, having completed its 21st birthday, and it shows a membership list of 2,300 members in the United States alone.

At the close of the address a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speaker, who was afterwards entertained by the lodge. Victoria lodges were well represented by their principal officers.

The Penelope Arrives.

The sealing schooner Penelope, Capt. Folger, arrived in the harbor yesterday with 147 skins. The captain has the same complaint about the weather as the other sealers. The W.P. Sayward, which was one of the last to go out, was spoken three days ago with 222 skins, which is a pretty good catch, seeing that most of the schooners, some of which were out three or four weeks ahead of her, only have half as many.

THE GYMKHANA MEETING.

An Afternoon of Fun, Confusion and Enjoyment.

Nearly One Thousand People Assemble in the Driving Park to Witness This Popular Event.

The word "Gymkhana" being interpreted meaneth "a race for animals," but, like all other terms incorporated into the language of the modern Anglo-Saxon, this one has been modified, extended and changed out of all recognition; in some cases for the better, in others the reverse. Yesterday's exhibition was a fair specimen of a gymkhana, and those who witnessed it spent an enjoyable afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired and the assembly was very brilliant in consequence. Good weather conduces to a cheerful, pleasure-seeking state of mind, and even small events are enjoyable. So it was yesterday; a large number of people assembled and witnessed the sports, listening the while to the excellent music furnished by the "C" Battery band. The band came to grief in the height of the excitement attending the races. At the most critical time their platform unexpectedly collapsed, and mixed up instruments and instrumentalists in the utmost confusion. Fortunately the only injury done was the dinting of a few of the instruments. Somewhere in the neighborhood of one thousand people swallowed as little of the dense clouds of dust as they could on the road out. Numerous private equipages dashed along, the occupants were crowded and many people had the courage to walk. When they arrived at the track it was found to be in splendid condition; the grand stand was soon crowded both by ladies and gentlemen, and the sports commenced in most sharp-on time. Confusion was the chief characteristic of most, if not all of the events, but the greatest excellence was in the tandem handicap race which was one calling for no mean skill in driving and keeping one's head at the same time. The competitors had to drive the leader and ride the wheeler, and in most cases, one horse being better than the other, there was a deal of amusing confusion. They were ranged in line, seven of them, fourteen horses, in all, and were finally started. G. Drummond, black, red hoops; B. H. T. Drake, dark blue and cerise; L. H. Webber, white, green sleeves; G. I. S. Warrender, red, blue cap; Lieut. Scott, white; J. D. Prentice, white, scarlet sash and cap; F. B. Pemberton, green, white sleeves.

Not ten yards had been covered after the word "go" had been pronounced before all the above colors were hopelessly mixed, into one indistinguishable mass. After the next ten yards, most of the leaders had broken loose and were sailing gayly round the track on their own account, their erstwhile masters galloping after in a vain endeavor to recover them. When the half lap was completed, the race practically belonged to T. B. Pemberton, and he came in first with his two horses under splendid control, although several of the riderless and masterless animals tore in ahead of him.

The boys' race was a spirited affair, and was not at all badly run. The entrants were: B. Harvey, G. D. and H. Ward, B. Powell, Burns, H. Pooley and J. Pemberton. They were nearly all well mounted and none of them bad riders. A first class start was made and away the ponies dashed. When they came round again it was in the following order: J. Pemberton, Burns, and H. Pooley. The crowd cheered and even a little money changed hands in a few bets.

The half-mile hurdle race was a little exciting at the start, but the hurdles having been kicked down by the second or third horse made it little more than a steeple-chase without any of the skill necessary to run one. The first and second to pass the judges' stand were J. D. Prentice and Captain Ogilvie, R. C. A., out of the following entries: Lieut. Warrender, R. N., red, blue cap; Lieut. Scott, R. N., white; L. H. Webber, white, green sleeves; J. D. Prentice, (1) white, scarlet sash and cap; Capt. Ogilvie, (2) R. C. A., dark blue and cardinal; Lieut. Burstall, R. C. A., brown and gold; M. G. Drummond, black, red hoops; C. A. Ward, red, yellow sleeves; C. S. A. Pearse, blue and gold; H. Dumbleton, cerise.

J. D. Prentice also secured the first place in the postillion race, but as there were only two entries and his opponent lost his horse half-way, the task was not a difficult one. It is only just to say, however, that G. F. S. Warrender, who rode against him, kept ahead with his horses all along, his loss only being nominal.

The menagerie, race, dogs, horses and cows excluded, was unquestionably a piece of cruelty. Four poor birds, tied and trammeled, were entered, but they were well nigh dead with the heat, and being dragged along by the neck was not conducive to their comfort. No one enjoyed it, but a crowd of small boys, in whom cruelty is an innate feature, and the poor things lay down helpless and half dead, while their tormenters goaded them on.

The bare-backed, hurdle race was amusing, confusing, in fact it was everything that was stupid, funny and laughter creating. Nine riders (in night shirts) had allotted to them the task of running over first hurdle, leading their horses, ride over the next, round a post and repeat the operation on the return trip. G. H. Ogilvie did it successfully. If there was any fun, though, it was in the "Soda water race":—Quarter of a mile with turn, over four flights. Start dismounted, saddle on arm; at fail of flag, saddle up, light cigar, open umbrella, mount, ride over two flights, dismount, open and drink a bottle of soda water, mount, ride home over two flights, cigar to be alight and umbrella open at the finish. Nothing could have been more thoroughly ridiculous. The start was good, and all the umbrellas, catching the breeze, were turned inside out, but somehow the smoke of the cigar got down several throats and caused some wry faces to be drawn. —Barclay came in first, with Lieut. Warrander, R. N., second, after a good deal of fun.

The concluding event was the side-saddle race, won by C. A. Ward, with Lieut. Warrander second.

On the whole a pleasant afternoon was spent; there was not much scientific horsemanship exhibited, but there were thrown into the sports plenty of vim and spirit, and the assembly was thoroughly good natured, all of which tended to make things generally run as smoothly as some of the riders rolled off the horses' backs and along the track.

Easily Ascertained.

It is easy to find out from anyone who has used it, the virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness of any kind, it has no superior. wfs

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Contest Narrowing Down.

Benj. Douglas has retired from the political fight at Westminster, and the fight has now narrowed to a contest of two—Messrs. Carbonld and Townsend. Both are confident of their strength, and have many friends and firm adherents.

For the Park.

T. S. Barnes and Chas. Gabriel, who came down from Tumbo Island yesterday, brought with them a fine owl, which they caught in a trap. The bird is a beauty, being unusually large, and will be presented to Ald. Goodacre, chairman of the park committee.

Proposed Change of Schedule.

It is understood that the Union Pacific Railway Company will shortly change the schedule of the steamers North Pacific and Olympian on the Victoria route. It is thought that under the change the steamers will leave Tacoma at 8 a. m. and Seattle at 10:15 a. m.

He Took a Tumble.

Some time during the dark hours of Friday night or Saturday morning, an unsteady pedestrian managed to fall through the window of Isaac's fancy store on Johnson street. This little experience had the effect of sobering him off, and he soon made himself scarce. The incident was magnified into a robbery yesterday, but the facts as above cover the whole case.

Williams' Cities Directory, 1890.

Williams' Vancouver and New Westminster cities directory (R. T. Williams, Victoria, $1) also comprises a book of general provincial information, and is presented to the public as a purely local work, claiming the liberal support that provincial industry should receive. It is just what its title would indicate it to be—a directory of the above cities, framed on the ordinary directory lines.

Circulation and Specie.

The following is the official statement of Circulation and Specie during the month of March, 1890:

Fractional Notes	$ 172,047 35
Provincial "	32,998 00
Dominion Fours	380,530 00
Montreal issue	6,319,951 20
Toronto "	6,634,08[illegible] 25
Halifax "	988,046 00
St. John "	807,460 00
Victoria "	1,636 50
Total	$15,228,780 65

The Steam Laundry.

Mr. C. Roland, who intends shortly to start a steam laundry on Fort street, returned from the Sound last evening, having inspected the working of the steam laundries in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. He is of the opinion that a laundry after the style of the "White Star" in Seattle will be best for Victoria, and he accordingly intends to start his on the same plan. The machinery, which has been shipped from Chicago via Portland, will arrive in about two weeks, when the work of getting things in order will be commenced.

A King of Caterers.

Despite the fact that upon almost every question coming before them during the session, a natural difference of opinion existed between the government and the loyal opposition, there was one point upon which the most perfect unanimity of opinion existed, and that was in regard to the manner in which the refreshment room had been conducted. Mr. Louis Young was the presiding genius, and never once did he fail to provide the most appetizing of lunches and the most fragrant coffee, "at all hours of the day and night."

Back From the West Coast.

Dominion Government steamer Sir James Douglas returned from Cape Beale last evening, having completed a supply trip to the lighthouses. Mr. Alex. Begg, the Crofter commissioner, was a passenger up from the West Coast, where he reports everything quiet. His trip extended as far as Clayoquot and Hesquiot, at neither of which places any late news of the sealers had been received. At Hesquat the Indians have secured the wreckage and part of the cargo of lumber of the lost bark Nellie May, and are building a village therewith. No further facts in regard to the loss of the ship have ever been brought to light.

A New Time Table.

The new time table, summer arrangement, just issued by the management of the E. & N. railway, will take effect from May 1st until further notice. The early morning train will, on and after the date named, leave Victoria at 8 a.m., and arrive at Nanaimo at 11:50, reaching Wellington at 12:14 p. m. On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays a passenger train will leave Victoria at 3:08 p. m., arriving at Nanaimo at 6:52, Wellington 7.07. The Saturday night train between Nanaimo and Wellington will again be put on. The regular down train will arrive here at 12:24 p.m., and the Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoon trains will come in at 8:40 in the evening.

New Route for the Danube.

It is stated that the steamship Danube, running between Vancouver and Portland in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, is in the future to ply on the Vancouver-Puget Sound route. She will bring the freight landed at Vancouver and destined to American ports to Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, instead of taking it to Portland. Flour and American products consigned to China and Japan will be brought by rail to Tacoma, where the steamer Danube will take them on board and land them in Vancouver, where they will be put aboard the Canadian Pacific vessels. It is claimed that this change will considerably lessen the expenses of the company in transferring this freight.

Puget Sound Railroads.

About 1200 men are now engaged on the Port Townsend Southern. The force is now concentrated on the first twelve miles and a good showing is being made. Engineer Clark and a crew of about 20 men are surveying the line from Leland to Quilcene, being from the end of the twenty-five section to a point on Quilcene bay where ferry connections with Union City will be made. C. H. Stocks of this city, is building a barge and house for the use of Mr. Clark on Hood's Canal. Another corps of engineers is at work between Union City and Olympia. The Port Townsend Morning Leader has been informed by a gentleman who is in a position to know, that the Northern Pacific railroad will build to Anacortes without delay. Round-houses, machine shops and a depot will be built there, and work will be commenced inside of sixty days.

A Distinguished Visitor.

T. A. Stephens, grand master workman, A. O. U. W., addressed a large gathering of members of the order last evening in the lodge room of No. 19, Victoria. He explained the principles of the order very fully, and showed the fraternal objects of the society as being equally as important as any other systems of beneficiary organization. Being not only the highest officer in the order, but also an eminent lawyer of Portland, Ore., he laid down very lucidly the legal standing of the insurance system. He regretted that the meeting was not an open one so that the general public might have had an opportunity of hearing his remarks in this connection. The order is now of age, having completed its 21st birthday, and it shows a membership list of 2,300 members in the United States alone.

At the close of the address a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speaker, who was afterwards entertained by the lodge. Victoria lodges were well represented by their principal officers.

The Penelope Arrives.

The sealing schooner Penelope, Capt. Folger, arrived in the harbor yesterday with 147 skins. The captain has the same complaint about the weather as the other sealers. The W.P. Sayward, which was one of the last to go out, was spoken three days ago with 222 skins, which is a pretty good catch, seeing that most of the schooners, some of which were out three or four weeks ahead of her, only have half as many.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Death of an Indian Chief.

Captain Jack, chief of the Sooke Indians, died at Sooke on Sunday night, aged 75 years. He was possessed of considerable property, and in his will he left Louis Lazar, a friend of his, a sum of $1,100.

An Illegal Traffic.

Samuel Wilson was convicted and fined $50, with $4.50 costs, at the provincial police court yesterday morning for having liquor, presumably for sale, on the Indian reserve. The fine was paid into court and the offender escaped three months' incarceration.

Gone Up in Smoke.

In accordance with orders received from Ottawa, the consignment of Zola's novels seized in a local bookstore a few days ago, was yesterday destroyed by fire at the Custom House. The bonfire represented about $50 worth of books, and Inspector Young, in person, acted as chief stoker.

The Church will be Stone.

A meeting of the trustees board of the Pandora street Methodist church was held in the pastor's vestry last evening, when it was unanimously decided to build the new church of stone throughout, thereby increasing its cost and value by about $10,000. The contract price of the church was, before, $50,000; so that the new building now will cost in the neighborhood of sixty thousand.

Progress of Anacortes.

According to a telegraphic dispatch to the Tacoma Globe, the population of Anacortes is not less than 3,000, the city proper being composed of 354 buildings, including 83 tents, 72 dwellings, 21 saloons, 17 restaurants, 10 hotels, 20 lodging houses and 40 real estate offices. On January 20 there were but five buildings where the city now stands, with a population not exceeding 25.

Picked up at Sea.

The schooner Ruby A. Cousins, which arrived at Astoria from Eureka, Cala., on Saturday last, picked up about sixty miles west by north of Yaquina picked up five men adrift in two boats belonging to the sealing schooner Rosie Olsen, which left Astoria a short time since, bound north on a sealing cruise. The men were in a very bad condition, the crew of the Cousins until Saturday morning, when a craft was sighted and they were finally transferred aboard of her.

Mission Matters.

A lecture was delivered at Johnson's Landing school-house a few evenings ago, by Rev. Mr. Robson, on "The turning point of life." It was largely attended and highly appreciated.

The work of raising the trestle of the Mission Bridge is now in operation, and it is hoped that the bridge will be completed before high water. This year's freshet is expected to be above the average on account of the heavy snow and late spring.

A Spokane Falls Sensation.

Some time ago a man named Scoville, accompanied by a woman whom he alleged to be his wife, came to Spokane Falls. He opened an architect's office and he kept a lodging house. On Thursday they skipped out leaving bills to the amount of over $1,000 unpaid. It has since transpired that she is a sister of Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. The couple are on their way to Victoria, where they are now living under an assumed name.

Called to the Bar.

On Friday afternoon an examination of barristers at law candidates for admission to the bar of British Columbia, was held before Mr. Justice McCreight at New Westminster. The following were the successful candidates and the provinces in which they had graduated: Manitoba—Miles Cecil Percy Beck; and Robert Wilson Harris; Ontario—John Campbell and Adolphus Williams; Nova Scotia.—A. Morrison and Edgar Allison McGee; New Brunswick—Isaac Hoyte Hallet.

Buried Far from Home.

Sergt. Langley, of the provincial police, has received the following telegram from the brother of the late Thomas Christie, who was found drowned last Friday:

"John M. Langley, superintendent Provincial Police, Victoria:—Have body buried at my expense. Please write particulars immediately. David Christie, Lochiue."

These instructions will be carried out, and the poor fellow will fill a grave in a place far from home and friends, although in the country where he made his money.

A Bold Move.

Among the passengers for San Francisco to-day will be Charles Labelle, —"The Smuggler King"—who has been for an unwilling resident of Victoria for a couple of years, a sentence of fine and imprisonment for opium smuggling having been recorded against him at Detroit. The sensational circumstances of his case are still fresh in the minds of Victorians. His banishment from the land of the Stars and Stripes has become very irksome and he has now decided to go back to the States, expecting to be arrested. If he is he will fight the case over in the courts.

Freight and Trade.

Port Townsend is booming just now, and its incoming freight is very heavy in consequence. The City of Kingston yesterday had 75 head of horses for that city to be used on the railways in construction; as well as one carload of hogs, one of machinery, and two carloads of mixed merchandise. In consequence of the heavy Townsend freight considerable Victoria shipments had to be left behind.

One carload of wheat and one of mixed merchandise arrived by the Kingston yesterday.

The steamer Walla Walla brought 2,316 tons of freight yesterday, 342 tons being for this port.

Our North Country.

The readers of THE COLONIST will be pleased to find on the 5th page of this issue the first of a series of letters by Lieut. Seton-Karr, descriptive of his discoveries and adventures in the hitherto unknown country to the north. The stories of the Indians and the trappers have given to this section an air of romance and mystery which THE COLONIST letters will either dispel or intensify. In any event there can be no doubt that the correspondence will prove to be interesting, the more so since a rival expedition to the one conducted by Lieut. Karr is being carried on in connection with a newspaper in the United States.

The Kingston's Master.

The Seattle Morning Journal says: "Captain Roberts is no longer master of the City of Kingston. This statement will undoubtedly cause considerable surprise in Sound maritime circles. Captain Roberts, it seems, after the collision at Port Townsend between the City of Kingston and the steamer George E. Starr, was relieved of the command of the former craft, and Captain Wood was given the vessel. He presided over her destinies for about two weeks, and now he too has given way to a new man. The Kingston's latest master is Captain Melville Nicholls, who attained to local celebrity by bringing the steamer around from New York. Nicholls will, however, not remain long in his place, as he is the man selected to proceed to New York to witness the launching of the new steamer City of Seattle and bring her around to the Sound. Just who will succeed Nicholls as master of the Kingston nobody seems to know, but the Journal's marine reporter is in a position to state almost positively that Captain Roberts will again be given command of the steamer.

"C" BATTERY BARRACKS.

The Officers Quarters Being Constructed—Other Government Buildings Required This Year.

Since the fine weather set in the construction on the officers quarters at Work Point for "C" Battery, is being rapidly pushed by the contractors, Munday & Woodward. The stone foundations are nearly finished for the long building, and the commandant's residence is well on the way. The plan of the building is not possessed of much architectural beauty, but the structure is being erected in a most substantial manner, and the "quarters" will be much more comfortable than the average Victoria house. Double walls, two layers of building paper, and plaster will make in all about one foot in thickness, and the cold blasts of winter will have little chilling effect on the residents. A COLONIST representative paid a visit to the barracks yesterday afternoon, and could not but remark the excellence of the site for the purpose intended and admire the beauty of its location. To the south-east can be seen the grand Olympian range, the waters of the Straits and wooded shores lying between. To the east a splendid view of the business portion of Victoria, solid and substantial, and the residences on the high ground, is obtained. Dunsmuir Castle standing out in bold relief. The shore at the point is rocky, but at Rose Bay is a beautiful sandy beach, which will no doubt be taken full advantage of when the battery is definitely located in its new quarters. The commandant, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, and his family are residing in one of the three "huts" erected for the men some two years ago.

The space for the parade ground has been cleared, but the stumps are still in the ground. This is immediately in front of the new barracks, and while the parade a tennis court, and on the north a recreation ground for all sorts of games will be made. However, this will all take considerable time.

The report has learned that only the officers quarters are arranged for this year. If this intention is adhered to at the end of the summer the officers and men of the battery will be in about the same position as at present. A parade ground of stumps and mud will prove but a sorry place for drill purposes. Without hospital, canteen, cook houses, guard house and other necessary buildings, the good sleeping accommodation provided will scarcely warrant the term "comfortable quarters." It struck the visitor as being most absurd and reprehensible that a sufficient appropriation for fully completing the buildings and parade ground was not made at one and the same time. The manner in which the constructive work has been made is only calculated to greatly increase their total cost. Another $25,000 with the appropriation for the building of officers' quarters would have erected all the smaller buildings, but with the present system of constructing them, piece-meal, they will cost double that sum. The pay of the privates of "C" battery is 50 cents per head per day, a salary well calculated to instil habits of economy and morality among them. With this pittance at the present time they occupy most uncomfortable and unpleasant quarters, and it seems the determination of the minister of militia that at the new quarters they will still remain subject to discomfort and inconvenience. Surely comfortable and attractive quarters in every respect should be provided for men who receive such small compensation. The strength or standard of the battery can never be sustained if the life is not made attractive. No doubt the militia department is well and frequently informed of the necessities of Battery "C," and if the corps had been located at Victoria, "F.Q.," instead of at Victoria, B.C., its wants would have received the most careful attention. As an instance of neglect the battery here, although a requisition has been sent in again and again, is not provided with a telephone, whereas Batteries A and B of Kingston and Quebec have a couple of them paid for by the department. In the eyes of the department "C" Battery is a step-child, and should be content with little.

In the course of events, perhaps, a change of ministers will require to be made, all the necessary improvements for placing "C" battery in possession of barracks equal to those furnished in England to the regulars, will be completed. When such is a fact there can be no question that they will then be the most attractive military quarters to be found anywhere, for, added to good housing and conveniences of life, the site is most picturesque, and the barrack grounds will be one of the attractions of the beautiful city of Victoria.

The officers' quarters will be finished by 1st August next, and it is to be hoped that the militia department will see the error of its ways and make the other needed improvements, so that officers and men may at last move in and rejoice in having a permanent abiding place.

MUTINOUS JAP SAILORS.

Men Who Amuse Themselves by Defying, and Afterwards Beating Their Officer.

Seebee, Ymanchi, Otula, Harrato, Tomaka, Ido, Assabeedeme, Sun, Nogume, and Skamatosass, are all Japanese sailors who questioned the authority of their mate, Olaff Marten Lundberg, while their ship Penelope was in port. Circumstances show that one of the men went on shore without permission, and on being informed by the mate that he had disobeyed orders, he told the officer that he would do so as often as he pleased, and that he (the mate) had no authority while the ship was in port. Words followed his defiance of official authority in which the remaining Japs took part, the result being a lively scuffle, in which the mate played a prominent defensive role. He was knocked down and cut about the head slightly, in addition to which his assailants drenched him with water. Assistance soon came from the white portion of the crew, who produced their shooters, cowed the Japs and drove them down below. A couple of shots were fired in the air to render more effectual the threat if the Japanese came up or attempt to come up they would be shot down. They heeded the advice until Sergeant Langley and one of his men, along with city police officer Walker came aboard and secured the mutineers. They were lodged in jail and brought before Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., to answer to the charge of mutiny and assault. Mr. Tazawa was sworn in as interpreter, and Mr. Mills appeared for the prosecution. The case was, however, remanded till this morning at ten o'clock.

AU REVOIR.

Heart's friend—'tis a dreary thing parting,
And the future it stretches out gloomy;
But if salt drops to eyelids are starting,
They have not yet o'erflowed the brim.
Au revoir.

For years it may last, the fierce thunder
That throws us apart and adrift;
But if to fight fairly we sunder,
The darkest cloud some day will lift.
Au revoir.

So grasp once our hands and then sever,
Thou straight to thy post—I to mine,
And in this life it paints for ever,
We'll meet again over the line.
Au revoir.

G.

A Seasonable Hint.

During the breaking up of winter, damp, chilly weather prevails, and rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, croup, quinsey and other painful effects of sudden cold are common. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a truly valuable household remedy for all such complaints. wfs

"ERMINIE" THE EXQUISITE.

Scores a Brilliant Success by Our Local Company.

Welcomed by a Large, Enthusiastic and Appreciative Audience at The Victoria.

Erminie metamorphased; Erminie changed in many parts almost past recognition, but Erminie still popular, was presented at The Victoria theatre last evening by the local amateur opera company. Who that had heard it at the Opera Comique a little over three years ago would recognize the Erminie of to-day as it is seen in various parts of the globe adapted to the requirements of the particular circumstances surrounding its production? But then who can resist the charm of its music, the natural pathos and humor that bubble up from beginning to end, and the fascination it possesses for sincere lovers of a light yet pleasing story? A large and very enthusiastic audience greeted it last evening in its almost new dress. The curtain rose on a pretty scene, of brilliancy and animation. The costumes were in the main correct to their time, but some years before the period of the opera, and it should be remembered that people's fancy changes considerably in the matter of dress during the course of a few years. An opening chorus is like the keynote to a piece of music; there could scarcely be a more pleasing effort than Erminie's, and last evening's chorus was good, in time, in tune, and not over done. The first act contained a deal of matter, was rather comprehensive and covered a great deal of time. One or two matters could be remedied; for instance, an old man like the Chevalier Cadeaux, a polished courtier would never make love to a lady of Erminie's rank and beauty before a score or so of laughing, bouncing lads and lasses. And yet the song "When love is young" was sung with a chorus. Still it was pleasantly sung, but it requires acting and elocution to make it thoroughly appreciable. Then the thieves, Ravennes and Cadeaux, the life and soul of this equisite little opera, have been seen to infinitely worse advantage in professional productions than they were last night.

The second act was also considerably altered, but to the casual looker-on it was very acceptable, and full of brilliancy in the main. As is the performers, a great deal may be said to their credit; there were but few if indeed any, falterings, and about as many short-comings. With regard to the ladies, everything was perfection; it always is so. Mr. Herbert Kent took the role of the marquis, and was appreciable to some extent, especially in his song "All for Glory. Miss Heathfield was a charming Erminie, collected and self-commanding as Erminie should be. She was soon a great favorite, but she deserved the praise awarded her. Her toilette was simply faultless, but that was not all. She did especial credit to her part, which she performed with grace and dignity. Indeed her self-possession at times cost one or two passages. She also sang sweetly and correctly. Mr. T. H. Lang was seen for just one minute as the Viscountpte de Brissac. Mr. S. Y. Waston need but little make him a good Eugene. The performance of Messrs. C. W. Rhodes and C. A. Lombard as Ravenues and Cadeaux respectively, was meritorious to a degree; the former has a good presence and a fair voice; the latter every quality for his part. His humor seemed perfectly natural and created roars of laughter just as natural. Marie (Miss Annie Shaw) was a character of whom a great deal more might have been seen without lessening the esteem in which she was held. Her voice is of pleasant tone, agreeably pitched in a compass which she never exceeds, and thus always keeps in tune. She avoids affected emotion, keeps as accurately to the music as the orchestra will allow her, and at the same time does not sacrifice musical accuracy to expression or vice-versa. She also sang from "The Gondoliers," a rather difficult piece, though not one to be popular. Still she was also recalled for it. Miss Florence Pauline made a pretty Cerise, though her part was altogether eliminated and she was unable to exhibit that love, so noble, so self-sacrificing, which a sister can alone exhibit; a scene which is one of the most beautiful features of Erminie. The remaining roles were—Mr. H. Yates, Chevalier de Brabazon; Mr. C. A. Rattray, Dufois; Mr. C. Waterman, Sergeant; Miss Burns, Clementine; Mrs. G. Simpson, the Princess. The chorus was very creditable, on the whole; the orchestration was good throughout, except in the chorus once or twice, and they gave some of the sweetest passages of the opera very touchingly and expressively.

To sum up, if to-night anything like last night's performance is given, and there is no possible reason why there should not, a very full and appreciative house is guaranteed.

THE MAINLAND DELEGATION.

To THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me to say that your report of the interview between this delegation and the government is very far from being accurate. Justice is done to neither side, and, naturally enough, I daresay, those speakers who were strangers to the reporter suffer more than those he was accustomed to "take."

Let me give you just one sample: The attorney-general having stated that no difference worth mentioning could be proved between the population of the island and that of the mainland—neither voters' lists, number of school children, nor amount of taxes proved it—I am made to reply that the voters in New Westminster district "and the lower constituencies" were almost exactly one-third of those on the island—and then the report branches off to something else.

Now, my answer was that the voters in the lower Fraser constituencies numbered exactly 500 less than those of the whole island (I find the exact numbers on the 28th April will be, lower Fraser, 6,556; island, 7,111), while the public accounts show that these constituencies contributed to the revenue over $50,000 more than the whole island; so that, taking the attorney-general's own means of estimating, it would be fair to call these constituencies equal to the whole island, and if, as he said, there was no difference worth mentioning between the whole of the mainland and the island, it followed that all the mainland, outside the lower Fraser "was not worth mentioning," yet the new bill proposed to give that part eleven members.

The whole report may be judged by this sample. J. C. BROWN.

Victoria, April 26th.

Advices from all sections of the New Westminster district are to the effect that spring ploughing and seeding are now well advanced.

Autumn Anxieties.

I HAD a very bad cough this fall, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured me completely. E. ROBINSON, Washago.

Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. wfs

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price, 15 cents.

July20-12m-w

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Married.

At the residence of Mr. John Emery, Cordova Bay, was celebrated on the 26th inst., the marriage of his youngest daughter, Sarah Ellen, to Mr. John Sinclair. Rev. D. McRae performed the ceremony in the presence of a numerous company of friends.

A Preliminary Announcement.

The next convention of the Provincial Teachers' Institute will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 15th, 16th and 17th, when essays on educational topics, readings, recitations, music and explanations and exhibitions of school work will form an attractive programme.

The Westminster Election.

Mr. W. H. Ladner, M.P.P., has announced himself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for Westminster district. There are, therefore, three gentlemen now in the field, Mr. G. E. Corbould, Mr. W. B. Townsend and Mr. Ladner. The News Advertiser says it is rumored that Mr. T. Cunningham, M.P.P., is "in the hands of his friends," if he can serve them in the matter.

Medical Council.

The election of members of the Medical Council of British Columbia for the ensuing three years took place in this city yesterday, when the following gentlemen were returned, the ballot standing in the order named: Dr. Milne, Dr. McGregor, Dr. Tunstall, Dr. Hannington, Dr. Davie, Dr. Lefevre and Dr. Smith. The council will meet next Tuesday, elect officers, and consider applications to practice in the province.

A Serious Charge.

Secretary McCombs, of the Seattle Relief Association, has been suspended pending an investigation of charges preferred against him by the officers of the association. It was found that eighteen persons credited with having received $20 each had no address in the city, and reporters were unable to ascertain their whereabouts. The supposition is that all such cases were fictitious, and McComb's shortage will amount to thousands of dollars.

Special Accommodations.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Rainbow, which was to have left Westminster yesterday, has orders to bring back the Cleveland minstrels to this city, she having been specially chartered for their use. The minstrels appear here on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Arrangements are being made by the amateurs for a special train on the E. & N. to await the conclusion of their production of Erminie at Nanaimo on Saturday evening, and bring them home to this city.

The Seized Seal Skins.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "O. J. Porter, the United States marshal of the district of Alaska, is in the city awaiting the arrival of the steamer St. Paul, which is expected to reach here early next month. The steamer will bring 2,600 seal skins, seized by the revenue cutter Rush last year in Behring sea from five contraband vessels. The skins, which for some time have been two more will be sent in. The approximate value of $20,000. They will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and the receipts will go into the government treasury."

Japs for the Jail.

In the Provincial court yesterday morning, Messrs. Robert Ward and Wm. Dalby, J's P., presiding, all the circumstances connected with the case of the ten Japanese sailors of the Penelope, charged with defying an assault upon the mate, were fully entered into. The majority of the prisoners denied knowing anything about the affair, but all were proved to have played more or less important parts in the fight. The ringleaders of the gang was sentenced to two months' imprisonment; five others were sent down for six weeks, and four escaped for want of sufficient evidence.

A Sailor's Rights.

An interesting point of international law was brought up by the recent transfer of one of the sealing schooners from American to British register. A sailor who had signed articles under the Stars and Stripes claimed his wages after the Can

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND, 1890.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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CO-OPERATION.

The labor question is, without doubt, the most important as it is the most difficult problem of the day. How is the laborer to get a fair share of the fruits of his toil, and what is a fair share? are questions to which many and diverse answers are given. There are many in different parts of the world who are honestly endeavoring to find some equitable and practicable means by which the claims of capital and labor can be adjusted, but their labors have, so far, not been followed by results that can be truthfully said to be very encouraging. The antagonism between capital and labor has, as the years roll on, become more marked, and in some places the relations between them are anything but friendly, and the prospect of their coming to a better understanding is the reverse of hopeful. Whose fault this is it is difficult to say. Capital says it is owing to the unreasonableness of Labor, and Labor says it is caused by the arrogance of Capital. Some there are who say that neither Capital nor Labor are to blame, that the present condition of the industrial world is owing to changes and developments for which no particular class is responsible. The world, they say, is in a transition state. Old things and conditions are passing away, and new conditions are in process of formation. Agitation and unrest, they contend, are inseparable from such a state. What the end which is being shaped will be, some think they see, but no one appears to know.

Among the many cures which have been prescribed for the evils of the times co-operation is looked upon by many as the most hopeful. The time when workers shall combine to work for themselves, when the worker and the capitalist shall be one and the same person, when those who labor shall enjoy the whole fruits of their labor, when they will not be required to share their profits with any one, then, and not till then, the theorists maintain, will the laborer receive what is justly his due. Or, in the words of one of the most prominent of the British political economists, J. S. Mill;

"The form of association which, if mankind continue to improve, must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief, and work-people with, only a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations, and working under managers elected and removable by themselves."

This sounds well, but is it practicable? The experiment of co-operation has been tried in Great Britain and in other countries. It has been of two kinds, distributive and productive. Distributive co-operation has met with a fair measure of success, but productive co-operation has not, for various reasons, done so well. In the Contemporary Review for April Mr. David F. Schloss gives a sketch of the history of Industrial Co-operation. He says:—

"Excluding all 'bastard' associations and treating as co-operative only those recognized as such by the co-operators themselves, we find that there are in the United Kingdom more than 1,000 'genuine' co-operative societies, whose members belonging (with few exceptions) to the working classes, number upwards of 1,000,000, and who possess between them in share and loan capital fully £21,000,000" ($105,000,000).

It might be supposed that an experiment on this scale would in a few years prove to a demonstration the efficiency or the inefficiency of co-operation as a cure for the labor problem. But it has not done so. In the first place the co-operative concerns have not been in the full sense of the word co-operative. Many of them employ work-people, but they treat them exactly as other employers do. The "hands" do not share the profits. This is reserved for the shareholders, and in some so-called co-operative establishments there is a regulation strictly enforced that clerks and other employes cannot be shareholders. In Oldham, where there are ninety-odd cotton mills worked on the co-operative principle and where the capital belonging to the shareholders amounts to between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000, the entire profits go to the shareholders. Mr. Schloss says:

"The wages paid to the workers in these Oldham mills are no doubt somewhat higher than those current in certain other trades engaged in the same industry. But this fact, which is attributable to the exceptional strength of the trades union organization of the Oldham work-people, is used by their employers as a reason for declining to give any share in the profits to their 'hands,' who are told 'that they are receiving in wages a full share of the products of the joint exertions of labor and capital.'"

This is precisely the position taken by the capitalist employer. He says that he gives in wages as much as is warranted by the price of the product of his factory, and if he is compelled to give more he must shut down. It is not in Great Britain alone that the workman turned shareholder refuses to share his profits with his hands. The same thing is done in France. The Societe des Lunettiers, which has 1,200 "auxiliaries" or hands, do not permit the auxiliaries to participate in the profits. The co-operative masons and the co-operative coach-makers of Paris treat their work-people in precisely the same way. And so it is with the Co-operative Association of Carpenters at Tours, and the sofa makers of Paris. They conduct their business on what they regard as strictly business principles, and declare that they have nothing to do with sentiment. Some of these concerns refuse to admit new shareholders. When a member of the original corporation dies, the survivors will not permit another to take his place so that some of these concerns have dwindled down to small and very rich firms. In Germany and Italy the same state of things obtains. The shareholders not only decline to divide the profits with the work-people, but they "object to admitting new shareholders since they desire to escape the necessity of dividing the profits among a greater number of persons than at present."

We see from this how hard it is to prevail upon workmen to carry out the principle of co-operation in its integrity. As soon as the workman owns shares and becomes, to a small extent, a capitalist, he imbibes almost unconsciously the ideas of capitalists, and insists upon exercising all the legal rights of ownership. This, from a socialistic point of view, may be regarded as degeneration, but it must be admitted that it is very much in accordance with human nature. One of the consequences of the treatment of their hands by these professedly co-operative associations, according to Mr. Schloss, is that "co-operation is regarded by English trades-unionists with dislike and distrust, and by the 'syndicates ouvriers' in France with the strongest detestation."

There are some co-operative societies which appear to approach near to Mr. Mills' ideal, but in none of them engaged in producing is it shown that the workmen receive any very material benefit. On this head Mr. Schloss says:

"Omitting societies which made their first start in the course of 1888, or had not at the end of the year yet commenced operations, we find that out of the whole number of 51 societies, all professing to give to their workmen, in addition to their wages, an equitable share in their net gains, 17 only are stated to have actually paid to their employes anything whatever beyond their wages; the total sum distributed as bonuses by these 17 societies amounting to £2,482. When we enquire what was the ratio which the bonus received by these exceptionally fortunate co-operative employees bore to their ordinary wages, our statistics show us that, taking an average of 16 out of these 17 societies, in regard to one society the Return is silent on this point—the addition made to the normal earnings of the work-people by means of the dividend on labor was a little less than 5 per cent."

This is not very encouraging, certainly; and when we find that not more than 50 per cent. of the distributive, or than 25 per cent. of the productive associations have attained success, it can hardly be said that co-operation promises to be the solution of the labor problem, particularly as most of these successful associations have not been in a strict sense co-operative.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The following is the Hon. Mr. Blake's motion relative to disallowance which our Ottawa correspondent informed our readers yesterday was carried unanimously in the House of Commons:

"It is expedient to provide means whereby, on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to Educational legislation, important questions of law or fact may be referred by the Executive to a high judicial tribunal, for hearing and consideration, in such mode that the authorities and parties interested may be represented and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the Executive."

We are not surprised that this motion received the support of the whole House irrespective of party. The want of some tribunal to which laws enacted by provincial legislatures could be submitted, to ascertain whether or not they are constitutional, has long been felt. The decisions of judges known to be free from all political bias would be respected. When the Dominion Government, which is composed of party men living and moving in the very vortex of the political whirlpool, decide against a law passed by a provincial legislature, there is always a suspicion, and something more than a suspicion, that they are actuated by party motives. This is why the disallowance of a law is seldom cheerfully acquiesced in and why it generally leaves behind it a feeling of soreness. But this would not be the case if the law had, previous to disallowance, been considered by a high judicial tribunal which had heard all that could be said in its favor, and which had furnished the Executive with its reasoned opinion. If such a tribunal had been in existence a few months ago the disallowance or the allowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act would not have caused the slightest stir of agitation. All reasonable people would have been satisfied with the decision of the high judicial tribunal, and the unreasonable people who might be dissatisfied, would meet with little or no sympathy. We trust that no time will be lost in giving practical effect to Mr. Blake's motion.

A Papal Decoration.

ROME, April 28.—The pope has conferred the order of Christ upon Dr. Windthorst, leader of the clerical party in the German Reichstag.

AN INDIGNANT COLONY.

Is requires only a glance at a Newfoundland newspaper to see how profoundly that colony is agitated over the French shore grievance. The discussion of that question fills their columns to the exclusion of almost everything else. There are reports of public meetings held to protest against it; there are speeches in the Legislature complaining of the treatment which the colony is receiving at the hands of the Mother Country; there are communications, evidently written by men of education and intelligence, setting forth the injury that is being done to Newfoundland by the modus vivendi with France; there are patriotic poems bewailing the fate of the country, and there are able editorials, which prove that there are good grounds for the agitation with which Newfoundland, from one end to the other, is disturbed. An account of one meeting, which was held in Harbor Grace, will give the reader a good idea of the feeling with which the Newfoundlanders of all classes, all professions and all creeds, regard the concessions that have been made to France by the Mother Country.

The meeting was presided over by the Sheriff. On the platform were: Dr. Macdonald, the Bishop of Harbor Grace; the Rev. John M. Noel, Rector of St. Paul's; the Rev. T. W. James, Methodist Minister; the Rev. M. G. Henry, Presbyterian Minister; the Rev. J. March, of the Cathedral; the Rev. J. V. Donnelly, P. P., Bay de Verde, and the Rev. J. White, Episcopal Minister, of Heart's Content. The Bishop took a leading part in the proceedings with the enthusiastic approbation of the meeting. The following resolution was proposed and carried without a single dissentient voice:

"Whereas this meeting has heard with feelings of profound indignation and apprehension that an arrangement has been recently concluded by the Governments of Great Britain and France whereby certain concessions respecting the lobster fishery on the Newfoundland coast have without our consent been granted to the latter nation:

"Be it therefore resolved,—That this meeting protests most earnestly and determinately against any arrangement affecting our territorial and maritime rights being entered into without the consent of this colony, as an unjustifiable invasion of their inalienable rights as men, as natives of this country, and as British subjects; as well as the violation of a solemn assurance repeatedly given this colony by the British Government, to the effect that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

One correspondent, not being able to give full vent to his feelings in prose, breaks out into poetry. This is his outburst:

You hardy sons of Newfoundland
Those hardships you must brave;
You have to tread an ice-bound coast,
And rough the ocean wave.
Right well your courage has been tried
When dangers you surround;
But a deadlier fate you now await
So put those Frenchmen down!

They will take from you your birthright,
And that they've almost got;
They will take menhaden and salmon, too,
And steal your lobster pot.
And these bounty will protect them,
While you toil on and down:
So all must join in one combine,
And put those Frenchmen down.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the leader of the Harbor Grace Standard of the issue of March 26th, and it is temperate compared with the utterances of some of its correspondents:

"The conclusion is now forcing itself home upon all Newfoundlanders that, in the supreme case, neither they stand resolutely up, and, with united voice utter an indignant protest against the modus vivendi, the same old story will be repeated—their dearest rights will be sacrificed at the shrine of British diplomacy. But, if they can help it, it shall not be. They assuredly know their rights, so far as the lobster fishery is concerned, and, knowing, they will have pluck and backbone enough to maintain them, let the cost or the trouble be what it may! They will indignantly repudiate the assertion that 'the arrangement was a temporary one, and affected no principle.'"

It is greatly to be regretted that the loyal inhabitants of this old colony should feel that they do not receive the protection from the Mother country to which British subjects in all parts of the Empire are entitled. They may exaggerate their grievance, and it is most likely that they do not make sufficient allowance for the difficulties by which the Imperial Government is beset, but it is more than probable that if the inhabitants of any other colony were placed in the same circumstances and received the same treatment, would be equally indignant and equally loud in their complaints.

FOR OR AGAINST?

The Times has not yet told its readers how it stands with respect to the Redistribution Act. Is it with the people of Westminster and Vancouver who kick against it and condemn it, or is it on the side of those who approve of it and who believe that it does substantial justice to all parts of the province? Let it come out on one side or the other. It does look as if it were afraid to say a word against the re-arrangement of the representation, while it is ready to make all the capital it can out of the opposition that has been raised against it in New Westminster and Vancouver. The organ must see that it cannot be on both sides of the fence at one and the same time.

It is evident that the Redistribution Act is to be one of the issues in the coming election; in fact the main issue, and it will not do for the Opposition to play a double part with respect to it. Its organ and its leader should state exactly where they stand. Mr. Grant has declared against it. He would give six new members to the Mainland, leaving to the Island the three that had been allotted to it by the Government. He has put himself upon record and is no doubt prepared to stand or fall by his parliamentary utterances.

Would it not be well if the leader of the Opposition showed definitely the position he occupies in regard to the Redistribution Act? Then if the organ came out fairly and squarely on one side or the other the Opposition would occupy a respectable position on the redistribution question. Trimming and temporizing on a matter of this kind is not creditable. To attempt to profit by an Opposition to a measure which it dare not itself openly oppose is not an open or a courageous course to pursue. There is a meanness and a shiftiness about such a policy which is not calculated to win the respect or the confidence of either one side or the other.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

There are people in this world with whom it is not safe to be frank. They do not understand candor, and open and honest dealing is beyond their comprehension. They look upon an admission as a sign of weakness, and they regard the smallest concession as a complete surrender. Those who would deal successfully with such people must put on an air of authority and speak and act as if they were infallible. Their mental vision is so contracted that they are unable to see more than one side of a subject, and they are too narrow-minded to make allowances for an opponent. They bow to authority submissively and can be bullied into acquiescence, but it is folly to attempt to convince them.

We see now by the attitude and tone of the Columbian that the Premier made a mistake when he admitted that the Redistribution Bill was anything less than perfect, and when he told the world that he found it difficult to come to an agreement with his colleagues and supporters. Some who called themselves his admirers were unable to understand him. They do not possess imagination enough and fair-minded ness enough to put themselves in his place, or honestly to enquire whether, under the circumstances in which he was placed, it was possible for the Premier to frame a better measure than that which he submitted to the Legislature. The Columbian is a type of this class. Since Mr. Robson did not obtain all that the people of the Lower Fraser consider they have a right to, particularly as he did not get another member for New Westminster, he and his measure must be condemned. This is, in effect, what they say: "He says himself that the Redistribution Act is not all that he, personally, would like to have it, that it is a compromise measure, therefore it is unmitigatedly bad and he must be condemned because he did not get for the Lower Fraser all he considers it is entitled to. Since he could not get another member for New Westminster, he should have refused to listen to the arguments and representations of his colleagues and gone to the country, leaving the constituencies as they were when Parliament opened."

If the Premier had taken this course—if, not getting all he desired, he would take nothing—what would have been the consequence? The issue at the election would be purely sectional. Should the Lower Fraser, and particularly New Westminster, have the share in the representation that they claim, would that be a popular issue to go to the country with? It is seen that all the Province except the Lower Fraser is satisfied with the compromise that has been made. It would, therefore, be that district against all the rest of the Province, and it is not difficult to foresee what the result would be. A majority would be returned pledged to resist the claims of the irreconcilable section. Vancouver would be unrepresented in the new Assembly, the sectional feeling would be increased and intensified, and the Lower Fraser would be much further from getting what it believes to be justice than it is now.

Under the new law the Lower Fraser will have six members in the Assembly, and if it will not have an adequate representation in the Government it will its own fault. The election not having been run on sectional issues, the new House will be in a better position to consider fairly the claims of the different parts of the Province to greater representation than it would have been if Mr. Robson had allowed the Government to be broken up because he could not prevail upon its members to agree upon a redistribution bill which would exactly meet his views.

But we fear that the Columbian and those who inspire it have not taken the trouble to think what would be sure to happen if Mr. Robson had pursued the course they consider right. There does not appear to be room in their minds for more than one idea. They would have Mr. Robson insist upon another member for New Westminster no matter what the consequences might be. Since he did not do that he, in their opinion, has lost all the good qualities he ever possessed, and is anathema maranatha.

The Columbian reproaches us for apologizing for the Redistribution Act. We never attempted to do anything of the kind. The Act needs no apology. We believe it to be as wise and as fair a measure as could under the circumstances be devised, and we are quite sure that the men who complain of it and protest against it would have drawn up one that would have been much more faulty in every respect, and have caused an infinitely greater amount of discontent.

Customs Statistics

Of the port of Victoria, B. C., for the month ending April 30th, 1890:

Duties	$ 77,347 35
Fines and seizures	500 00
Chinese immigration	314 00
Steamboat inspection	164 25
Sick mariners' fund	51 10
Copyright	48 00
Warehouse fees	20 00
Petroleum inspection	155 90
Animal inspection	63 42
Total	$ 78,664 13
For the corresponding month last year	66,367 27
Increase	$ 12,296 86

IMPORTS FOR APRIL.

Total imports dutiable	$ 194,476 00
Total imports free	109,424 00
Total	$ 303,900 00

EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Exports, the produce of Canada	$ 30,057 00
Exports, not the produce of Canada	31,749 00
Total	$ 61,816 00

A Disaster on the Lake.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 29.—Last night, about 6 o'clock, a fire started in the lamp room of the steamer Continental, bound down, and ore laden. When about three miles from the head of the canal, the steamer, in an effort to turn out of the wind, collided with her consort, the Magnetic, striking her amidship and cutting through her planking. The Magnetic sank in 55 feet of water, only her night head forward being perceptible. The fire on the Continental was overcome after a hard fight, after her forward cabin was destroyed and her main-mast damaged. The Magnetic has about 2,000 tons of ore in her.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 1.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Lighthouse at Seattle Point.

The Dominion government invite tenders up to May 20th, for the construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, with dwelling and fog-alarm building, at Carkeek Point, near Smith's Point, on the west coast of this island.

No Salmon Yet in Alaska.

A private letter from Captain Anderson, of the steamer Bertha, says the rivers on the Alaskan coast are full of ice, and there is not as yet the least indication of salmon. The Bertha arrived at Port Townsend on the 23rd inst.

From the West Coast.

Captain Myers' Indian sealing schooner Aurora returned from the West Coast yesterday morning, with a catch of 187 skins, which have been purchased by Mr. Morris Moss. The Aurora brings no late news from the other sealers, but reports the weather outside perfection.

Shuswap and Okanagan.

Twenty-five men, principally axemen, left by the Islander this morning for the Shuswap and Okanagan where they will be employed in clearing the right of way. Ald. Kimmitt, of St. Catharines, Ont., is expected in a few days to assume a responsible position during the construction of the road.

New Court House.

Sealed tenders for the construction of a Court House at New Westminster, in accordance with plans and specifications now on view at the office of the Surveyor-General in Victoria and Mr. Geo. W. Grant, architect, Westminster, will be received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works up to the 14th of May.

Ferry Creek.

A report, accompanied by a small quantity of gold, has just been received from the Ferry Creek mines by the company's secretary, Mr. H. Jacoby. In the report it is stated that the turn has been reached in the tunnel, and prospects are accordingly brightening. The next report will be eagerly looked for by the members of the company.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Assistant Commissioner T. R. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Co., returned on Tuesday from Banff, where he met the commissioner from Winnipeg on Company business. The big corporation are fitting and furnishing first-class premises in Granville street, in Vancouver, which will be in charge of Mr. C. W. Robson.

Nanaimo Presbyterian Church.

A meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Nanaimo on Monday evening to appoint a minister for that church. Rev. P. McF. Macleod occupied the chair, and delivered a short address to the members of the church. Dr. Kelloch received a unanimous call and the induction will take place in June.

Scuffle with a Seal.

A Siwash had a regular scuffle with a seal in the Fraser a few days ago. While out fishing, the audacious animal became entangled in the aborigine's net. When it was finally dragged ashore, the unfortunate Siwash was obliged to haul in the net and go ashore; and so serious are his wounds that it will be several days before he will be able to resume work.

Honored Their Teacher.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of Craigflower school took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the retirement of Mr. A. M. Bannerman, who has discharged faithfully the duties of teacher for several years past, to present him with an address expressive of the highest regard; and a gold headed cane. The presentation was made on behalf of the school by Miss Lydia Wilson, Mr. Bannerman will be succeeded by Mr. Johnson, late of Colwood.

The Mogul Case.

U.S. Consul Myers has received instructions from Washington directing him to ascertain at once all particulars relative to the dispute between the American tug Mogul and the Canadian customs authorities, in regard to the definition of British waters in the Straits. The U.S. government claims that the three mile limit must be recognized as the boundary of waters off Vancouver Island coming within the jurisdiction of Canada.

More Accommodation Wanted.

An indication that the prospects of travel this season will be good comes from Portland, in the fact that the new hotel at that place is incapable of accommodating the number of people who go there. Accordingly, the management are arranging for a bridge to be built across to the Marquam theatre in order to accommodate the overflow. This shows that if Victoria is going to secure its portion of summer travel and make this a more popular summer resort than ever, the new hotel cannot be finished a day too soon.

"Winter Lingering Chills the Lap of Spring."

While Victoria rejoices in all the delights of fair spring weather, it seems surprising, at least, to hear that Duncan's the snow in certain localities is still thick on the ground. Yet a gentleman who came down from that place a couple of days ago states that not withstanding the fact that the mantle of winter is still three feet deep on the ground, while drifts six feet in depth are to be met with everywhere. The snow lies in the forest, where the great trees effectually prevent the rays of the sun reaching the ground, or rather its chilly covering.

Anglo-American Mining Company.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: A new mining company, composed of English and American capitalists, and several residents of Vancouver, has made arrangements to mine on Siwash Creek. They have purchased from the Siwash Bed Rock Flume Company the right to mine for six miles along the creek. An experienced engineer made a careful examination of the ground and found it was very rich. The new company, which is called the Anglo-American Mining company, will put a $5,000 plant on the ground and begin operations in a very short time. A saw mill will be erected, two steam derricks and one and a half miles of steel pipe put in.

A Good Scheme.

Indian police officer Thomas James left yesterday for Cowichan, if possible, to induce the chief of the Cowichans to hold his grand 24th of May tournament in this city instead of on the reserve. The chief is a great lover of athletic sports, and he has arranged to give upwards of $1,000 in cash and serviceable prizes for canoe and foot-races, jumping, and other sports on the Queen's birthday. Fifteen hundred Siwashes would take part in the festivities, which are to take the place of a potlach originally intended, and the chief is said to be agreeable to holding his sports in this city, where they would, without doubt, prove a big item in the celebration and a novelty that would thoroughly interest and delight H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

The S. and O. Railway.

Mr. M. Lumby, who arrived from the interior a few nights ago, informed the Vancouver World that work on the Shuswap and Okanagon railway was now in full blast. Several hundred men are at work. Mr. Perry, engineer-in-chief, has his hands full. He and his assistants are busy laying out the work. It is not likely the entire line will be completed this year. A very large area has been put under water this year. The Enderby mill is kept working by night as well as by day. Matters are in splendid spirits in the district. It is most encouraging one they have had for many years. A number of farms have changed hands. New settlers are pouring in, taking up every acre of land there is to be had available for agriculture.

IN HYMEN'S GOLDEN BONDS.

Brilliant Wedding of Mr. G. E. Burns and Miss Macdonald Yesterday.

The marriage day is that of a lifetime; its happenings, surroundings and circumstances are carried into after life with a vividness that never allows them to be forgotten. How much happier, then, are those recollections when they look back to a glorious day, fraught with pleasures unknown in life, and sunshine in the outer atmosphere, smiling friends and happy relatives, who shower their congratulations as freely and joyously as the sun shines or the birds sing. Such a day was yesterday, for Miss Flora Alexandrina Macdonald (eldest daughter of the Hon. Senator Macdonald) was united in marriage to Mr. Gavin Hamilton Burns, local manager of the Bank of British North America, the ceremony being performed in the Reformed Episcopal Church.

A fashionable wedding on such a day as yesterday could not be other than a powerful attraction to the fair sex. The church was crowded by fair ladies in brilliant toilettes, who had come to witness the happy ceremony; and as the appointed moment drew near, eager, expectant faces turned towards the entrance. There was a flutter of excitement as the bride-elect reached the door and approached the chancel by the centre aisle, accompanied by her brother, Douglas Macdonald, in Highland costume. She seemed a picture, so exquisite and becoming was her toilette. Her costume, a successful effort at perfection in millinery, was of the richest and purest white duchesse satin, and fitted faultlessly. The skirt was relieved with white spotted tulle, embroidered with gold and white chenille, and caught up with sprays of white lilac, and bows of white satin artistically and judiciously disposed. At one side was a girdle of pearls. The train was full court length, and was lined, handsome with delicate tulle puffings, one corner being turned and held back by a cluster of white ostrich feathers. The wreath was of the immortal orange blossoms and was very becoming indeed. The entire costume was thrown a rich tulle veil, which hung in delicate folds over the wearer's graceful figure. She carried a handsome bouquet of orange blossoms, lilies, maiden hair fern, and several other rare exotics, presented by Mrs. P. T. Johnston.

Holding up the bride's train were two little beings, pretty, innocent and sweet enough to be to a lover world ethereal. They were little Miss Tootie Pinder and Miss J. Jeffrey, little glimpses of Paradise. The bridesmaids were dressed in white satin skirts handsomely draped with Valenciennes lace caught up with large bows of white satin, and large sashes of the same material covered the backs of the dresses. They wore wreaths of white lilacs and lilies of the valley. Their gold brooches and bouquets were presented by the bride-groom, Captain Jones, District Staff; Dr. Duncan, "C" Battery; H. D. Helmcken, and Lieut. Martin, R. N., were the groomsmen.

Bishop Cridge, assisted by Dr. Reid, performed the ceremony, the former giving the bride away in marriage. The principal part over, Miss Mouat sang a solo from "The Creation." She sang with method, and with feeling in part that is not one of the easiest of this great composition. It formed a pleasure-giving addition to the bright, delightful service. Thenuptials were signed amid the strains of that inspiring march that has pealed out in cathedral, church, chapel and meeting house; from the full, swelling organ, the passionate orchestra and even the humble harmonium, and has never failed, when pleasingly well played, to inspire feelings of ardor and life.

The newly wedded pair left the church amid a shower of rice and the old slipper usual on such occasions, the residence of the bride's parents, where the customary reception was held previous to leaving last evening by the Kingston for the honeymoon trip.

The bride was exceedingly fortunate in the matter of presents, but the number of gifts is only an indication of her popularity and the esteem in which she was held in "single blessedness," which is now changed to "married bliss."

LIST OF PRESENTS:

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, handsome silver cream pitcher; Messrs. Alsop & Mason, magnificent silver and gift coffee and tea service; Sir Matthew Begbie, massive crystal glass water jug with silver and handsome silver and ivory crumb scoop; Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, very handsome silver soup ladle; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, beautiful pair of vases, Satsuma ware; Mr. W. H. Bedwell, R.N., case of silver dessert knives and forks, pearl handles; Mr. E. M. Bovill, handsome silver fish slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns (Montreal), case of silver; Miss Burns, beautiful enchased silver table centre; the Misses Burns, handsome sweet and pickle fork, covered in raised white silk embroidered flowers; Staff of R. N. A., R. N. A., handsome case containing magnificent tea service in silver and gilt, spoon and fork and half dozen gold spoons; Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, handsomely bound illustrated Bible; the Misses Cridge, Egyptian pot, pouri jar, ordered from England; Mr. and Mrs. H. Croft, handsome oxodised salver; Mr. and Mrs. Cullin, Dr. Duncan, R. C. A., handsome silver and gilt tea pot, cream jug, sugar bowl and salver; Capt. and Mrs. Devereux, handsome engraved large tea tray; Mr. and Mrs. Dumbleton (Fernwood), handsome case of silver carvers and steel; Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, beautiful case containing six silver salt cellars and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, handsome embossed silver hand mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Rod'k. Finlayson, beautiful bonbon dish, gold bowl; Mrs. J. Finlayson, silver and gilt fruit spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Foster, handsome silver souffle dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Green, beautiful silver and gold fruit bowl; Miss Edna Green, gold and pearl bangle; Mrs. Ashdown Green, beautiful cut crystal scent bottle, silver top with monogram; the Misses Gardiner (Oakland), handsome brass table gong and stand; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Harris, lovely diamond spear for the hair; Dr. J. S. Helmcken, cheque; Dr. J. Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, exquisite and unique ornament in silver and gilt, a large silver egg shell and bird; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, beautiful silver tea service with silver waiter; Mr. H. D. Helmcken, handsome silver fruit spoon and fork; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Higgins, pair of very handsome bronze figures; Mrs. Hibben, beautiful gold and pearl pen and holder; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, handsome bronze vase; Miss Harvey, handsome silver asparagus tongs; Captain and Mrs. Irving, very handsome case containing silver and pearl handled dessert service; Mrs. Dixon Irwin, Honiton lace handkerchief; Captain Jones, handsome gold expansion bracelet; Mrs. P. T. Johnston, the bride's exquisite bouquet, composed of real orange blossoms and other choice flowers; Miss Johnston (Montreal) cheque; Miss Johnston (Montreal), case containing one doz. silver and pearl-handled dessert knives and forks, pair silver nut crackers, silver walnut pickers, fruit spoons and grape scissors; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Johnson, handsome silver and China fruit bowl; Mrs. Kaulback (Lunenberg, N. S.), silver and blue enamel opera glasses; Mr. Langley, exquisite large fruit bowl ornamented with clusters of raised fruit and flowers, etc., filled with sweets; Mr. and Mrs. Leech, handsome silver butter cooler; Mr. Lowenberg, Bohemian glass toilet set; Captain and Mrs. McCallum, pair of very large handsome Japanese vases; Lieutenant Martin, R. N., black and gold large folding screen; Mrs. and Miss McTavi h, handsome oxodised silver fish slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McTavish, handsome silver tart server; Mr. Marvin, Mr. E. and Mr. W. Marvin, magnificent Roman gold curb bracelet, large padlock with exquisite diamond monogram; Mr. E. Marvin, Jr., dozen chasie silver tea spoons with oxodized handles, monogram in different designs on each; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mason, handsome set of dozen gold tea spoons with oxodized silver handles; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munro, handsome large silver salver, beautifully engraved; Hon. Senator Macdonald, cheque; Mrs. Macdonald, cheque, silver and crystal claret jug, embroidered Japanese screen, silver coffee pot, brass flower pot, Venetian glass crust stand, carved wood screen, lace and satin coverlet, piano, Singer sewing machine, China jars; Capt. Ogilvie, R. G. A., silver tankerard; Mr. and Mrs. Maur Pinder, beautiful double silver-topped scent bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Pinder, case containing handsome silver salt cellars and spoons; Capt. Palmer, R. N., handsome gold bracelet; Colonel and Mrs. Prior, beautiful set of knives, silver carvers and steel; Miss Powell, handsome silver and gilt sugar basket and tongs; Mr. and Miss Pemberton Gonzales, handsome bronze gong and Persian, a French Canadian, who is accused of the murder of one Le Page, in East Kootenay. He is held here until the body is exhumed and a post mortem examination held, and his case will be dealt with according to the jury's verdict as to the cause of death.

On Wednesday, part of No. 12 snow shed, east of Rogers Pass, fell through in consequence of the weight of a slide which came upon it. Some 150 feet of the wood work was crushed in, which suspended traffic for many hours. Passengers were transferred from No. 1 to 2 and vice versa, and both trains returned as ordinaries, as if nothing had occurred.

The Revelstoke smelter has been ready for work for several months and only awaits the ore. The one to be erected at Golden will be proceeded with immediately. Mr. Pearce believes that the existence of these smelters will go far toward developing the mineral wealth of the mountains and he anticipates a vast increase of mining operations as a consequence.

Angus McKay has bought out Andy Wallace in the Columbia River Hydraulic Company of Smith's creek. The company is now made up of Angus McKay, Samuel Hill, Gus Lund, John Sands and Charles Nerlean.

A great deal of work will be done this season at the Warm Springs and Nelson mines. At the former place especially, a great amount of activity is in sight. All the properties in that camp, on which considerable development work has been done, have turned out much better than the most sanguine expected, and about a dozen claims in different parts of the camp have been thus developed, with the indicated results. It establishes beyond a doubt the value and extent of the ledes.

KOOTENAY.

Andy Wallace and John Sands got in from Smith's creek last Saturday. They tried to come down the river in a boat, and it nearly cost Sands his life. At Death Rapids Wallace took a rope to drop the boat down through a channel between the ice banks while Sands stayed in to keep her off the ice. The boat gave a sudden jerk and Wallace lost hold of the rope, and Sands was thrown into the water, but managed to hang on to the boat for about two miles, when the channel becoming more dangerous, he luckily caught on to a cake of ice till Wallace rescued him. Gun, provisions, blankets, boat and all were lost.

SICAMOUS.

Engineers have been busily engaged during the present week surveying the route of the Shuswap & Okanagon railway. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a curve of the requisite degree, where the road is to connect with the main line of the C. P. R. If the station are permitted to remain as at present located, Lake View hotel will have to be demolished, and the large store occupied by Wood & Tunstall removed. A gang of over 100 Chinamen, provided by contract, arrived here on Tuesday, and it would appear that the operations intended depending mainly upon Chinese labor in the work of construction.

Navigation is now open on all branches of the Shuswap lake. The Red Star, plying between Sicamous and Enderby, made her first trip for the season on Tuesday.

EXILED TO THE ARCTIC ZONE.

Stepniak, in the "New Review."

Siberia, the land of the exiles, is a vast country of extreme climates, many soils and many towns, which are all places of punishment for those whom the Master of all the Russians and the commander of millions of soldiers deems dangerous to his power. George Kennan has described to the indignant world our exile system as a whole. I will not retrace his steps in speaking of that national calamity of ours. My object is to say a few words about the exile into the far North not visited by Kennan, where the exiles have to undergo not merely complete intellectual isolation, but a series of most cruel physical and material sufferings, which make that form of arbitrary punishment just as heavy as, if not heavier than, the hard labor in the mines. Let me tell the reader the story of one of the early settlers in that inhospitable region, a certain Zalessky, a land surveyor in the province of Yakutsk. In 1877 he was arrested on the charge of having distributed a few Socialist pamphlets, and exiled without trial to Verko-Yansk, a village in latitude 57 deg. 34 min., numbering 290 inhabitants, wretchedly poor and completely savage. In that awful place, where he was at that time the only educated man, Zalessky remained for full eight years without a book, without a newspaper, without a letter, suffering from the terrible Arctic cold, from hunger and want. It was not the cruelty of the gendarmes which inflicted so dire a punishment for so trifling an offence; we will not bring against our enemies any unwarranted charge. Zalessky was simply forgotten by them. When, by mere accident, his existence was discovered, an order was sent to Siberia to bring him back to his native country. As he had no money to make the journey at his own expense, he had to travel right across Siberia on foot, under escort, with a batch of vagabonds sent to their native villages in European Russia.

It took him a year to come to the Moscow central prison, which he reached in 1886; there he was met by a number of political exiles on their way to

THE UNEXPLORED NORTHWEST.

The Expedition on its Way—Lieut. Seton-Kerr in Command.

The First of a Series of Letters From the Pen of the Explorer.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NO. I.

S.S. George W. Elder, April 25, 1890.

The expedition is on its way. While we are rapidly steaming up the finest natural waterway in the world, I take the opportunity of enumerating its *personnel* and composition, as well as the objects and intentions which animate it, and the character and capabilities I hope to discover in the new country ahead. The commencement of an expedition of this kind is frequently one of its most difficult portions, but the amount of preparation and trouble, tomasha or bandobast as people say in India, attendant upon it so far, has been considerably less than I expected, while the publication of the short series of letters I intend to send you as opportunity may serve, will keep our whereabouts before the public generally and our friends in Canada in particular. Similarly to the initiatory steps necessary for the commencement of a voyage of discovery, the first letter of any series, like the opening pages of a volume, necessitate more care and thought than those which merely detail succeeding and successive events in their natural order. Compared to the slow and dignified European method people's thoughts in this country move fast, and, though this is an age of specialists, yet everyone knows something of everything—or wishes to, or thinks he does.

The country which I am aiming to reach has been left pining in the cold for a number of years without any one to explore it, while other and more favored regions have been traversed and retraversed again and again, and some districts, where coarse gold has been found along the course of Alaska's, and part of the Northwest Territory's, great river, have been literally overrun by miners and prospectors.

THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS

alluded to lie partly in British Columbia, partially in the Alaska coast strip, and almost wholly in British Northwest Territory. The Columbia river is said to have been named by Capt. Gray in the year 1792, after his ship, the Columbia, when he sailed into its estuary across the bar. But it was in the same year that Capt. George Vancouver, who had served under Capt. Cook, discovered and named the largest island on the West coast, Vancouver Island. The country remained almost without inhabitants until 1858, when gold was discovered on the Fraser River, in which year it was created a crown colony. Even now the international boundary from the sixtieth parallel southwards along the west coast is as ill-defined and imaginary in its posit on on the very meagre maps of this colony which we possess as any boundary line that can be thought of between the territories of the great rival nations of the world. The approximate frontier, according to the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, formulated and signed in the year 1825, is to follow a line eastwards of the one hundred and forty-first meridian as far as the mouth of Naas River at the head of Portland Canal, which shall in no part be at a greater distance than thirty miles from the sea at the heads of inlets, and it is to follow the watershed summit wherever the latter comes within that zone. The area of this colony is, roughly, three hundred and forty-two thousand square miles, without Vancouver Island, or three hundred and fifty-eight thousand with it, being more than three square miles per head of the inhabitants if it were equally divided amongst them.

Upon more than one occasion some student of geography has remarked to me that British Columbians live in a province whose boundaries are the most undefined of any of the more important provinces, states, or territories in under the British crown. There is no doubt, as far as a certain portion of the eastern boundary is concerned, that upon the map it follows the one hundred and twentieth meridian from the sixtieth degree of north latitude as far south, or thereabouts, as the fifty-ninth degree, but from that point southwards it follows the complicated divide or summit of the watershed of the main Rocky Mountain range, and becomes merely provisional. There is not much doubt about the situation of the southern "march" or international boundary (the observations and computation requisite for finding the latitude of any given point being so much more simple than for longitude)—namely, the forty-ninth degree of latitude as far east as the centre of the Straits of Georgia, and then a line drawn southwards among certain islands and turning eastwards, and so to the Pacific round the south end of Vancouver through Juan de Fuca Straits (the proper pronunciation of this word is Fusa, being the old Fuca with the Spanish softened c).

The people of this continent have

A GREAT LEGACY

left them in the northwest as well as in the north, but with the more considerable advantage attached to it of greater accessibility and a less continental climate. In the better regulated and more settled governments of the world the state divests men of all immediate care respecting life and property; and what a contrast to this is to be seen in such ill-governed countries as Persia, as I have myself observed! Those whose minds are active and whose time is at their own disposal are thus almost compelled, in the case of Englishmen, to provide themselves with such solicitude and trouble as shall counterbalance and outweigh that apathy and nineteenth century inertness into which we should otherwise fall. I say that with these motives we court toil and care and sometimes danger to make us as Sir John Malcolm observes, "relish the feast of existence." It was these motives as an excuse that induced your humble servant to become a traveller (not using the word in the western sense as an ambassador of the goddess Commerce) in the year 1882, since which time he has more than once visited Canada, Sardinia, Corsica, Norway, Lapland, Turkey, Finland, the Rockies, India, Cashmere, Persia, Japan, Algeria, Morocco, South Africa and last, but not least, British Columbia. But in my humble opinion the scenery of this western coast, for example the voyage on a fine day from Victoria to Nanaimo, is absolutely without rival of its own kind unless it be on the corresponding portion of the western coast of South America, which seems a reflection of our Inland or Island Sea. The greatest thing, according to John Ruskin, which a human soul ever does in this world is "to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way." The mass of sentimental literature concerned with the analysis and description of emotion is of lower rank than the literature which merely describes what it saw. I forgot to say that an enterprising journalistic proprietor in the eastern states has equipped and despatched an expedition to attack the same portion of this continent as I independently determined to attempt to penetrate. Unless unforeseen circumstances impede us we may possibly roll back an infinitesimal corner of the curtain which in this age of geographical progress has concealed from the white man's eye this corner of the great, lone, wild north land. There are many such dark blanks on our maps of this continent, but this one is larger, and yet more accessible and withal more interesting and mysterious than the other dark blanks, not to use the word dark in its physical or moral sense, but as implying a want of knowledge of its geography.

SOME BOLD CARTOGRAPHERS,

differing from one another in their opinions, have drawn serpentine dotted lines to indicate the course of the White, Copper, Takheena and other rivers as their fancy may have led them, or according to supposed Indian report. They have shown themselves to be possessed of abundant "nerve" in thus laying down in rounded symmetrical wavy patterns the arbitrary courses of their fairy rivers. Mine enemies had best take heed unto their ways, for I shall surely call some river or volcano by their names over which we may claim the right of nomenclature by virtue of first discovery. Is Jones river forgotten, that muddy, violent, glacier stream which we discovered in 1886 in Icy bay, and named after the wealthy proprietor of the New York Times, and which the Sun perversely insisted on printing with a small j—jones river? Last year, however, the Messrs. Topham took a dreadful revenge upon me by naming a fine range, which happened to be our Ultima Thule in that expedition, Karr's hills, with a small k.

The district now in question is bounded on the south by the northern line of the province of British Columbia, or lat. 60°, on the east by the probable continuation of the Rocky Mountain range, on the west by the eastern line of the United States territory of Alaska, and on the north by the Yukon river. On a certain occasion, it is said, some persons after a dinner proposed a toast to the success of Canada bounded on the north by the Arctic, on the south by the United States, on the east by the great Atlantic, and on the west by the wide Pacific; but as an improvement it was suggested by some one more ambitious that the others that the wording of the sentence should be "Canada, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by by the Antarctic regions, on the east by the Gulf stream, and on the west by the illimitable ocean." But even this did not completely satisfy some of the company more progressive than the others, for they proposed to drink to Canada "bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by infinite space, on the east by the procession of the equinoxes, and on the west by the day of judgment." The unexplored parts of the British Yukon district must well deserve exploration, while the absence of any tributaries of importance along the left bank of the Lewis or Yukon, below the Takheena, with what Mr. Dawson th ught the general appearance of the country in that direc ion, s far as it has been overlooked from any comparatively elevated ground, seems to show that the basin of the upper portion of the White river must be low, and, situated as it seems within the range of the St. Elias Alps, this country must possess most remarkable features, both geographically and from a climatic point of view. The Indians report the existence of

A BURNING MOUNTAIN

near the head waters of the White river, but it remains uncertain at present whether this report refers to Mount Wrangell, which is probably of inferior height to Mount St. Elias, or to some still unknown mountain which may be nearer to this district. When I say still unknown mountain I do not mean that the mountain is still, because if there is a volcano it is probably an active one. Not long ago I was at a picnic party in the south of France, a which Mr. Spurgeon, the celebrated Baptist minister, was one of the guests. After an interval of silence he suddenly said: "Woman, with all thy faults, I love thee still." At first none of the ladies present could see the joke. I was surprised, the other day, before leaving Victoria, to see the statement in the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica that Mount St. Elias was an active volcano. We found that it was not so when we visited it in the year 1886.

What makes it probable that there may be a volcano near the head waters of the Copper River or White River in addition to Mount Wrangell is the fact that there is a layer of volcanic ash over the surface of the country of the upper part of the Yukon basin. It appears to be due to a single period of eruption as severe as that which buried Herculaneum and Pompeii beneath the ashes of Mount Vesuvius. It must also be recollected that the whole range westwards to the Aleutian Islands and across to Kamchatka and Japan contains numerous active volcanoes commencing, so far as known, to the eastward of Mount Wrangell, and containing amongst them such splendid peaks as Tlyamna and Shishaldin.

This vessel has experienced an exceedingly fine passage so far, though one must not shout before one is out of the wood. My usual experience of this coast has been intermittent glimpses of fine weather and blue skies, broken by long spells of wet and occasionally a few fogs, especially towards the mouths and estuaries of cold glacier-fed rivers like the Skeen and Skeena, but under the conditions of fine weather and cloudless skies, as I stat d previously, I only know one place, and that is Yakutat which I can compare to the south-east coast of Vancouver's Island. I am still uncertain whether to call this Vancouver Island or Vancouver's Island as I am as to whether it should be Hudson Bay or Hudson's Bay. While we have been coaling at Nanaimo some of the passengers have been trying to catch some fish—rock cod or bass which can be seen swimming about beneath the wharf, but so far without success. People have not noticed so many ducks of different kinds before as are to be observed this year, particularly in that part of the Strait of Georgia which lies opposite to Nanaimo and Comox, including an incredible number of that absurd bird which the miners call a "road-maker," which can only flop along the surface of the sea, and frequently turns somersaults in its haste and then dives. In fact yesterday was so calm that standing in the bow of the steamer one could clearly distinguish these birds after they dived, about four or five feet below the surface, flapping slowly along, using their wings below the water as though they were actually flying in the air. There were, also, numerous porpoises about, which sometimes followed and overtook the ship, mistaking us for a whale and causing much amusement to those passengers who had never seen them before. Owing to the entire absence of ripples on the surface, the details and forms of these beautiful fish could be distinctly made out from the stern-rail as they followed the ship, as clearly as the diving birds could be seen flying below the surface of the ocean as one stood upon the bows, the latter seeming unable to get away fast enough while the former appeared to be in an equally great hurry to attack and devour us.

THE "GEO. W. ELDER"

is a moderately comfortable vessel, though the prevailing feature is rather that of compactness than of elbow-room, a characteristic of many of these coast steamers, especially in this season. The attendance is fairly good and she has been painted up for the summer's work, though, unfortunately for her speed, exceedingly foul on the bottom, not having been able either to be docked or to lie a few days in fresh water in the Columbia River, which has the effect of detaching the growths of seaweed almost as effectually as by the former operation of scraping. But she has, moreover, been so long in salt water at Seattle, that her speed seems to be reduced about two knots. Yesterday, however, she made ten knots all day. The purser and others on board who are well acquainted with Sitka, have informed me of the great changes which four years have made in that semi-Russian town. Most of those I had the pleasure of meeting there are gone elsewhere, including the greater number of the government officials, who are charged with the administration—men may come and men may go in the distant north, but Victoria seems to go on much the same as ever, slowly growing all the time.

Here, at Departure Bay, I had left my outfit, very moderate I venture to think, in bulk, and it has been placed safely on board. I may have a word or two to say about outfits when I write again from Juneau or Chilcat. Meanwhile two other ships are coaling here simultaneously with the Elder, and the Chinamen are working well. The weather is all it ought to be, and, under these circumstances, departure Bay is really a very pretty school work. In British Columbia it place. One of the other ships now engaged in loading fuel is the U. S. S. Patterson, and both vessels will probably get off to-night about the same time, and as they both steam at about the same rate it is probable that they will make Seymour Narrows at the early morning flood tide simultaneously. She carries, as you are aware, the rival expedition, which is also going very much in our direction from Chilcat, and I am now going on board her to renew my acquaintance with some of the naval officers on her. Her condition is even more remarkable than our own in respect of lack of elbow room.

H. W. SETON-KARR.

A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

(Inland Sentinel, April 26th.)

During the present session of the Local Legislature the Opposition charged the Department of Education with making a political machine of that department, and asserted the Minister of Education had so far prostituted the authority vested in him as to cause the dismissal of teachers and cancellation of certificates because the holders thereof were not favorable to the Government. Outside of the members of the Opposition in the House, we do not for a moment believe that any sane person paid attention to the charges then made. However, the Minister of Education demanded an investigation and a special investigating committee comprising Messrs. Thomas Cunningham, G. B. Martin, W. H. Ladner, H. Croft and C. A. Semlin, was appointed, with power to call for persons, papers and other documents bearing on the subject, and to examine witnesses in connection therewith. The committee entered into the performance of its duties with all the zeal the exigency of the case demanded, cited witnesses, and procured all the documents necessary, and with the fruits of this evidence before it, prepared and submitted to the House the report which we publish on another page of this issue. This report was signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. Semlin, who presented what is termed a minority report, and which also appears in this issue in connection with the majority report.

The majority report is clear and concise, and enters into a statement of the case so fully that no loophole of escape is allowed for the traducers of Mr. Robson. What their feelings were when the report was submitted to the House can only be imagined; they had not the manliness to admit the mistake they had made nor to apologise as they should have done.

It will be a matter of general satisfaction to all concerned to know that there is no shadow of truth in the base charges made against the department, and Mr. Robson's friends throughout the province will congratulate him on the complete vindication afforded him by the report.

CABLE NEWS.

Trouble with Anarchists.

PARIS, April 30.—In the Faubourg St. James to-night the police arrested three Italians who have been prominent in the recent anarchist movements. When the police approached them the anarchists drew knives, whereupon the police drew their swords. A scuffle ensued, but the anarchists were overpowered and locked up. One of the anarchists arrested yesterday had in his possession a manifesto showing he and his friends intended to devote themselves to sacking the banks and shops in a riot which they had planned for May day. The force of watchmen at the banks has been doubled, and a strong detachment of police is guarding the labor exchange.

The Queen Arrives at Windsor.

LONDON, April 30.—The Queen arrived at Windsor this evening.

Louise Michel Arrested.

PARIS, April 30.—The report that Louise Michel was arrested at Lyons today is confirmed.

The Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, April 30.—At the Newmarket spring meeting to-day, the Two Thousand Guineas' Stakes was won by "Surefoot;" "Leonard" second, and "Blue Green" third.

The Public Warned.

MANY people are deceived into neglecting bad blood, dyspepsia, constipation, etc., and thus allow these and other diseases to become established. Act promptly by using nature's blood purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the entire system, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. wfn

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Inauguration Proceedings Yesterday Held in St. Andrew's Church.

There was but a comparatively small attendance yesterday morning at the inaugural meeting in St. Andrew's Church of the British Columbia Sunday School Association, owing, no doubt, as was explained by one of the speakers, to the fact that a preliminary meeting had not been held the previous night. After devotional exercises by Mr. W. Reynolds, President of the International S.S. Union, Illinois, Rev. Mr. Macleod was appointed temporary president, and Mr. D. Ballantyne temporary secretary. It was announced that all who were interested in Sunday school work were eligible to vote. The following committees were appointed:—

Credentials—Messrs. Burkholder (chairman), Fraser and Shaw.

Nominations—Rev. Mr. Rugg (chairman), Messrs. Burkholder, Teague and Pillar.

Constitution—Rev. Mr. Macleod (chairman), Reynolds and Wheeler.

Finance—Rev. Mr. Fraser (chairman), Shakespeare, Meleod and McMicken.

Communications regretting their inability to be present were read from Rev. J. H. White and Mayor Brown of New Westminster.

Rev. Dr. Reid in welcoming the delegates, presumed that possibly the office he had been called on to fulfil had been en rusted to him because of his being one of the oldest pastors in the city. He enlarged upon the importance and necessity of the work of the Sunday school teacher upon whom devolved a duty of almost as great importance as that of the minister, who was apt to preach over the heads of the younger members of his congregation, while many parents either could not or would not undertake the task which was carried out in the Sabbath school. Remarking upon the small attendance this morning, he predicted that it was but the small beginning of a great and important undertaking. He cordially welcomed the delegates, inviting them to hand in their names so that those who required might share the hospitalities which had been provided for them.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in welcoming the delegates to British Columbia, said that there were circumstances which rendered the occasion a specially important one. There were few places where there was more need for the organization of this great Sunday school work. In British Columbia it had been considered necessary to banish the Bible from the schools, and for that reason the duty of the Sunday school teacher had been much increased. In his own young days there had been more or less Bible teaching in the schools, particularly in dear old Scotland. He had not only been obliged to attend the Sabbath school, but had had the family to repeat verses and say the Catechism, and if he were not able to repeat the lesson he had had to go to bed without his supper, to provide against which he had been accustomed to hide cakes under his pillow. Those happy days were passed. The parents appeared to have no time to teach their children as in the older days. The father was too much occupied with his business in his eagerness to make money, while the mothers found much less time than the mothers of those days; perhaps, it was because they had not got the help that they should have. The result was that the teaching the children in the home circle in the truths of the gospel was neglected. It was therefore important that the Sunday school teacher should step in and do the work which was that of the parent. When we looked at this fact and that the Bible had been banished from the public schools, it was manifest that the work of the Sunday school teacher was just as important as that of the preacher. All knew that in youth impressions were the most readily made, and if the good seed were sown in the Sabbath school there would not be much trouble as to the minister getting hold upon them when they grew up, as the seed had been sown in the heart. The Sunday school was the nursery to the church and experience had shown that if children who had attended Sunday school strayed from the right path the chances were that they would be brought back from their wanderings by the passages which had taken root in their heart. It was a solemn and important position, that of the Sunday school teacher, yet he was never heard of, and scarcely thanked, but looked for a different reward to the thanks of parents and scholars. There was no country on the American continent which offered a better field for Sunday school work than British Columbia. He, therefore, hailed with satisfaction the advent of this Sunday school convention because as Mr. Reynolds would have perceived, the work was in a state of disorganization. This he regarded as a most important starting point. The Sunday school lay at the foot of the success of church work and national greatness. He trusted that Mr. Reynolds would not forget that assurance of success was not necessarily given by an immense attendance. This was God's work and He would take care of it. In regard to qualified Sunday school teachers, he realized that many were pressed in who had no experience and but little preparation. This was an important step towards securing workers and would bring all to a fuller realization of the value of Sunday school teachers.

Rev. J. Banton (Nanaimo) felt the movement to have been a little tardy, and those who were interested in Sunday schools were anxious to be here. He felt that not only were they heartily welcome as delegates, but they were here for practical purposes. Foundation blessings would surely be laid to-day. The country looked to the Sunday school to do a work which was not being done in the family, the church or any other place.

Mr. Fuller (Lulu Island) considered that the whole province needed the most successful working operations of Sunday school teachers.

Mr. Show (Nanaimo) contrasted educational work in the old country, pointing out the better system prevailing north of the Tweed, on which account Scotchmen had frequently held the leading position in England, where the principal education was often received through the Sunday school. Speaking of the small attendance, he pointed out that many of the principal works and institutions had had their day of small things.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Portland, Oregon, expressed his pleasure at being present, drinking it all in, and prepared to aid and assist in every possible way.

Rev. Mr. Macleod said, when in Toronto, he had been much gratified to hear Mr. Reynolds, from whose assistance he expected much. No doubt that the present occasion would inaugurate a new era.

Mr. Reynolds said he was always delighted to come to Canada. It was an inspiration to him to do so. He regarded Toronto as the model city of the continent, if not of the world. It had been a great delight to him when there to see that there were no cars running on the Lord's day, no Sunday papers, while the streets were thronged with people going to church. When he visited the mayor of that city he found displayed prominently in his office the motto "Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." He had been introduced by the mayor to no less than four aldermen who were Sunday school teachers or superintendents, and he thought to himself what a contrast Toronto was to cities on his own side, where many of the aldermen were bummers and more or less disreputable characters. He had once remarked that he did not think the people of Toronto would enjoy heaven as much as those who went from other cities where they had not so many advantages. He commented on the necessity of Sabbath school work, and observed that in Canada and the United States there were last Sunday held 150,000 Sabbath schools with an unpaid army of 1,300,000 teachers. To-day the ministers were preaching to the most enlightened congregations they ever did, owing to a good extent to the Sabbath school agency. He spoke of the amount of Sabbath school literature which was in circulation, of its high character and of the influence it was having. If professing Christians only did their duty to the church and to the Sunday school, bringing their tithes out of their storehouses there would be no necessity for the assistance of the Moodys and other evangelists. Sabbath school conventions were constantly being held all over the continent, with very great great success, and he was confident that the present one, although but thinly attended, would have the most beneficial results. The chief end of man was to glorify God and not continually run after the baubles and trash of this life. He dwelt upon this point to hearers to continually have this in view, ignoring such excuses as that people had not time to carry on God's work. He described instances that had come under his observation, of men who by their lives, their actions and personal sacrifices, were showing that they believed in what they professed. Conventions were the fashion along the line. In his own town they had had conventions of tavern keepers and of undertakers to learn how best they could prosecute their own avocations. Those parties realized the advantage of these gatherings, and so was it with the Sunday school, and the best results had always been achieved. Obstacles were often placed in the way of the work, but God was behind it and the promise was to them who overcame. As Mr. Lincoln had said, if all were on God's side all would be right. Taking as his illustration the reports of the spies who had been sent to survey the land of Canaan, he said that too frequently the majority report set forth the obstacles there were in the way, as they, unlike the minority in that case, lost sight of the fact that God was with them.

After some remarks from the chairman the convention rose for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings were opened with a service of song, and prayer by Rev. Mr. McRae.

The chairman reported that the basis of the provincial association would be that of the Victoria association, but the committee on constitution had until to-morrow to report. A president not having yet been elected it devolved on him as temporary chairman to make a few remarks. It must not be forgotten that many of the Sunday school workers were so situate that they could not be present during the day. In British Columbia they were almost a generation too late in connection with Sunday school work, while the neglect of religion and the spending of the Sabbath in irreligious employments had culminated in not a few young men having been forced to cross the lines. Too many young men and women, as was easily apparent, had become separated from the church of the living God by reason of neglect or indifference on the part of relatives and religious people. He strongly advocated something more being done to stand by the Sabbath and to prevent the opening of saloons and stores on the day of rest. What was specially wanted was a revival of vital religion, and if this convention would only bring this about we should see very great changes. There were dozens who could have been present here if they had only made the time. There must, he urged, be more of a coming together among the churches, and less denominationalism, with a united front before the enemy to carry on the Lord's battles. The Sunday school rolls might be readily doubled, there being, he was sure, more than a thousand who might be brought in. The prospects were promising; while Sunday school work was the more important, because in the day schools the teaching was purely secular. There was one reason for satisfaction and that was that the majority of the teachers in the day schools were church workers. It was a touching proof of God's care that he should have spared the wicked city of Nineveh, because there were within it 120,000 children who did not know their right hand from their left. He trusted that to-day would be accomplished what would tell very materially on the Sunday school work of the future.

Under the heading of reports

Mr. Burkholder announced, on behalf of the Pandora street Methodist school, that there were 35 teachers and officers, with 53 members in the first Bible class and 17 in the second. There were, 76 in the intermediate classes, and 80 in the primary classes, or a total of 361.

Mr. Shakespeare reported that in the Gorge Road Methodist Sunday school there were 140 teachers and scholars. The average number of verses recited each Sunday during the last month had been 275. About 20 new scholars had been added to the number last month.

Rev. Mr. Rugg, of the Baptist church, said that in the mission school there were enrolled about 100 children with 10 or 12 officers. In the home school there were from 150 to 175 scholars, the school being held immediately after the service.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, of St. Andrew's church, explained that until the new building had been erected they had only the auditorium of the church for the Sunday school, while his own Bible classes had been held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Last Sunday the number of scholars in the church had been 126, of whom 70 had that day attended the church service. In his own Bible classes he had 40 on the roll, the attendance being quite up to that figure, Mr. Muir having 65 in his infant class.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the First Presbyterian church, said that the average attendance up to the end of last year was 181 scholars and 25 teachers. There was some difficulty in securing teachers. He made the Sunday school lesson the subject of his week days address.

Mr. Shaw, of Nanaimo, reported that the average attendance at the Presbyterian church was 80 scholars and 12 teachers, with 200 volumes in the library. It was the one on at the Thursday evening prayer meeting to take up the lesson. Three scholars had joined the church during the year. One difficulty was the tendency of scholars to leave the school at about the age of 14. He dwelt upon the importance of Sunday school singing, and remarked that as Pinkerton so much had the influence of church and Sunday school singing been felt, that to his own knowledge people had been accustomed to perform their duties to the songs of the church.

Mr. Banton (Nanaimo, Baptist) said they had 60 pupils on the roll divided into infant class 45, with an attendance last Sunday of 41. The balance consisted of 16 in the Bible class, and two other classes with about 18 scholars. They had four teachers but no library.

Rev. Mr. McCrae (Presbyterian, Esquimalt and Craigflower), observed that in the country it was difficult to keep up Sunday schools, the distances being so great, while there was a great trouble to get persons to take charge of the schools. In one of his schools he had a lady superintendent; and it would be difficult to find a more efficient one. The schools were only small, but were efficiently conducted. Still he would be glad if assistance could be afforded him from the city. It was especially difficult to organize Sunday schools owing to the smallness of the communities.

Mr. Fraser (Lulu Island), reported a satisfactory growth of the Sunday school interest, a number of the scholars being also members of the church.

Rev. E. G. Wheeler, of Portland, Oregon, followed with an interesting illustration of the uses of the blackboard in the Sunday school.

Mr. Reynolds opened the question box. The first question was—"Should unconverted persons be teachers in Sunday schools?" He replied that it was better to have converted persons if possible, nevertheless, better to have a Sunday school with unconverted teachers than have no Sunday school at all. He had seen numerous cases in which working in the Sunday school had led to conversion. As to the necessity of having a Band of Hope in connection with the school, he thought a school could be complete without one, but he believed in teaching temperance. The Sabbath school teachers' aim should be to bring the children to Christ. He recommended special children's services, saying that they enlisted the attention of parents and others. The church ought to be brought into the Sabbath school, while the children should be brought into the church. It was expected that Christian parents would bring their children to church, but there were parents who never thought of this as regarded their own children. He advocated special application of sermons being made to children. It was the practice of Dr. Howard Duffy, when he preached a sermon that he could not simplify, to first preach a short sermon to the children. But the greatest men were accustomed to express the greatest thoughts in the simplest language. He illustrated the point by the story of the pompous minister who announced the inaugural question, "Who made this great terrestrial sphere?" After waiting for some time for an answer he was replied to by a timid, shrinking boy, who said, "Please, sir, I did it; but I won't do it again." Nothing, he continued, should be allowed to interfere with the time allotted for teaching the lesson. At the opening of his school he gave the scholars fifteen minutes for a song service before the lesson. He insisted upon the necessity of properly giving out the hymns before they were sung, and favored the committal to memory of specially appropriate verses. His experience was that until the Bible class was reached it was well to keep the sexes separate. It was the duty of teachers to visit their scholars and find out their spiritual condition. In several schools written examinations were resorted to before the promotion of scholars. It must be the Church itself that could influence scholars from leaving at about the age of 14. Classes had to be arranged so as to keep them together. As about three-quarters of the church members came from the Sunday school it had the right to obtain special accommodations and have its own organizations for the scholars. He was fully satisfied as to the conversion of children early, and advocated their admission into the church without being put to any very severe tests.

It was announced that all the sessions of the convention were open to the public.

Messrs. Jones & Co. having offered to photograph the convention, it was resolved to comply with the invitation.

The convention rose.

EVENING SESSION.

After the service of song, conducted as at the previous sessions by Professor F. B. Fenwick, organist and choir-master of St. Andrew's church, the congregation assisted by the choir sang, "All Hail the Power of Jesu's Name."

Rev. J. Banton, Nanaimo, read the 1st Psalm.

Rev. Mr. Fraser led in prayer.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler followed with an address on the World's Sunday school convention, held in London, England, last summer. He spoke of it as the greatest, most interesting and most important Sunday school convention ever held in the world. They sailed on the gospel ship Bothnia, of the Cunard line. It was a big Sunday school convention which they held for ten days on board the ship; there being some 283 attendants. They had all the departments represented, and certainly had a model school. Four representatives went from the Pacific coast. The royal reception given them on the other side was memorable in the minds of the Americans. At London on the 1st July the Convention opened with the reception and banquet at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. On the 4th of July they had an American banquet at Dr. Parker's Temple, and he could assure them that the Eagle screamed. He went on to speak of the Convention. Those who weren't there missed the greatest they ever beheld in the world. There was to be a world's convention held, this summer, in Pittsburg, to be followed by a convention in Toronto, and to this he invited his auditors.

Rev. Ebenezer Robson delivered an address on "Sunday School Work in British Columbia." He began by expressing his regret at the absence of many prominent men from the Mainland, and explained the reasons why some of them were not present. The first Sunday school ever held in British Columbia was by Mrs. Cridge, the beloved wife of Bishop Cridge, which was opened in 1855 in Victoria. That lady was still living and doing her work for Christ. The next Sunday school was opened in Nanaimo, in 1857, by Mr. Cornelius Bryant, who had come out from England to teach a day school. The third Sunday school was started in New Westminster, in 1859, and there were now about 7,700 Sunday scholars in the province. Nanaimo still held a prominent place as regarded its Sunday schools. The Sunday school had to be relied upon as the right arm of the church, and from it must come the blood which would pulsate through it in the boys and the girls which it was the means of training. In some parts of Canada religious instruction was given, but in British Columbia they were secular schools, not infidel or socialistic; in many of them daily prayer was offered, but as there was no specific religious instruction the work of the Sunday school was the most important. He hoped that everything would be done by the attendants upon this convention to make its influence in their conferences or their assemblies this same.

Mr. Reynolds next addressed the convention on "the Superintendent and His Duties and the Teacher and His Class." The Sunday school work was not that of the minister alone, and were he (Mr. Reynolds) the minister of a church he would not admit to membership a person who was not connected with the Sunday school unless physically incapacitated. The Bible—God's word—was inexhaustible, and it required much more preparation to make ready a Sunday school lesson than to deliver a sermon, because the scholars could ask questions that the church attendant could not. There was enough on the surface of God's word to save a world, but to thoroughly appreciate it one had to dig deep. The superintendent of a Sunday school must be a Godly man, determined to make his school second to none. The Sunday school ought to be brought into the church, in order that the members might be built up. How many reformed Christians there were in the world who had just been born into the kingdom and there they stopped? There were many religious dyspeptics who were always complaining of their minister instead of feeding at God's word and then exercising. It was astonishing how many were holding back although God continually called them to work and teach. The Bible was but little read, but professing Christians were continually being read. "Ye are my witnesses," saith the Lord. Men took knowledge of what we were doing if they preached God's word, and he believed it which was the cause of his success. The cause of the failure of many teachers was that they did not feel the importance of their work and did not prepare themselves. Any man who thoroughly believed the word would be a power. Each teacher should study his scholars and how to deal with each one, especially those who could never be won to Christ until the teacher showed his love for them, and the key of love would unlock every heart. He asked every one to ask himself where his duty lay in connection with the 1,000 children who it was to-day said might be brought into the Victoria schools. He concluded by asking each one what he was doing to make his life a success.

The proceedings were concluded with the doxology and the benediction.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, April 30.—The special press view at the Royal Academy, given to-day, was in respect of attendance and excellence of display an average exhibition, though the notices in the afternoon papers are more than complimentary. The most prominent exhibits are by Sir J. E. Millais, Alma Tadema, Benjamin W. Ladner and Sir Frederick Leighton. The most conspicuous of the work of Millais is a portrait of Gladstone, which is a strikingly bad likeness; the face has a billious look, which is mitigated by giving the premier's face an appearance of fleshiness not warranted. The expression, too, is an unhappy conception, and quite foreign to that which Gladstone is wont to wear. Tadema has only two portraits, both of which are good. Leader's landscapes are superb. Leighton presents three classics, all of them excellent. The display is small as regards numbers.

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

It is now thought there will be less than 5,000 men in to-morrow's procession, everything bee ng ready. The demonstration being deferred until Monday, when the immense mass meeting in Hyde Park will be held. The procession to-morrow will be composed of a small fraction of the laboring class, who are determined to show their sympathy with their continental brethern in the May day movement, and the insignificance of the parade renders the possibility of disorder very remote. The police are on the qui vive every where on the continent, and though the authorities at Berlin and Paris reiterate their belief that no disorder will be attempted, the garrisons of both capitals have been placed in an extremely warlike attitude.

LETTER FROM EMIN.

A private letter from Emin Pasha has been received at Cairo, giving his reasons for joining the German expedition, with which he is now returning to the interior of Africa. Though he gives a variety of explanations for his change of plans, the principal reason given for his acceptance of Germany's offer was Stanley's unwarrantable and inexcusable action in mixing his (Emins') name in the civil proceedings against Tippo Tib, an affair with which he had no connection whatsoever. Emin claims that he has been the victim of misrepresentation at the hands of Stanley from the moment the latter reached Zanzibar.

GERMANS LEAVING RUSSIA.

One result of the revival of the influence of the nobles in Southern Russia has been the voluntary immigration from that region to America of upwards of 10,000 families of German birth or German extraction, within the last two years. Many of these emigrants have been officially aided to leave the country, so strong is the national desire to rid the country of Germans.

INCITED BY SOCIALISTS.

The farm laborers in East Prussia and Prussian Galicia have ceased work and joined the general labor agitation. To this step they were incited by socialists.

DONALD NOTES.

A Chinese Opium Seller Arrested and Fined $300—Weather Clear and Warm.

DONALD, B. C., April 30.—On Saturday last Sheriff Redgrave arrested Wo Hing, a Chinese laundryman, on a charge of opium selling without a license, and he was brought up for trial to-day before Thos. Evans, J. P., and convicted. A fine of $300 and costs was imposed, which he paid.

The weather is clear, calm and warm.

THE MAY DAY MOVEMENT.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Disorder.

Eight Regiments in Paris Garrisons Ready for Action.

Trouble Anticipated in Spain—The Situation in Chicago—Parades Forbidden in Amsterdam.

WILL RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS.

PARIS, April 30.—M. Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies, has instructed the questor of the chamber to receive deputations of workmen who come to present their grievances, when such deputations are composed of not more than five persons. No deputation from a street assembly, however, will be received.

TROOPS READY FOR ACTION.

In addition to the regular garrison of Paris, which will be held in barracks to-morrow ready for action, eight cavalry regiments have been placed under the orders of the governor of the city. They will be placed on guard at the Palace of the Elysee, President Carnot's residence, the legislative chambers and at other points where disorder is likely to occur.

NO INTERRUPTION OF STREET TRAFFIC.

PARIS, April 30.—The authorities will allow no interruption of street traffic in this city to-morrow, and street meeting of workmen will not be permitted.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 30.—At a formal conference this afternoon between committees of the striking carpenters and new bosses' association, it was agreed to submit all points of difference to an arbitration committee, and representatives of each organization were immediately appointed to act. This arrangement of course does not include the old master carpenters' association, whose members still refuse to treat with the carpenters as a union, although having conceded the eight hours a day and other important demands.

STRIKE IN DULUTH.

DETROIT, April 30.—A special to the News from Duluth, Minn., says: All the coal dock hands to the number of 300 went out on strike this morning.

IN AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—The municipal authorities having forbidden any public parade to-morrow, the socialist leaders will address their followers in Plancius hall, where a meeting has been called. It is not likely that the workingmen of Amsterdam will strike.

TROUBLE FEARED IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 30.—Great uneasiness concerning to-morrow's manifestations prevails in the provinces. The governor of Madrid has issued a proclamation calling attention to the penal code and other laws regulating public meetings. The anarchists have issued a call inviting the workingmen to assemble at the Music hall to-morrow.

IN LISBON.

LISBON, April 30.—The workingmen have been summoned by their leaders to assemble in mass meeting on Sunday to formulate a demand for an eight hour day.

NINE HOURS ACCEDED TO.

BOSTON, April 30.—The journeymen masons demand for nine hours has been acceded to without dissent.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—On Friday morning the carpenters and joiners of this city propose to put the question of shorter hours to a practical test. They propose, it is said, not to start into work until eight o'clock that morning, and to quit at five o'clock in the afternoon. They propose also to indicate by this move that they will work but eight hours a day. The question of wages is to be a matter of further consideration, and is to be adjusted in the natural order of events. As to the action of the other trades, a waiting policy is to be pursued. The result of the carpenters' action is to be awaited, and if they are successful others will follow.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 30.—May day promises to be a monster affair, and it is estimated that no less than 50,000 will be in line. One significant feature of the parade is that it will in a measure indicate the extent of the 8-hour agitation, for nearly all the unions participating will be found arrayed on the side of the men who are fighting for a shorter working day.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 29.—In the house, today, Mr.

THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

The Fifth Parliament of this Province virtually came to an end yesterday. Its dissolution was not officially proclaimed by the Lieut-Governor, but it has to all intents and purposes ceased to be. It has lived out its allotted span and the record that it leaves behind it is a good one. When its history is written it will be seen that during the four years of its existence British Columbia was governed by honest men, who conscientiously sought their country's good rather than their own advancement.

The laws that have been enacted during the four years of its life have all of them been intended for the public good, and it cannot be denied that a very large proportion of them have accomplished, and are accomplishing, the end for which they were designed. In all Parliaments, even the very greatest, there is much unnecessary legislation and much that at the time is thought to be required and useful, which, as time wears on, proves useless and ineffectual. The measures of this class which have occupied the attention of the members of the Fifth Parliament have been few, and future legislators, if they are wise, will profit by the mistakes that have been made and the experience that has been gained.

The Fifth Parliament has had to mourn the loss of some who were among the most useful and the most highly respected of its members. When the Fifth Parliament was young the Premier, the Hon. William Smithe, was called away. He was one of the most painstaking of public servants. He was indefatigable in the performance of his public duties, and wore himself out in the service of the province. He was a far-seeing and a sagacious statesman.

The amiable and talented Premier of the late Government was cut off in the prime of his manhood. The Hon. Alex. Davie would have been an ornament to any Legislature. He was one of the few men of ability who can take a prominent part in the direction of public affairs and do his duty manfully and energetically in party contests without making personal enemies. In the House he was all that a leading man should be, genial, pleasant and patient while among his supporters, and in his intercourse with his opponents he was frank, forbearing and courteous. His memory is pleasant to all with whom he came in contact in the performance of his parliamentary duties.

The Hon. Robert Dunsmuir was called to join the great majority during the existence of the Parliament which is now passing away. There was not a more public-spirited man in his day in British Columbia than he. When he was once convinced that any public measure was likely to advance the interests of British Columbia he did not hesitate to work for it with the vigor for which he was remarkable and to exert its behalf both in and out of Parliament the powerful influence he possessed. For Vancouver Island, and for Victoria in particular, he was always ready at any sacrifice of time and labor to do his best. He stood by his friends loyally in every struggle, and he was a sharp and a determined, but not a bitter, opponent. When his pleasant face was seen no more in the Assembly Chamber, he was missed and mourned for almost as much by his opponents as by his friends. He was a kindly soul whom it was impossible to dislike. We shall not soon see his like again.

Mr. Edward Allan is the last of the members of the moribund Parliament who has gone to his long home. In him Lillooet had a faithful representative and his leader a loyal follower.

The Government has had this year a new leader, and the Legislative Assembly a new Speaker. The Hon. Mr. Robson, it must be admitted by all, has done well. Under his direction the work of Parliament has been effectively performed. He has been courteous but firm, and has performed his duties in such a way as to raise himself in the esteem both of the House and the country.

The Hon. Mr. Pooley, whose acceptance of a seat in the Government left the Speaker's chair vacant, was a model Speaker. The chair was never filled by a more conscientious man. He, from the moment he became Speaker, appeared determined to do his duty in such a way as the most exacting of his opponents should not have cause to find fault with him, and he succeeded. Mr. Pooley, as occupant of the Speaker's chair has left a bright record.

The Hon. Mr. Higgins promises to make an admirable Speaker. The masterly manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of the House has been an agreeable surprise to members of both parties. The strong partizan and somewhat peppery debater became, almost in a moment, transformed into an impartial, patient and long suffering Speaker. Since he assumed the Speaker's chair qualities have developed in Mr. Higgins which it was not suspected that he possessed by those who knew him best.

There have been important debates in the House during the past four years. The speaking talent of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly is fully equal to that of the other Provincial Assemblies of the Dominion, considering its numbers. We are not sure that there is not a greater proportion of men in it who can express themselves correctly, clearly and forcibly on the subjects that come before the House than there is in the Parliament of any province of the Dominion, except Quebec. The Frenchmen seem to be born orators, and they pay more attention to the graces of style and diction than do the more practical men of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is to be regretted that debates in the British Columbia Assembly degenerate so frequently into mere personal recrimination. The scolding matches that are sometimes heard there do not expedite or assist in any way the transaction of public business, and they lower the Legislature in the estimation of the intelligent public. If it were not for this one fault—and it is a serious one—the British Columbia Legislative Assembly would, we are satisfied, compare favorably with any body of a similar nature, not merely in the Dominion, but on the continent.

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria

THE SESSION.

Important business has been done during the past session of the Provincial Legislature. A step has been taken in the direction of giving aid to railways which we hope will result in the rapid development of the mineral resources of the province. In a very short time the Kootenay district will have, at least, part of the railway communication for want of which it has been suffering so long. The arrangement made with the Okanagan and Kootenay Railway Company meets with the approbation of all who know enough about the circumstances of that part of the province to be able to form an intelligent opinion upon it.

Although the Railways Aid Act caused some alarm when its provisions were first published and evoked some opposition, a longer consideration of the subject, together with the changes introduced into the measure by the Government, appears to have made what amounts to a revolution in public opinion regarding it. Granting a royalty of five per cent. to the railway companies was looked upon as a dangerous concession to those corporations. But when the limitations of the concessions were made known, and when the peculiar circumstances of the country were taken into consideration it appeared to be the only inducement that it was within the power of the Government to offer capitalists and projectors to undertake the construction of railroads in the province. It was evident that some unusual inducement must be offered to the men of money and enterprise, or the mineral wealth of the country must remain for an indefinite time longer undeveloped. And what after all could be more natural or fairer than to offer them a share of the minerals that the lands granted them contain? Without the railways there would be no mines. The greater part of the land that must be granted them is good for nothing but for mining purposes. If it were left to the miners themselves whether they should work under very great disadvantages without railways, and leave large areas undeveloped altogether for want of railways, or give the railways a share of the minerals contained in the country made accessible by them, they would hold up both their hands for a reasonable concession to the railway companies by whatever name it might be called. When, too, it was found that practical miners who are suffering for want of railroad accommodation almost to a man favored the Government's measure, those who opposed it at first began to moderate their tone, until now there is hardly a word said anywhere against the law, while there are many who look upon it as a most beneficial measure.

The Act to Amend the Constitution Act is another of the measures of the session about which a great deal has been said and written, and against which a lively opposition has been raised. We notice, however, that the opposition is very far from being general. The whole of the Island of Vancouver and the greater part of the Mainland are quite satisfied with the Redistribution Act. It is looked upon as the best measure that, under the circumstances, can be devised. It is seen, too, and admitted by the great majority of those interested, that the Government had no selfish or improper object in view when it framed its redistribution measure. It is not contended by any one that it is a gerrymandering law devised for the express purpose of strengthening the hands of the party in power. When this is admitted a very great deal is granted in favor of the new scheme of redistribution. It can be put in operation with the least possible disturbance to existing constituencies. There have been no hiving of opponents and no cutting and carving of districts for no other purpose than to strengthen one party or to weaken another. We will be very greatly mistaken if the measure is not found to be easily put in operation and more equitable in the distribution of representation than is expected by even its warmest advocates.

The list of laws enacted during the session shows that this province is developing rapidly and healthily. The supporters of the Government, when they go to the country, can point with confidence to the work of the session. They can show that the men whom they support are keeping abreast of the times, and that they have the intelligence and the enterprise to devise and carry out a policy which will have the effect of enabling British Columbians to make the most of the splendid resources that their country possesses. They can show too, that the opponents of the Administration have signally failed in all their attempts to bring it into discredit—that the charges preferred against it were trifling in their nature, and trumpery as they were they were after enquiry demanded by the Government itself, proved to be false. We do not remember ever to have known a Government appealing to a country with a cleaner and a brighter record.

"OUR SIDE BEST."

"Our side best" is generally the cry of interested spectators of intellectual contests. In the ring when one of the combatants gets a facer or is knocked down the incident is apparent to the most enthusiastic of his backers, and when he is so badly beaten that he cannot come to time all must acknowledge his defeat. But it is different when the weapons of offence and defence are not fists and arms, but facts and arguments. It is not every one who can appreciate the full force of an argument in a controversy, or see the true bearing of a fact. The faces and bodies of the contestants do not show the punishment they receive. The man knocked over stands upright and exhibits no physical sign of defeat. It is more than probable that his bearing is as bold, his voice as loud, and his language even more confident and boastful than that of the man who is really the victor. In the intellectual arena such a thing as throwing up the sponge is unknown, and when the contest is over the partisans of both sides invariably claim the victory.

Knowing that this is the case, we are not surprised to see the Westminster Columbian declaring that Mr. Brown and his associate delegates had the best of it in the discussion with the members of the Government on the Redistribution Bill. Any attempt to convince it that its estimate of the powers and the achievements of the controversialists is a mistaken one would be vain. It does not want to be convinced, and as the injuries which Mr. Brown and his colleagues have received are invisible, and do not require to be dressed by a surgeon, we are quite sure that we could not induce it to admit that they have any, existence. But we are satisfied that any intelligent man who carefully reads the report of the conference will be at no loss to see which side gained the victory. That report may contain a few inaccuracies, as all reports do but it is in the main faithful, and gives the reader a fair statement of the arguments advanced on both sides. We, for our part, will be quite satisfied with the verdict given by those who read the report of what was said at the conference without prejudice, and we recommend all who wish to come to an intelligent conclusion on the matter, to peruse it carefully. The independent elector need not depend upon the opinions formed by the partizans on either side. He knows that there are very many like the village schoolmaster, who, though beaten, can argue still. He can get the record and, after studying it attentively, judge for himself.

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION.

The Truth, of Westminster, is evidently not of the same opinion as the Columbian with regard to the way in which the members of the delegation from the Mainland Association acquitted themselves when they were in conference with the members of the Government in Victoria. Truth very properly says that the delegates were silent when they were asked to unfold a plan of redistribution which would overcome the injustice which they were complaining of "Their plea that they did not consider themselves in the position of dictating to the government" was a mere excuse to draw attention away from their inability to suggest a better way of getting over the difficulty than the one devised by the Government. The inability of the deputation to meet the arguments of the Leader of the Government must be apparent to every one who reads the report of the Conference, and was still more conspicuous to those who saw and heard the speakers. It was very evident that the Westminster gentlemen had never looked at the question from any but a local point of view, and they clearly were unable to realize that it was the duty of the Premier of the province to regard it from a higher standpoint, and to consider how not one part, but all parts of the province, would be affected by his redistribution measure. Not having considered the question in all its aspects the delegates were not in a position to discuss it with the Premier, who had studied it long and carefully, with the view of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. With regard to the claims, real and imaginary, of their own district, the delegates were eloquent, but when they were required to show how the rest of the province was to be dealt with if they obtained all they demanded they had nothing better to say than that they were not bound to put themselves in the position of dictating to the Government. But it was to dictate to the Government that they came to Victoria. We are not surprised that The Truth considers that they should have been better prepared. Sectional feeling has not blinded The Truth as it has the Columbian.

TESTIMONY FROM THE MAINLAND.

The Inland Sentinel takes a reasonable view of the Redistribution Act. It discusses the measure calmly and from a provincial standpoint. It evidently sees the difficulties which the Government had to overcome in order to frame a redistribution measure that would be accepted by a majority of the Legislature and of the electors of the Province, and it has come to the conclusion that the compromise which has been made is as fair to all sections of the Province as the circumstances permit.

The Sentinel very properly deprecates the violence and the unreasonableness exhibited by some of the opponents of the measure in the New Westminster District. This is what our Mainland contemporary says with regard to the Redistribution Act, and we have no doubt that it voices the opinion of a very large majority in all the Mainland constituencies outside the district of the Lower Fraser:

"It is needless to say the antagonism to the bill introduced prevails only in the New Westminster or Lower Fraser district. Vancouver, a phenomenal and rapidly rising city, is dissatisfied with the two representatives conceded by the bill, while New Westminster district argues that that section of the province is entitled to increased representation owing to increase of population and wealth and of natural resources.

"Admitting the arguments advanced to be true, as to the increase in the ways mentioned, it should also be borne in mind that other sections of the province have likewise been steadily advancing, and what is true of that district is also true of other districts and the same claim for increased representation would be equally valid in their case.

"During the discussion on this bill, and on former occasions, a great deal has been said about Vancouver Island claiming the distinction of being the Province of British Columbia. Might it not with equal justice be said now that New Westminster district is laying claim to the same distinction, and with an equally ill-founded right? Up to the present time the district has had four members—or one-seventh of the total representation of the province, and, by the Redistribution bill now before the House, the same area will have six members—or a little less than one-fifth of the whole representation, and surely it cannot lay claim to having more than one-fifth of the population, area and material wealth of the province. Looking at it in this light we fail to see wherein the justification lies for so much dissatisfaction.

"Rep. by pop. is one of the arguments advanced for an increased representation from the Mainland, and to make the figures tell as good a tale as possible the population of the Island as a whole is taken as against that of the mainland, and it is shown that the Bill is faulty in that particular. Under ordinary circumstances we admit that representation by population is the true basis on which to found a redistribution measure. But the circumstances of B. C. are not of an ordinary nature in this respect, and it would be manifestly unjust to a number of important districts to enter into such a consideration. While this argument is reasonable on the surface, it is faulty at the core, and the government recognized the fact and acted accordingly.

"As indicating the hot-headed manner in which the bill is being received and discussed in the disaffected district referred to it is only necessary to quote the following of the many resolutions submitted to a meeting of the Mainland Association held in New Westminster last week:

"Moved by Mr. Lawson (North Arm), and seconded by Mr. Harris (Maple Ridge): Whereas, the interests of Vancouver Island differ in many respects from that of the Mainland; and, whereas the inhabitants of Vancouver Island appear to think that the Island is British Columbia, and have had up to the present time the lion's share of our representation and revenue; be it therefore

"Resolved that this meeting, through our delegates, urge the necessity of taking immediate steps to make the Mainland and Vancouver Island separate provinces, and allow them to paddle their own canoes and pay their own piper."

"It is sincerely to be regretted that ordinarily intelligent men would allow their selfish nature to override their common sense sufficiently to place such a resolution on record. The Mainland and the Island are one so far as the prosperity of either is concerned, and the one cannot progress without the other being directly benefited, and the introduction of such resolutions are the veriest clap-trap.

"The redistribution bill is not immaculate. That claim is not made for it by its strongest supporters. But on the other hand we have no guarantee that a bill that would suit the wishes of New Westminster district would be received with favor by other sections of the province."

LATEST ALASKA NEWS.

Two Sons Start for the Yukon in Search of Their Father's Remains.

The Closing Down of Operations at the Bear's Nest Mine—Death of Stillman Lewis—Mining News.

Alaska papers up to the 19th inst. are to hand.

Spring had not yet set in. However, on Saturday, the 12th, there was a change. It commenced to snow and blow, and this continued for several days. Considerable snow remains on the ground, which is slowly disappearing under the rays of the warm sun. Prospectors are anxiously awaiting fine weather so as to get out into the mountains.

The closing down of operations on the Bear's Nest has thrown a number of men out of employment and makes Douglas city somewhat quiet. It is doubtful whether operations will be re-opened in the spring.

Last October there was published an account of the trials and misfortunes of four miners returning from the Yukon, who became lost and two of the party perished—and the other two reached Juneau in a half famished condition. The names of the unfortunates who perished were a A. Ingram and F. C. Young, and the survivors were R. C. Rose and J. W. Sperry. On the Topeka J. W. Sperry returned, accompanied by two sons of the unfortunates, who will start into the Yukon country in in search of the remains of their fathers, for the purpose of bringing them out and taking them below for interment in the family cemetery. The search will be a hard one, as the bodies were probably devoured by mosquitoes and the bones are covered with snow and debris. It is to be hoped the expedition will be successful, as the respect and reverence of the sons for their fathers is certainly commendable, and rarely displayed under such circumstances.

Messrs. Willoughby and Ware received on the Topeka a Huntington quartz mill which they intend operating on their Admiralty island property. They have enough quartz in sight to keep the mill running for a number of years. The ore is of a good grade, Archie Campbell has returned from below whither he went to look at the operations of the various small mills. After a thorough investigation he made a purchase of one which he intends putting on his property in Silver Bow Basin. His ore contains a considerable quantity of galena and therefore cannot be successfully worked by the ordinary process. There are a large number of good locations which, with a small mill, would yield handsome incomes to the owners, and by following such a course would enhance the value of their property and also have a tendency to find a ready sale for them.

THE SEMI-JUBILEE

Of the Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A., Formerly of St. Andrew's, Victoria.

(Glasgow Paper, April 2nd, 1890.)

We cannot refer to this as an event of local importance. In the beginning of the year a committee was formed of the members of Blackfriars, St. David's, Kirkintilloch, and St. Andrew's, British Columbia, to make preparation. Under the guidance of their chairman, Mr. Brand, they made good progress.

On Sabbath, 23rd March, there were special services in Blackfriars, conducted by Dr. Story, Mr. Murray, of Carlton, and Mr. Somerville. The church was so full that Dr. Powell, who had come across from British Columbia, and come down from London the night before, arrived a little behind time, and asked a seat. "I'm afraid you cannot get one," said the church officer. "Cannot get a seat for me, and I have come all the way from British Columbia!" After a time one was secured near the pulpit, and the doctor satisfied. On Tuesday, the 25th, a soiree was held in the city hall, Sir John N. Cuthbertson presiding. There were present many members of the Presbytery and of the town council, Mr. Robt. Wallace, late postmaster, Victoria, and Dr. Powell. Apologies were read from Sir James King and others. Among these, one from James Geobie, San Francisco, made the welkin ring, "Prevented coming over to-nigh—hearty congratulations." An address, beautifully illuminated, was presented by Mr. Wallace, on behalf of the managers and members of St. Andrew's, Victoria, and another from St. David's.

A beautiful centrepiece was presented by Mr. Brand, for the congregation and friends, to Mrs. Somerville, and a purse of 400 sovereigns to Mr. Somerville, who thanked them for the gift and the kind words which accompanied it. In doing so he referred some of the most interesting incidents of his ministry, and closed by saying, "that after an experience of 25 years I regard it as an unspeakable privilege to proclaim the gospel of Christ, and in a world filled with sin, and sorrow, and death to point men to the promises of God that shine above us as stars in the skies, and cheered by the occasion, and by your kindness, I will go on courageously to the unknown future. I will go on in the strength of the Lord."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE MAY DAY PROGRAMME.

LONDON, April 28.—Numerous meetings were held to-day by the labor organizations at which the great event in the labor world, the advent of the momentous 1st of May, 1890, was discussed. The programme and plans were finally settled for next Sunday's demonstrations. The men in all trades claim to be confident of success in the movement for shorter hours, and they are certainly enthusiastic enough to indicate that their confidence is not assumed.

The chief features of next Sunday's programme will be a number of imposing processions of members of the various trades, and the subsequent monster mass meetings. The police profess not to be at all afraid of any disturbance, but they are very properly taking every precaution that experience or foresight can suggest to guard against any accident or untoward incident which might provoke trouble. The general disposition on the part of the authorities is to give full rein to the people in the matter of lawful assembly and movement through the streets, and not to interfere unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so. It is to be regretted, according to advices from from other capitals, that the authorities of the continental countries seem to take a different view of their duties, and are inclined to place restrictions on the people which may prove to some so irritating as to cause disorder, where otherwise everything would pass off peacefully. There is no denying that the general feeling throughout Europe is one of uneasiness and apprehension, and everybody wishes the 1st of May were past.

DEFECTS IN A WAR SHIP.

Owing to the defects which have been discovered in the British war ship Thrush, the vessel will not be ready to put in commission for a month to come. The Thrush's first voyage, it is expected, will be to America, and she is to be under the command of his royal highness, Prince George of Wales.

THE IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Irish railway strike situation is becoming worse, rather than better. The labor disturbances in Ireland, like the social disorders of the country, seem to assume a better aspect than similar affairs in most other countries, and it is not improbable that serious trouble will occur before the present difficulty is settled. The railroad directors have determined to take advantage of the legal rights possessed by them, and have begun prosecutions against signal men who have left the company's employ without the formal notice required by law, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the men will be made to suffer severely for their hasty action.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

The impetus given to trades unionism by the great strike of the London dock laborers has never for a moment flagged since the successful issue of that event. Indeed, the growth of organized labor during the past six or eight months has been little less than marvellous throughout the whole kingdom, and the harmony of action and unanimity of purpose among the various organizations is equally wonderful. Preparations for the mammoth labor meeting, which is to be held in Hyde Park on Monday, May 4th, have been active in all parts of England for several week past, and meetings were held in many cities and towns yesterday, at which the plans of the various branches which are to participate were perfected. Seventy-two districts, aggregating 250,000 laborers, will take part in a procession, which will be divided into sections, and march from every quarter of the town to the common meeting place—Hyde Park, one of the unions marching 16 miles to reach the position to which it is assigned. Of the whole number of paraders, 150,000 will form on the Thames embankment. There is considerable friction between the socialists and trades unionists, owing to the manifest disposition of the latter to hold themselves aloof from the former, and it is feared trouble will grow out of the feeling unless they can be induced to sink their prejudices and act together for this occasion at least. The socialists are, as usual, the more aggressive party, and their attitude furnishes the greater part of the grounds for the stubbornness of the unionists.

HONORING HENRY M. STANLEY.

The newspapers are earnestly discussing the question of honoring Stanley by conferring a title upon him, and those journals favoring the idea and unanimous in suggesting that the explorer be created Lord Stanley of the Congo. It is not believed by the more intimate of Stanley's friends that he will be willing to accept the title, which would unquestionably detract from his greatness.

THE DERBY FAVORITE.

In the race for the 200 Guineas Stakes at Newmarket on Wednesday there will be 12 starters, and the knowing ones are firm in the belief that the winner of the race will also be the winner of the Derby.

TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS.

The trial of the Socialists who were leaders in the riots at Frankfurt in February, was begun at Magdeburg today; 501 Alsatians have been condemned to pay a fine of 2,000 marks each for emigrating in order to escape military service, and the property of those who left any behind has been levied on.

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, April 29.—The police are instructed to be as patient as possible in dealing with the May day demonstration, and to avoid rather than seek occasion for violence. The government is making every effort to have the day pass off peacefully, and at the same time without any appearance of undue restraint or intimidation by the authorities. The government depends on the police for the preservation of order, and it is believed there will be no necessity for adopting severe or unusual measures. The absence of a number of well known socialists from their usual resorts is regarded as a sign that they have departed for the continent, and will be heard from in the capitals. A considerable number of foreigners have started for Brussels, where serious troubles are apprehended. The general opinion here is that the first of May, however turbulent, will not witness a repetition of the scenes of 1848, when the Austrian emperor fled from his capital, the King of Prussia bowed to the mob, and the short-lived French republic repressed disorder at the ultimate price of its existence. The ruling powers of Europe are much better prepared for the struggle now. Except, perhaps, in Belgium, a mob could not hold its own for any length of time against the militia. The populace would have against them not only the military and police, but also the Bourgeoise or middle class, who in 1848 were largely leavened with the Discontents. It is believed, therefore, that outside of Brussels and Vienna there will be no bloodshed, and that in the former capital only is there any danger of the mob's triumph. A number of suspicious persons have been observed in Vienna, and the police have made several arrests. The repressive policy of the government has provoked instead of repressing the working classes, and it is now feared that May day will not pass without bloodshed.

RIOT IN GLASGOW.

A riot occurred at Glasgow to-day owing to the refusal of the grocers of that city to accede to the party-colored demands of the employes. The disorderly movement was obviously not preconcerted, as the outbreak, which together would have resulted in serious damage to property and possibly something worse, occurred at points distant from one another. As it was, however, many objectionable shops were stoned by the clerks and porters, and the police were kept pretty busy for a time trying to disperse the mob. A large number of windows were smashed and many rioters have been arrested.

MARY ANDERSON'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Miss Mary Anderson to Mr. Navarro will take place in Brompton Oratory in the early part of May.

HONORING STANLEY.

Stanley and two of his companions on his latest African trip will pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor on May 6th. It is asserted that on the occasion of his visit to Sandringham the Prince of Wales sounded the explorer with a view to ascertain what particular form of honor at his hands of the Queen would be most agreeable to him. Dr. Parke states that in spite of Stanley's apparance of health he is far from being a well man.

THE QUEEN GOING TO BALMORAL.

Balmoral is being prepared for the reception of the Queen, who will proceed to Scotland early in May, and probably spend the greater part of the summer in her Highland home. The Queen, as she grows older, appears to be more and more attached to Scotland, where she passed much of her married life with Prince Albert. She is said to be much improved by her recent trip, and to be almost free from rheumatism, which made her miserable at Windsor.

INFANTICIDE IN HUNGARY.

A married woman named Schringer has been placed on trial at Kecheun, Hungary, charged with murdering three of her children, all babies. The evidence shows that she deliberately placed them close to a red hot stove and allowed them to roast to death.

REDUCING THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Italian naval department has decided to reduce the permanent active navy of Italy to three ironclad ships of war and ten cruisers. This step is taken to curtail expenses.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin asserts that Russia is, as she has been for some time past, rapidly massing troops on her Roumanian frontier.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 28.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Chamberlain said he fully agreed with the suggestions of the Parnellites relating to the establishment of cheap registration and transfer. He did not object to state aid, but thought the state had a right to make conditions to prevent districts from relapsing into their former position. Parnell's scheme could not safely be substituted for the government's, but the government might limit the bill to holdings of less than £5. Mr. Chamberlain approved of the incorporation to some extent of the proposal of Parnell in the government's bill. He admitted the strength of the Parnellite objections to hypothecating Irish local resources without Irish consent. The land question, he said, ought not to be one of party politics. All parties were agreed on many of the principles and to arrive at an unpartisan settlement and thus secure national benefits.

Sir Wm. Harcourt congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his ability to state over thin ice. He asked if the latter's speech was intended to indicate that he was for or against the bill. The Government, he thought, would do better to withdraw the bill than to accept the plans of both Chamberlain and Parnell.

LONDON, April 29.—In the Commons this evening, the Right Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative member for Dublin University, spoke in support of the Land Purchase bill.

J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Gladstonian, said he did not recognize Plunkett as a representative of the Irish landlords. He said he had not spoken one word in favor of the bill. Many of them believed the measure would their extinction.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Balfour.

Lord Randolph Churchill introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the licensing laws. He proposed to entrust the granting of public house licenses to municipal county councils, to abolish beer houses, and to compel clubs to register and pay a fee varying from £30 annually for workingmen's clubs, to £2,000 for aristocrats. He recognized the impossibility of passing the bill now, but desired that it should pass its second reading and be referred to committee.

Sir Wm. Harcourt promised that the bill should receive the united Liberal support.

Charles T. Ritchie, president of the local government board, expressed the hope that the proposals that the government intended to introduce this week, would be met as cordially as those of Lord Randolph Churchill had been. He promised that the government would favorably consider the bill and it was read a first time.

CAPITAL NOTE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, April 28.—There was a lively discussion in the house this evening on the principle of aiding Indian schools in British Columbia under church auspices, several members advocating the total separation of church and state.

Progress was made in committee with the banking bill. A new clause was added providing against pledging notes, and that any transaction following such pledge was illegal. A heavy penalty of $2,000 or two years imprisonment, or both, was added.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Anthracite Coal Co.'s property by an English syndicate has entirely fallen through, but report says the syndicate will advance $250,000 to aid in developing the mines at Canmore. The seams there are reported to be better than at Anthracite, and probably the latter will be abandoned.

The Northwest Territories will hereafter be known as the Western Territories. Loughed and Perley protested strongly against the liquor system and the tyranny of the mounted police. There was a lively debate on the dual language question. Bellrose threatened a rebellion of the French-Canadians if the new clause passed.

Ontario architects are protesting against the lax way the duties are levied on American plans and specifications.

Dr. Montague denies the report that he will retire from public life at the end of this parliament.

The Conservatives had a great jubilation to-night over the result of the Ottawa election.

Mulock has introduced a bill making colonial officers eligible to hold positions of command in the Canadian forces.

The Keefer divorce bill passed.

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria

CABLE NEWS.

Ready and the Lily.

LONDON, April 28.—It is openly announced that Mrs. Langtry and Freddie Gebhard are "out," and that the Jersey Lily is receiving the attentions of Lord Durgan, an Irish peer.

At the Hand of Her Troops.

BERLIN, April 28.—It is announced by Emperor William that on May day he will combined the Berlin Garrison in person, and will ride at the head of the first body of troops which may be called into action.

The May Day Labor Demonstration.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—It is estimated that 200,000 men, principally miners, will take part in the May day labor demonstration. Organized demonstrations will take place in Brussels, Liege, Mons, and Charleroi. It is not expected that there will be any disorder.

Rumored Resignation.

BERLIN, April 28.—It is announced that Herr Rottenburg will shortly resign his membership in the privy council and take up his residence in England.

Precautions Against Disorder.

ROME, April 28.—Nine groups of anarchists are organizing for a demonstration on May day. The police and garrison of Rome have been reinforced as a measure of precaution against disorder.

Bahomey and the French.

PARIS, April 28.—Le Temps publishes despatches from Kolanau, stating that the King of Dahomey wrote to Colonel Terrillon, on April 20th, threatening to attack Fort Novo on the 27th. Capt. Fournier, naval commander, the dispatch says will retaliate by bombarding Whydah.

A Riot Quelled.

VIENNA, April 28.—The disorder at Kolomea, in Galicia, was finally quelled by the troops. The peasants attempted to burn several mansions, but were prevented. The disorderly movement is rapidly spreading in Galicia, particularly in the petroleum districts. At Drahobyczmen have indulged in anti-Jewish rioting, and there has been many arrests. The garrison of Pesth will occupy all the bridges and squares on May day.

A Socialistic Demonstration.

LISBON, April 29.—The principal socialist manifestation occurring in Portugal on May day will take place in Oporto. A manifesto inviting the workingmen to participate has been circulated throughout the kingdom.

Anarchist Plots in Paris.

PARIS, April 29.—Le Temps says that in the house of the Marquis de Mores the police discovered printed pamphlets inciting foreigners to violence, and that in the house of M. Dumont they found a secret printing press, together with a number of printed copies of a manifesto addressed to the soldiery on May day. The fact that the police ascertained that certain anarchists designed to throw dynamite bombs in an effort to affect a bloody revolution on May day led to arrests.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 29.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheat is a trifle dearer. Flour is improving, and is now quoted at 1s. better than before Easter. Foreign wheats are very firm. There have been very heavy sales of old Russian and new Indian. The appreciation in the prices of wheat adds to the buoyancy of eastern products, which are strongly under the large demand from the continent, and prices have risen 6s. At to-day's market, supplies of English wheat were very fine, dry was 6d. dearer. Foreign white wheats were held for 6d. advance. Red wheat has risen 1s. Good American flour was in request at 6s. per sack advance. Corn was steady. Oats were 3d. dearer."

Irish Railway Porters Strike.

DUBLIN, April 29.—In consequence of the action of the directors of the Great Southern & Western railway in punishing the striking signal men for leaving their posts without notice, Archbishop Walsh has published a letter condemning the directors and withdrawing his proposals on behalf of the men. Michael Davitt, addressing a meeting of the strikers to-night, said the action of the directors would prevent what would otherwise have been a speedy settlement.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

LONDON, April 29.—Replying to an address by a deputation of workingmen to-day, Cardinal Manning stated he had actually laboured for years to show that the deceased wife's sister bill was a pernicious measure, which many Catholic members of the House of Commons had promised they would oppose.

Serious Labor Riot.

VIENNA, April 29.—A serious labor riot occurred at Frankstadt, Moravia, to-day. The workingmen pillaged a factory and resisted the troops, who charged upon them and wounded many with bayonets.

Shooting of Capt. Schmidt Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The report that Captain Schmidt, who was arrested on suspicion of having sold the plans of the fortifications at Cronstadt, was secretly executed in the fortress of Peter and Paul, is officially denied. It is stated that the Czar became personally convinced of Schmidt's innocence of the charge, and ordered him to be discharged.

The New German-Italian Bank.

ROME, April 29.—Arrangements for the projected opening of the German-Italian bank in this city are about completed. The bank is to have a capital of 100,000,000 lire, of which Italian banks subscribed 60,000,0000, and the German banks 40,000,000.

Liverpool Merchant Dead.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—William Fowler, a provision dealer, and one of the wealthiest residents of this city, is dead.

Austrian Rioters Sentenced.

VIENNA, April 29.—Thirty-eight of the rioters arrested here were sentenced to-day to imprisonment for terms varying from eight months to three years.

Paris Garrison Reinforced.

PARIS, April 29.—The Paris garrison will be reinforced by the addition of two regiments of Chasseurs and a number of battalions of infantry in anticipation of disorder on May day.

The Kaiser's Visit to England.

BERLIN, April 29.—Emperor William has informed Queen Victoria of his intention to visit England, probably in August.

Death of Lord Hammond.

LONDON, April 29.—Lord Hammond, first baron of that name, and formerly under secretary for foreign affairs, is dead. He was 88 years of age.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL

The Divorce Case of Lund vs. Lund—A Verdict Against the Respondent.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 29.—The suit for divorce brought by August Oscar Lund against his wife Lena William, ended this afternoon. The evidence on the plaintiff's side was very strong, while the defence claimed everything. Mrs. Lund was caught in flagrante delicto on the night of Jan. 18th with the co-respondent Hill, who is a plumber, and now resides in Victoria. In the hopes, it is said, of becoming reconciled to her husband, she signed a paper detailing the facts of her infidelity. This paper was produced as evidence, but she claimed that she signed it while in a state of hysteria. The evidence on the whole was very conclusive and told badly against Mrs. Lund, while on the other hand it showed Mr. Lund to have acted throughout in a cold, calculating manner, he having watched the illicit doings of the couple for months, until he got them committed in the presence of witnesses. The jury were only half an hour out when they found a verdict of guilty of adultry. Mr. Justice Drake then ordered the divorce with costs against the co-respondent Hill.

The case created much excitement. Mr. J. A. McColl, of Corbould, McColl & Jenns, appeared for the petitioner; Messrs. E. Easton & Gaynor, and Mr. Chas. Wilson, of Victoria, for respondent, Rachael Lund, and co-respondent Thomas Hill.

CANADIAN NEWS.

General Superintendent Abbott's Trip.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 28.—General Superintendent Abbott, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Pacific division, passed through to-day on his way to Vancouver from Montreal, where he had a conference with Mr. Van Horne regarding the construction of branch lines in British Columbia and other matters affecting his division.

Cheated the Gallows.

SHELBOURNE, Ont., April 28.—Thos. Morrison, who killed his three children on Thursday night, and afterwards attempted to kill himself by taking poison and throwing himself in the river, died to-night.

The Mail is Jubilant.

TORONTO, Ont., April 28.—The Mail is jubilant over the success of the equal rights vote in Saturday's contest at Ottawa, and says, editorially: "Both sides have suffered, the liberals rather more so than the conservatives. The result, as already observed, is for a city, such as Ottawa, marvellous. It should inspire the friends of equal rights to continue in the good work. There are evidently a power in the land, well able to make themselves felt in any constituency."

Shot Her Betrayer.

TORONTO, April 28.—Martha McLean, a domestic servant, aged 22, shortly before noon this morning shot N. J. Hutchison, a mechanic, whom she charged with getting her into trouble, and then took a dose of laudanum intending to commit suicide. Both are at the hospital and will recover. The girl went to Burk's saloon, Sheppard street, where Hutchison was, and asked him to marry her, and on his refusal, she pulled out a revolver and shot him. She has no friends in Toronto, and comes from Lefoy, on the Northern railway.

First of the Season.

MONTREAL, April 28.—The Dominion line ss. Oregon, from Liverpool, April 17th, passed Martin River this morning, the first arrival from the sea this season.

Death of a Missionary.

TORONTO, Ont., April 28.—At Trinity Methodist Church yesterday, Dr. Johnson announced that word was received from Tokio of the sudden death there of of Missionary Large.

Weavers Strike.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 28.—The weavers of the Ontario Cotton Co., and Hamilton Cotton Co., numbering 200, struck to-day against a decrease of 10 per cent. in their wages.

Conservative Rally.

TORONTO, April 29.—A grand rally of the Conservative party is to be held on Tuesday night, May 6th. The place of meeting has not been finally decided on, but it is likely to be the pavilion. Then meetings may be expected to follow thick and fast. The date of the Conservative convention for the city has not yet been settled. The Reformers will hold theirs on May 8th. Until a few shots have been fired, things may be expected to continue quiet; but in many of the constituencies things have already become quite animated.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club's Trip.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—The Toronto lacrosse club have not yet abandoned their trip to the coast. They have not made up their minds yet what to do in the matter. If they do not go to the coast they may make a trip as far as this province by way of Chicago and St. Paul.

Winnipeg's New Opera House.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—A new opera house is to be erected here at a cost of $40,000.

A Dis

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Changes in the Salmon Fishing Regulations.

Newfoundland's Un-neighborly Action Toward's Canada.

The Reasons Why the Andersons Threw Up Their Contract for the Atlantic Mail Service.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 19th, 1890.—Three weeks more will see parliament with its labors concluded. During the week just closing good progress has been made, and the impression now is that there will be little difficulty in finishing the remaining business within the time indicated. The principal matters which have still to be dealt with are the railway resolutions, the banking bill, and the supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1890, and it is to these estimates that the British Columbia members are looking forward with more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it is expected that several items of interest to the province will be contained in them. During the past week or two three matters of special in erest to British Columbia have come under observation. In previous letters the question of the remission of the duties on mining machinery has been referred to. The item passed the House yesterday without comment, and at the first blush it might appear that the British Columbia members were derelict in their duty in not urging, from their places in the House, that further changes be made in the item so as to remove any doubts which may have arisen as to the extent of the concession. Talking the matter over with Col. Prior, last night, he said that his colleagues and he had had the intention of speaking upon the subject, but that, during the week, having seen Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Foster on the subject, several times, it had been deemed the wiser course not to say anything in the chamber. The British Columbia members have received from the ministers named assurances that the most liberal interpretation of the clause will be allowed, so that hereafter there is hardly expected to be any difficulty in the way of interpreting the clause in accordance with the wishes of mining men. It was deemed inexpedient to draw public attention to the matter in the House, because it would likely have led to certain manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec, who make a little machinery which might possibly enter into, but to a very small extent, the constitution of a mining outfit, to have raised a r w and perhaps led to greater restrictions being imposed than the people of British Columbia would desire. In view of the assurances given by the Ministers the action of the British Columbia members was undoubtedly judicious. Now that the regulation is the law of the land, it will be incumbent upon those who are interested in mines and who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of free importation of machinery, to see to it that the collectors of customs place that interpretation upon it which is evidently the desire of the government should be done. Collector Milne has been here for the last week or two and knows exactly how matters stand, and it is thought that Collector Bowell and the o her collectors in the province will also promptly grasp the situation and act in accordance with the wishes of both the government and importers.

THE FISHING REGULATIONS.

Mr. Earle and Col. Prior have had a good deal to do this week at the Fisheries Department in connection with the regulations for salmon fishing on the Fraser. Strongly worded represe tations have been received from the canners in favor of changes being made more in accordance with their views as laid before the Minister of Marine a d Fisheries when the delegation was here during the winter. As a result of the communications with the department I think it may fairly be said that changes will be made, but not altogether to the full extent of the wishes of the canners. As soon as the incongruity of the weekly close time was pointed out, the department consented to alter the hours so that the canneries will be able to put in full time on Mondays, and the change, as I telegraphed last night, will likely be to close down from 5 a. m. on Saturday to 6 p. m. on Sunday, instead of from 6 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday. The canners in this way would be enabled to put in full time on Saturday and the fish caught on Sunday night would enable them to go ahead on Monday, and the present objections be removed. In regard to the request of the canners for what is practically an unlimited number of boats, this season, the department appears to think the suggestion a very grave one, and in, view of the practical depletion of the Columbia river salmon, though lack of proper regulations it seems hardly likely that the Canadian government will grant the request which has been preferred. On the question of the disposal of the fish offal, which the canners desire to be allowed to deposit in the Fraser, the impression here is that for many reasons the regulation is a good one, but that perhaps the canners might have been given a little notice that such a regulation was about to be enforced, so that they might have prepared themselves for the proper disposition of this refuse. It is said that from 12 to 15 tons of offal are daily cast into the Fraser, when the canneries are in full blast, and it stands to reason that such a vast quantity of stuff turned into the stream cannot be of any benefit to the surrounding country. If some enterprising individual would only set to work to convert this large quantity into oil or grease there would be money in it for him. It is possible that this regulation may be relaxed somewhat, this season, but it would not be for any length of time.

THE RYKERT MATTER.

Just when everybody supposed that the Rykert matter was about drawing to a close, up pops Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who has been absent from the House for several weeks owing to pressure of professional engagements, and desires to have the case reopened. Mr. McCarthy's name has been mentioned in connection with the affair from the fact that he had filed an application on behalf of two of his constituents for the very limit which Mr. Rykert succeeded in obtaining for Mr. Adams. While it cannot be said that directly any further damage was done to Mr. Rykert's case, still the evidence which was given by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Laidlaw was of a very highly entertaining, not to say sensational, character.

Mr. McCarthy's client, Mr. Laidlaw, had precedence in his application for the limit, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have obtained it and Mr. Rykert not have been in his present hard box. Through some juggling, however, in the interior department, whether by accident or design, when the papers transferring the limit to Mr. Laidlaw were made out, a mistake occurred, and the boundaries of the supposed limit made to run south from the base line instead of north. The error was not discovered until after the territory running north from this same base line had been made over to Adams. Laidlaw instead of getting an excellent timber limit obtained simply a section of prairie country, and Adams, through Mr. Rykert's influence, got the timber land. When this evidence came out before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the members were simply scandalized, and a most searching inquiry will be made to ascertain how the change occurred. Mr. Rykert has been given a few days to bring forward his rebuttal evidence and then the investigation will terminate.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

Little by little Parliament is being acquainted with the reasons which induced the Andersons to throw up their contract for the fast Atlantic steamship service. A few weeks ago that firm went out of their way to deny that the cancellation of the contract was due to their inability to raise the necessary capital, and while technically speaking they may be correct, yet the real reason does appear to be the one mentioned. Owing to the great demand for ship-building in Great Britain, the stocks on the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Wear being crowded with vessels in course of construction, and ship builders possessing orders for months ahead, the great boom naturally led to an increase in prices, and the Andersons found that they could not get their vessels built for what they had anticipated. Not caring to spend m re money than what they had originally figured on, and perhaps finding a difficulty in inducing their backers to put down additional money, they notified the government that the contract would not be proceeded with. Accordingly the government has been compelled to renew the mail contract with the Allans for another year, and the country will learn with regret that for twelve months, at any rate, we shall have to put up at any rate with the present slow service. Members of the house interested in shipping made very strong protests against the present service, but the government cannot help itself and the country will have to submit to the inevitable.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

A most extraordinary course of conduct on the part of the government of Newfoundland has been reported to the Federal authorities. Not only have the Newfoundland Government declined to assent to the modus vivendi arrangement with which they have jointly acted with Canada during the past two years, but they have adopted a course of procedure of a most unneighborly nature. They propose to levy a tax of $1 per registered ton on Canadian vessels when they enter the harbors of Newfoundland to purchase bait, and this will practically mean the prohibition of Canadian fishing vessels obtaining bait in the harbors of the Island. Naturally the proposal has created a good deal of strong feeling amongst Maritime Province members, and upon their urgent request, the Canadian government have telegraphed a vigorous protest to the Newfoundland government, and to the Imperial authorities as well. The only reason which can be assigned for this course of action on the part of Newfoundland is that the people are so incensed with the Imperial government for agreeing to the lobster modus vivendi with France, without consulting the Island authorities at all, that the Newfoundlanders are getting reckless and want to quarrel with everybody. All the same, the proceeding is not a very dignified one and is anything but calculated to lead to friendly relations between themselves and us.

THE OTTAWA VACANCY.

With parliament in session and a vacancy for the representation for the capital in the House of Commons to be filled, and with three candidates in the field, local election matters are decidedly interesting. The situation is a most complicated one. The Conservatives had two men in the field, one of whom, Mr. Christie, came out unsolicitedly, but found it prudent to retire. Mr. Mackintosh, in response to a requisition signed by over 1,500 voters, will now carry the Conservative banner. Then, besides, we have an Equal Rights candidate, Mr. Hay, an old time reformer and a very respectable man, and lastly we have the nominee of the Reformers, Mr. Chrysler. Any one of these gentlemen would make a worthy representative of the electors of Ottawa, that is, considering them altogether from a non-party standpoint. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, however, has perhaps done more for the city than any of the other three gentlemen, and while it is just at present doubtful as to how the polling will go, I am inclined to think that he will be the successful man. The election is of more than local interest owing to the fact that it will enable men to accurately gauge the extent of the Equal Rights movement in this province, and for this reason the declaration of the poll on Saturday evening next is being anxiously awaited.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

It is now generally understood that the Ontario elections will be held during the month of June, and there seems to be a well founded impression that Mr. Mercier will bring on his little contest in the province of Quebec on the same day. Additional interest has been added to the Ontario contest by the publication of Archbishop Cleary's letter to his clergy, instructing them as to the lines they should follow in school matters, and incidentally referring to the attacks which are being made on the separate schools system. The circular was of a confidential nature, and how it managed to get the light of day thrown upon it, is a marvel to the archbishop. The document was of such an extraordinary character that many newspapers at first refused to publish it, but on enquiry it turns out to be genuine. Week by week the cleavage between Mr. Meredith and the Roman Catholics becomes greater, and it is safe betting that when the polling day arrives Mr. Meredith will not receive 2 per cent. of the Catholic vote in this province. Mr. James L. Hughes, public school inspector for the city of Toronto, and a very able man—one who has been foremost in the Equal Rights agitation—has accepted the Conservative nomination in the County of Peel, which is considered to be a general indication that Mr. Meredith's platform is acceptable to the Equal Righters. In other counties Equal Righters have been nominated by Conservatives, so that in Ontario, at any rate, the platform of the new association is being gradually forced upon the Conservative party. Mr. Mowat has himself only to blame for the present state of affairs. He has worked hand in glove with Mr. Mercier, who has created all the trouble which is now agitating the Protestants and Roman Catholics in this section of the community. Mr. Meredith's chances of accession to power are thought to be excellent.

N.R.A. REGULATIONS FOR 1890.

The Regulations for the Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley Common, to commence on the 14th July next, a week later than usual, have just been issued. They contain some changes worthy of attention. The principal alteration of importance is the reduction of the diameters of the inner and magpie of the third class target from 24 and 36 inches respectively to 16 and 24 inches. The third class target will, in fact, be the same in 1890 as it was from 1880 to 1882 inclusive. In 1883 the diameter of the inner was increased to 24 inches, and that of the magpie to 36, in consequence, probably, of the prohibition of any but standing or kneeling positions in military competitions at 200 yards.

In military competitions "any position" is now to be allowed at 600 yards as well as at the first class ranges. In the Running Deer and Man competitions a "magpie" will be introduced, the scoring being: bullseye, 4; inner, 3; magpie, 2; outer, 1. Sporting rifles must not be of smaller than .36 (a reduction of .04 from the minimum of last year) unless they take the new service ammunition, in which case they may be .3. The minimum charge of powder for sporting rifles is 50 grains. Only one platinum line is allowed on the back sight of these.

One sighting shot is to be allowed at each range for a payment of sixpence. If Government ammunition is used, a cartridge will be issued at the firing point.

Slings may be used, but must not be longer than the longest rifle sling issued by Government. What this length is appears as yet to be unascertained.

"Undue delay" in firing in individual competitions after their commencement is to be interpreted as any time in excess of one minute.

A wise change has been made in the wording of sect 2, sub-sec 2c, by which a competitor is subjected to serious penalties if found with a loaded rifle elsewhere than upon the ranges. For these last words, "at the firing point" are now substituted.

In volley firing and analogous competition some slight changes are made with respects to the method of deducting points and settling ties. In the conditions for settling ties in team competitions and competitions where speed is combined with accuracy, the words "in order of distance commencing with the lowest," are substituted for "in inverse order."

Revolvers must have a bore of at least .44, and a minimum pull of 4 lbs. Government ammunition must be used with revolvers issued by the Association, and competitors bringing their own weapons must use ammunition not lighter than the lightest kind issued by the Government.

FLESH AND THE LIVER.

Flesh food generally consists of albumen, a nitrogenous substance, which can be used in the body only in a very limited amount. The average person can only use three ounces of this kind of material each twenty-four hours. Now, if a person eats several times this amount in the form of beef-steak, mutton-chop, or any flesh food, the superfluous amount is waste matter. That is, if the person eats meat sufficient to supply four ounces of nitrogenous matter, the extra ounce must be carried off by the kidneys in the form of urea, or uric acid, and this must be acted upon by the liver to prepare it for removal by the kidneys. If the liver has more of this work to do than it should have, the work will be imperfectly done, and much waste matter which ought to be removed will be left in the system, producing biliousness, rheumatism, muscular pains, sick headache, and many other uncomfortable symptoms. Persons suffering from these causes will often notice sediment in the urinary secretion. This is, in fact, one of the m st common causes of the sediment, or deposit, ordinarily found in the urine.

SOME TESTED RECIPES.

BREAST OF VEAL STUFFED.

Buy the breast of veal, about three pounds, have your butcher prepare a pocket in it for filling. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, 1 small onion, a lump of butter, 1 egg, salt and pepper. Fill the pocket very full, sew the opening. Roast about an hour and a half, baste often.

SPANISH CREAM.

One quart of fresh milk, 1 box of gelatine dissolved in an extra pint of cold milk, 1 cup of sugar; heat the quart of milk to boiling point, pour over the dissolved gelatine and sugar, flavor with vanilla; when cold add one quart of whipped cream, sweetened; pour in a mould to set.

VEAL PATTIES.

Mince cold veal, about 1 cupful, salt and pepper to taste, then put some veal gravy in a saucepan; stir in the minced veal, salt and pepper and 1 pint of oysters; let them cook, then thicken the gravy. Make a rich pie crust and bake in your gem pans, then fill with veal and oysters. Very nice.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

Take 1 egg, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, ½ cup of butter, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder, 3 cups of flour.

SAUCE—One tablespoon each of butter and flour, the grated rind of a lemon, 1 cup of sugar, 1 pint of boiling water and the lemon juice; let the sauce boil two minutes.

TAPIOCA CREAM.

Soak ½ cup of tapioca two hours; drain and put in a double boiler with 1 quart of boiling milk; let boil till it is dissolved; have the yolks of 3 eggs and 1 cup of sugar thoroughly beaten together. When the tapioca is dissolved stir in the eggs, sugar and flavor; let boil a few minutes. Have the 3 whites beaten, and in the dish you wish to pour the cream in, pour in on the whites, give one or two strokes through with the spoon to mix a little. Let cool and serve.

Left a Legacy.

LAST winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions, and removing all impurities from the system.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Times in last night's issue attacks Mr. McLagan, of Vancouver, most unfairly. That gentleman made a very able speech at the meeting held in Vancouver on the 21st. In the course of his remarks he, in reply to what had been said by a previous speaker, alluded to the appropriations that had been made for the Westminster district. This is the coloring which the Times most dishonestly puts upon this part of Mr. McLagan's speech:

"He (Mr. McLagan) holds that the fact of the Government having appropriated liberally in Vancouver's behalf is entitled to the generous, but independent, support of Vancouver, he preaches the doctrine that, in the event of the Government continuing to hold the fort, despite Vancouver's opposition, it will be a very cold day for Vancouver in the matter of appropriations in the future."

We have only to quote the passage of Mr. McLagan's speech to show that this is a tissue of bare-faced falsehoods, and that Mr. McLagan's object was the very reverse of that asserted by the Times. This is the passage:

"It was with regret he had listened to one speaker bringing up this matter of the city being threatened that if opposition candidates were elected our interests here would suffer. The gentleman using that argument, he thought, knew better. . . . To prove to the audience that there was no foundation for such an impression, which he claimed existed only in the mind of the gentleman he was referring to, the speaker (Mr. McLagan) stated the expenditure in this district was the most conclusive rebuttal he could give to such an unwarranted assertion."

"Mr. Queen—Prove it! Give us the figures."

The News-Advertiser, in the synopsis which it gives of Mr. McLagan's speech, says:

"He scouted the argument which he contended was employed by the opponents of the Government, that because the district returned opposionists it could not get its fair share of money grants."

Here we have another witness testifying to the unfairness and the untruthfulness of the Victoria organ of the Opposition.

The reader sees that it was Mr. McLagan's object to prove that if Vancouver sent members to support the Opposition its interests would not be neglected. He did not preach the doctrine that it would be a cold day for Vancouver in the matter of appropriations if it did not support the Government; but he held that, no matter whether the members supported or opposed the Government, its interests would not be neglected. How can the Times expect to be believed when it makes such impudent misrepresentations as the one we have just exposed? From this it is seen that it is not safe to attach any credit to what it says with respect to the acts or the words of an opponent.

THE ONTARIO SITUATION.

A general election is to take place in Ontario during the summer. The politicians are vigorously preparing for the struggle. It does not, however, appear that politics, properly so-called, will have much to do with the election. The acts of Mr. Mowat's administration are hardly spoken of in the canvass. What is called the religious question is by far the most important one before the electors. What the agitators propose to gain, it is difficult to understand. Many of them condemn separate schools, but it is impossible for the Legislature of Ontario to abolish separate schools. The use of the French tongue, as the language of instruction in the schools in that part of the province inhabited by French Canadians, is made a grievance by some of the agitators; but we hardly think that any government will be so unjust or so unreasonable as to forbid teachers to talk to children who understand no language but French in their mother tongue. It is said that Mr. Mowat has been unduly favorable to Catholics, but it does not seem that there are any good grounds for this accusation. At any rate, the religious cry, so-called, has been raised in Ontario to Mr. Mowat's prejudice, and whether he deserves it or not, it seems likely to work against him. While matters were in this condition, Archbishop Cleary, as if to strengthen the hands of those who are opposing Mr. Mowat, on account of his leaning to the Catholic side of the question, issued a circular forbidding Catholic parents to send their children to the public schools, and insisting on Catholic ratepayers having their names registered on the Separate School Assessment rolls on pain of being denied the sacraments of the church.

The circular is very strongly worded, so strongly, indeed, as to lead to the conclusion that His Grace has manufactured an eighth deadly sin, namely, to support the public schools of the province. This circular is published in the newspapers; and, it is said, with a good show of reason, that it will go far to defeat Mr. Mowat and his supporters at the polls. If Archbishop Cleary wanted to play into the hands of Mr. Meredith, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the Mail newspaper and the Equal Rights Party he could not have hit upon a more effective means of doing so than by issuing this circular. That was a wise old Frenchman who warned his friends against exhibiting too much zeal. Too much zeal in what he considers a good cause will probably have exactly the opposite effect than that intended by the Archbishop of Kingston.

Political calculations in Ontario are disturbed by the existence of the Equal Rights Party. The members of this party profess to distrust both the old parties. They condemn Sir John Macdonald for refusing to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Bill, and the bulk of the Conservative party for upholding him in that act. They denounce the leaders and rank and file of the Liberal Party because they supported the Conservative Premier in the course he took on the disallowance question. To judge by the Mail many of them seem puzzled how to vote at the coming elections. They cannot see their way to vote for either Conservative or Liberal, and in many constituencies the Third Party will not be strong enough to warrant its bringing out a candidate. This is how the Mail puts the dilemma, and this is the advice it gives:

"The difficulty which beets the independent Liberal and Equal Rights man in this election is that, leaving Mr. Meredith out of the question, the Opposition would probably turn out to be as subservient to the Roman Catholic Church as the Government is. How can any sensible person vote for those Conservatives who support Sir John Macdonald in a course of action every whit as reprehensible as that which they condemn in Mr. Mowat? The only prudent course for our friends to pursue under the circumstances is to question the two party candidates, and choose the one whose views are most nearly in accord with the Equal Rights platform. The Equal Rights Association will, it is understood, put candidates of its own in the field in ridings where there is a reasonable prospect of success. Come what may, the independent movement cannot fail to have a wholesome effect upon provincial politics, and we venture to think it will elicit a far larger support at the polls than the old-line politicians expect it to get."

The prospect just now is that Mr. Mowat will be defeated. If he is, and if Mr. Meredith takes his place, of one thing the people of Ontario and the rest of the Dominion may be very sure, and that is the quick subsidence of the Anti-Catholic agitation. The Ontario schools will remain pretty much as they have been, and the zeal of the agitators will very soon cool.

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."

The "balance of power" is what our contemporaries on the Mainland condemn in unmeasured terms. The expression is, we admit, an unfortunate one. But, as it really means the balance of population, it is a matter that cannot be kept out of the consideration of this question of representation. Everyone who speaks or writes on the subject has the relative population of the two great sections of the Province in view. He cannot help comparing them on the ground of population. What have the Voters' Lists been brought into the controversy for; why do some people contend that the applications for registration should be made a factor in the calculation? Why have some ardent controversialists actually counted the applicants—a large proportion of whom are said to be mythical—as actual voters? Is it not all to show to which side the balance of representation should incline?

But it has not been shown that the preponderance of population on the side of the Mainland is greater than that which is allowed for in the Redistribution Bill. It is evident that some of the controversialists on the Mainland see this only too clearly, and the consciousness that they have neither numbers nor reason on their side, makes them angry and causes them to scold. If reliable figures could be procured they would be paraded in every article claiming greater representation for the Mainland. But they are not to be had and, in their absence, it does seem singular to hear such loud complaints of injustice and ill-treatment from the citizens of New Westminster and Vancouver. When they can show that the preponderance of population is on their side of the gulf they then can demand a proportionate increase of representation, and it is not likely that any attempt will be made to deny them justice. But they are not satisfied to wait until then, and they speak scornfully of Mr. Robson's assurance that the Redistribution Act is necessarily a temporary measure, forgetting that, under the peculiar circumstances, it could be nothing else.

It is not to be expected that the inhabitants of the Island will consent to be deprived of their present proportion of the representation until it can be clearly shown that they are not entitled to it. To make a redistribution of seats intended to be permanent when those engaged in the business must work in the dark, would be, indeed, a haphazard way of settling the representation. It would be almost as wise for the Government to rearrange the representation by throwing dice. If it were not that a general election must be held this year, it would be wise to postpone the redistribution until after the census is taken. But it must be admitted that it would not be fair to allow Vancouver to be unrepresented in the next Legislative Assembly; and the change in Vancouver makes other changes necessary. It seems to us self-evident that until it is known how the population of the province is divided, the balance of representation must be preserved.

ATTACKS NOT CRITICISMS.

We would like to impress upon some of our Mainland contemporaries, who are amenable to reason, that attacks are not criticisms. It is one thing to abuse Mr. Robson and to call him all manner of hard names, and it is another and quite a different thing to prove that he is wrong and that the Redistribution measure is bad. We are sorry to see that there are quite a number of people who seem to think that all that is required to deprive a public man of the reputation he has earned is to say harsh things about him and to belittle what he has done. This is foolish, and it is needless to say it is unfair. If, for instance, some enthusiastic gardener, who is disgusted with the backwardness of the season, should get out of temper with the sun and call it a miserable old dip candle that is not fit for the place it occupies, would he be regarded as very wise, or would he do the least harm to the sun? It would require a great deal more than raving of this kind to convince sensible people that the sun has lost any of its power, and that, despite the backwardness of the Spring, it is not now capable of doing as much good to the world as ever it did. Then, again, it is quite possible that the late Spring is the best thing that could happen the country, and that the short-sighted and ignorant railer was abusing the sun for doing good to men in this part of the world.

It seems to us that the attacks that are so fiercely made upon the Hon. Mr. Robson are very much of this nature. He is vilified by men who think that they have been injured in some way by the Redistribution Act. In their anger and their disappointment they forget all about his past career and the reputation he has earned for prudence and sagacity, while they do not take time to consider whether the act, which they condemn as detrimental to their interests, is not really beneficial to them and to their countrymen.

We trust that our Mainland contemporaries who have jumped at conclusions too quickly and have spoken too hastily will now pause and think and enquire. The matter under deliberation is not as simple as it may at first sight appear. The presumption is that men who are as honest as they are and as able as they are, and who have thought over the matter much longer and far more seriously than their critics have done, and who are, besides, in a better position to deliberate upon it than they, would arrive at sounder conclusions than men who have been able to give the subject but comparatively little attention have been able to do. There is really no necessity for getting excited over the matter of the rearrangement of the representation. No good can be effected by abusing those who differ with them respecting the merits of the Government's measure, and we are quite sure that if our Mainland contemporaries keep in view the wide difference that there is between an attack and a criticism, their articles will be much more worthy the respect and attention of sensible men than many of those which have recently appeared in their columns.

JOURNALISTIC BRUTALITY.

The News-Advertiser is not only pomponsly conceited, but it is boorishly offensive. It evidently does not know what the words "modesty" and "civility" mean. It utters its shallow criticisms on the Government and its policy with the air of one who believes himself to be infallible, and its remarks on the motives of its contemporaries are vulgar enough and rude enough to make a hoodlum blush. We do not know but that in comparing the News-Advertiser to a hoodlum we do an injustice to the hoodlum, for under his roughness and even brutality there is often a vein of manliness, and he would scorn to do a mean or a sneaking act. But there are contemptible creatures in this world who can hardly speak above their breath and who would be dreadfully shocked if an oath were uttered in their hearing, compared with whom the coarsest and most profane of the rowdies that frequent the bar-rooms and infest the streets is a saint. Pecksniff and Uriah Heep are types of this hateful and despicable class of men, and, if he is to be judged by his editorial, the editor of the News-Advertiser is as artful and mean as Heep and as hypocritical and as plausible as Pecksniff.

The Advertiser not content with condemning the Government in terms of arrogant insolence because they do not see fit to follow its stupid advice, falls foul of THE COLONIST, and, in language studiously offensive, attributes to us the most mercenary motives for giving the Government's policy our hearty and cordial support. It says:

"We are the last to grudge our contemporary a rich feast of funeral baked meats, when we know that it is only allowed to sit at the table of Dives on condition that it performs a menial and humiliating service that even the dogs under the table cannot be induced to undertake."

Such language as this would not be tolerated in decent society. The man who used it would be expelled from any company that had the least claim to be considered respectable, and he might consider himself lucky if he escaped physical chastisement. Yet the newspaper that, without the slightest provocation, uses this language lays claim to be considered a pattern of all the journalistic virtues. We venture to say that the lowest papers on the continent will be searched in vain for a passage essentially more brutally vulgar than the one we have quoted. No journalist who possessed the instincts of a gentleman would think of using it, even if it were to some extent deserved. Self-respect would prevent his descending to such a depth of vulgarity and meanness.

But the writer of the article, if he has any experience of British Columbian journalism, must know that the Government of British Columbia is not in a position to pay for newspaper support. It is much more like a Lazarus than a Dives in this respect. All that it can give a newspaper is a little advertising. The amount of its patronage to a prosperous newspaper is not worth considering. The newspaper which supports the Government of this province must do so because it believes in its policy, and because it considers the men that compose it preferable, in point of ability and character, to those who would be likely to take their places if there was a change. The talk about Government organs and Government pap is therefore sheer nonsense. THE COLONIST is as free to oppose the Government as is the News Advertiser, and it would do so without hesitation if it saw that there was a good reason for so doing. But it sees no such reason. On the contrary, it believes that it is doing the province good service when it gives the present Government its hearty support. It is an honest Government. It is a Government which has no other object than to advance the prosperity of the province, and it does its work as well as, if not better than, any Government of any province in this Dominion.

We believe that the measure which the News-Advertiser condemns in such an indecent way, is a good measure and essentially fair to both sections of the Province. Neither the News-Advertiser nor any of the other journals which condemn it, give any reason that can be considered sound for their condemnation. They vilify Mr. Robson because he is not narrow and sectional like themselves, and they abuse the Islanders because they insist on fair play being done to their section of the Province, and because they have, with good-humored incredulity, listened to the romances that are invented on the other side of the Gulf about the progress and population of parts of the Mainland.

We look upon the opposition to Mr. Robson on account of the part he has taken in the matter of Redistribution, as unjust and unreasonable, and we are convinced that the great majority of fair-minded people in the Province will, before long, be of our opinion. Why, then, should we not heartily and spontaneously advocate the Government's Redistribution policy? What we have said about that policy hitherto has been strictly of that character. We have neither sought nor received even a suggestion from any member of the Government, nor even any of its supporters in the Legislature. The accusation so brutally made by the News-Advertiser is therefore as false as any accusation can possibly be. We do not say this for the information of any one connected with that paper, but in order to place ourselves in a true light before those of the public who may believe that there is something in the talk which is so often heard about newspapers being subsidised by the Government.

A TEMPERANCE TEST.

It is to be feared that many men and women are virtuous only from necessity. They have not the opportunity to indulge in forbidden pleasures, or they are too poor to be vicious. The speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer proves that the virtue of temperance is, to a great extent, a mere matter of money. When times were hard in Great Britain, when it was with difficulty that many British workmen earned enough to keep soul and body together, the consumption of strong drink fell off considerably. This was comforting to the friends of temperance. They began to believe that the people of the United Kingdom were losing their appetite for strong drink, and that the good time when the British workmen would cease to spend a considerable proportion of his earnings on stimulating beverages was within a measurable distance. Times became better; work was more certain and wages were higher. The improvement had hardly well begun when the Excise returns showed that the consumption of beer and spirituous liquors had commenced to increase. It became apparent, that, as soon as the true Briton found that he had a little more money in his pocket and that there was a prospect of steady employment, he went back to his old habits. He drank to celebrate the good times that had come; wishing that they might become better afforded him a good pretext for taking an extra glass. The beer shop and the gin palace, as of old, claimed a share of his hard-earned wages, and the claim was, after a struggle or two with good resolutions, allowed. The better times justified the struggling tradesman in resuming his glass of spirits and water with his post-prandial pipe—an indulgence which he had denied himself as long as he found that he had enough to do to keep himself afloat and to supply his family with the bare necessaries of life. He was then a teetotaller from necessity, and the hard times did not last long enough to take away altogether his craving for stimulants. As the return to drinking habits increased the revenue, the officers of the Customs and Excise departments became a kind of barometers which showed the change that was taking place in the habits of the people. The glass rose gradually and kept on rising, but it appears that it has stopped at a point somewhat lower than it rose two years ago, before the temperance reform began. There is comfort in this fact for the temperance workers. They, of course, deplore the weakness of the backsliders, who could not stand prosperity; but they are pleased to see that the number of drinkers is not so great as it used to be. It does look singular that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be the first man in the Kingdom to be in a position to tell the philanthropists and the preachers of the change that is taking place in the moral condition of the people. His opportunities of observation are great, and he has under his control an army of observers who have the strongest motive to ascertain exactly the quantity of strong drink made and consumed in the United Kingdom. The lesson that he teaches is the one we have alluded to above, which is that a decrease in any hurtful habit does not always betoken moral improvement in the people. It may signify merely that the means of indulgence has been taken out of their reach. We are very much afraid that temperance is not the only virtue which poverty makes more general. Many of us, who are sternly virtuous when we contemplate the wickedness of the very rich, would most likely if we had millions at our disposal be no better or no wiser than the wickedest and the weakest of the millionaires.

SCRAPS.

"Is there a doctor aboard?" queried a lanky Texan, who had stopped the train in the middle of the prairie. Three men stood up. "All right," said the Texan; "I am very glad. If there is any disturbance you gentlemen will be handy, for I'm going to rob the train."

A NEW PROFESSORSHIP.

"I see," said Mrs. Garril, "that the Boston Budget wants people taught to talk as well as to read and write."

"That's all nonsense," said Garrill. "You never needed to be taught to talk. And, by George! when I think of it, what our normal schools need is a chair in silence."

ABSENT-MINDED.

Professor Zweibe r, of the University of Bonn, is a very absent-minded man. He was busily engaged in solving some scientific problem. The servant hastily opened the door of his study and announced a great family event.

"A little stranger has arrived."

"Eh?"

"It is a little boy."

"Little boy. Well, ask him what he wants."

MR. GLADSTONE'S YAWN.

Mr. Gladstone watches the House of Commons closely. He is a determined stayer, and no amount of prosy speechifying will drive him home, even though the session be an all-night one. Very frequently he falls asleep in his chair—in fact, 'tis no unusual sight to see one-third of the House dozing placidly, while prolix orators are exchanging platitudes on the subject of Armenia, or, "our foreign relations." But the most inspiring spectacle is to see Mr. Gladstone yawn—he performs that refreshing office so earnestly, so deliberately, and with such apparent relish. He cares not though all the world behold him; he means no disrespect to anybody; he yawns heartily, deliberately, prodigiously, simply because an occasional vigorous yawn seems to reinvigorate him physically, and rehabilitate him intellectually.

HALIFAX, April 25.—Several American vessels have been waiting here during the last five days for licenses, which the authorities at Ottawa have been slow in issuing.

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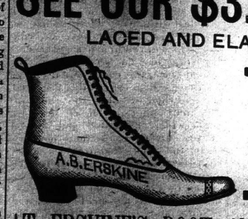

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND, 1890.

THE CONFERENCE

Between the Government and a Deputation from the Mainland

Held in the Executive Buildings, April 29rd, 1890—Full Report of the Proceedings, and the Premier's Reply.

Present: Hon. Mr. Robson (premier), Hon. Theodore Davie, Q. C., (attorney-general), Hon. E. G. Vernon (chief commissioner of lands and works), Hon. J. H. Turner) minister of finance), Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., (president of the council).

Members of deputation: New Westminster city—Mayor Brown, president; D. S. Curtis, Dr. C. C. Brown, ex-Mayor Townsend, John Reid and L. Eckstein.

From City Council—Aldermen Sinclair and Johnston; from Board of Trade—Messrs. T. J. Trapp and W. W. Duncan; from Surrey council—Reeve Punch; from North Arm settlement—Mr. Rowlands; from public meeting of citizens of New Westminster—Messrs. Donald McGregor, secretary, and James Beers.

From Mainland Association, Vancouver—Messrs. W. Templeton, Capt. Tatlow, Thomas Dunn, R. H. Alexander, Mayor Oppenheimer and Ald. Horne representing Vancouver city.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P. P., having introduced the deputation, Mr. Brown, Mayor of Westminster, said: I am speaking now as President of the Mainland Association, and wish to explain that a meeting of the Mainland Association was held some time ago, at which we had full representation of the whole district, and the officers of the association were requested, as soon as the Constitution Amendment Act—the Redistribution Bill—came down, to call another meeting. That meeting was held in New Westminster on Friday of last week, and it was resolved then to send a deputation to interview the government in the matter. The first intention was that the delegates should come from all the portions of the district, as it were, independent delegations from the municipal councils, and so forth, but, as you are aware, I was requested to telegraph to the government asking them, if possible, to delay the second reading of the bill. When we received intelligence on the mainland that the second reading was carried, this idea was abandoned to a certain extent, and after some argument resolved to send delegates to accompany the delegation of the Mainland Association, but a great many of them did not, and contented themselves with holding meetings and passing resolutions endorsing the platform of the association, and leaving it to us to come down here, as it was clear the bill being practically so far advanced it would be useless for a larger delegation to come. When the delegation met yesterday here in Victoria, of course, coming from different parts of the district they had not seen each other before, they had a meeting and put together the following points which they wish to submit to the Government. I have been asked to do this, and in the first place with your leave, I will read them: (Reads memorial, and referring to one clause remarks, "I might pause for a moment to say that the last clause was inserted because the association sent a proposition bearing on that throughout the whole district, and when the delegates came back it was found to be the unanimous wish of the district that such a distribution should be made.")

Those are the leading points which I have been asked to put before you. We wish, of course, to economize your time as much as possible, and put the matter in that definite shape, and I do not know that there is very much I can add to it. As you are aware, the platform of the Mainland Association is that the province may be governed as a whole, and treated as a whole, and not anything like a cast-iron adherence to representation by population, because we recognize that would be unfair, but there should be some basis upon which the representation should be adjusted. At present, we find there does not appear to be any such basis.

Hon. Mr. Robson—May I ask, is it assumed, as I judge it is, from what you have just read, that I stated that the balance of power theory was to be maintained?

Mr. Brown—I think the wording of it is from a statement made by yourself in moving the second reading.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Of what?

Mr. Brown—We desired to ask the question from a statement made by you, I presume, when introducing the measure with reference to the abstract theory of the balance of power. The delegates are desirous to ask in the first place why distinctions should be made, and further, as to the policy or idea of the government that this balance of power shall be maintained irrespective of the principle of population, or wealth and resources of the sections? If it is to be the theory that there are two section in the province to be treated separately and distinctly—the theory that the Mainland and the Island shall be kept separate and distinct?

Hon. Mr. Robson—I am glad you ask that, because I noticed that in both the New Westminster papers I am made to say the very opposite of what I did say. I stated distinctly that I did not know of any such compact, either understood or written, and they just make me say the very opposite. Most of the papers there, I suppose, strangely enough, make me say the very contrary about the balance of power.

Mr. Brown—If I remember, you said there was an unwritten law.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I said there was neither an unwritten, nor written, nor understood law; so you are just mistaken. I suppose you proceed upon the assumption that I was reported correctly in your papers. I had occasion to rise yesterday and state that, and I think you will see it in THE COLONIST. There is no occasion to refer to it.

Mr. Brown—Of course I may proceed to say, Mr. Robson, that color was lent to the interpretation put upon it generally by the fact that it is made from the reports in the papers as if the position of the government, roughly speaking, were something like this: "We must give increased representation—two to Vancouver, another member to Kootenay—and therefore it is necessary to find places for three more members on the island."

Hon. Mr. Robson—Well, what do you expect us to do now? You do not expect us to deal with that string of resolutions, and answer them, do you?

Mr. Brown—To deal with these?

Hon. Mr. Robson—Yes.

Mr. Brown—No. Of course Mr. Cunningham undertook to introduce the deputation, and I supposed, perhaps, in introducing it would say that we had come here to protest, as is stated in this first resolution, against the basis of this measure, because, in our opinion, we think it is an unfair and unjust measure, (in the words of the resolution) and we have come here to protest against it and the manner in which this proposed distribution is to be carried out. Of course, we do not presume to dictate to the government as to how it should be done, or anything of that sort, but we say at present we are unable to ascertain that there is any basis of representation. We find constituencies, for instance, of 920, 1,350 and 1,740 voters to a member they will have under the new bill. Agricultural constituencies, where there are nearly 600 to a member, though they are better situated for the other purposes of representation. I do not care to name constituencies, but, for instance, suppose the contrast of Esquimalt and New Westminster. There is Esquimalt with a member for every 213, or 213 and one half to be accurate, and New Westminster with a member for 595 voters. Now, Esquimalt, I think, needs less representation than New Westminster. It is close to the capital, and has scarcely any interests other than those proposed improvements for local ports, and they will be fully secured, I think. New Westminster is larger and cannot be so fully represented.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Taking Esquimalt and New Westminster, you point out the great and glaring inequality in these two districts. How do you propose to equalize that? By reducing the representation of Esquimalt or increasing that of New Westminster? Taking them as illustrations of the whole thing, how would you equalize them? By taking away from one, or adding to the other?

Mr. Brown—If we attempt to answer that we are assuming the position of dictating to the government.

Hon. Mr. Robson—No; I want your views. You are asking the government to equalize the thing, and I ask you, how?

Mr. Brown—We say it can be done by a redistribution measure which will deal with every constituency in the province. It would take into consideration, in the first place, the voting power of the province; in the second place, the contributions of the districts, and in the third place, their size and their distance from the capital, and their isolation, as, Cariboo, being widely separated and having interests diverse from the other districts, and others that are, in a sense, entitled to larger representation. We do not come here to ask special favors for our own district, but rather that the whole province shall be treated as one, and that a redistribution measure be framed which would come nearer to equalizing the thing all over the province.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Is it your opinion that a sweeping, a complete redistribution measure could be properly carried out now with the information we have as to population? Do you think the province is in a position to enable the government to deal intelligently and properly in respect of such redistribution in the absence of a census or other data?

Mr. Brown—That is a matter of course that I could not presume to speak upon definitely, not knowing the information that is in the possession of the government.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Yes; you have all the information that the government possesses on that point.

Mr. Brown—I should say then, and necessarily it might be unwise to go in for what we call a very radical and sweeping measure, and we think that some of the most glaring inconsistencies could have been much more nearly adjusted than under this bill. For instance, you have a constituency which in the last fifteen years has nearly doubled itself, in fact, which has grown ten to one. Now, why should the constituency which has been growing very slowly and steadily have the same consideration—have the same representation, rather, as a constituency which has grown so largely and solidly? There is no boom—no inflation.

Hon. Mr. Robson—And which has suffered very seriously from not having more members in the House, has it not?

Mr. Brown—I do not know that it has; but representation in the local House I look upon as a piece of property belonging to the province.

Hon. Mr. Robson—It is the sentimental part of it that you are looking at?

Mr. Brown—It may be sentiment, but you know that there has been a great deal of trouble in the world over things that have not been more sentimental.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You would create greater troubles, I fancy, in trying to apply an abstract theory to a country situated as British Columbia is to-day. As an abstract theory the principle is undoubtedly right and just, but if you apply it to British Columbia at present, it would be neither sound nor just, but would perpetrate a very much greater injustice in British Columbia than existed at the present time.

Mr. Brown—Of course, there is this difficulty, Mr. Robson, in the matter, that at present whether it is to be maintained or not, and whether that theory be romantic or abstract, there is a sectional line formed by the Gulf of Georgia, and is maintained in the meantime. Take New Westminster. Till lately it has been represented by one member for about 80 or 90 voters, and it has on its register to-day, I believe, exactly 1,350 voters. No other member is given to that, but a member is given to the Gulf islands. We do not deny that they need one, but we do say they have not shewn the need of it like New Westminster. The growth there has been anticipated; in New Westminster it has been ignored.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Have you shown New Westminster to be at all a badly treated constituency? You can stand in the centre and talk to the whole population. I think one member very well represents New Westminster—that is to say—when you make a wise choice of a man, and no one can say it has suffered on account of its being represented by only one man. That is the whole thing; we should not crack our crowns against abstract theories. Let us work on practical lines. I ask in what way New Westminster has suffered on account of having only one representative? or where has the country district suffered on account of having only three representatives. Is not that the practical part of the thing? I do not think that the time has come when we should run our heads against that abstract theory or principle of representation according to population. I think, until the census is taken, we should make ourselves very great fools to do it. I repeat that I do not think the time has come, and that is one of the things which led this government to bring down a temporary or partial measure. We felt that as Vancouver had grown up into an important city, it was highly expedient that it should have distinct representation on the floor of the House. We felt that Kootenay district ought to be divided—you cannot make one district of it, it is so essentially and completely two parts. We felt it necessary that it should have two members, both on account of its size and geographical position, and on account of developments and changes, such as railroad construction taking place, but we felt that we must stop there as far as representation on the mainland is concerned, for the present, until the census was taken. But in the meantime I would like to have anyone tell me until that time arrives, what right have we to anticipate that New Westminster district or city is going to suffer? All experience and history during the past eight years goes to show that New Westminster will suffer no injustice whatever. The one grievance seems to be this theory of representation according to population. As I said before, we are not in a position to work on that theory just now, and therefore, we thought we were acting in the true interests of the country in postponing the taking of the census was taken, but in postponing it we felt it necessary to meet such exigencies as presented themselves

Mr. Brown—I would like to ask you if you are willing to allow whether Vancouver has suffered?

Hon. Mr. Robson—I do not think she has. But we had others to contend with on the balance of power theory, in which I do not believe, mind you, but which I had to meet on the very threshold, and which I could not overcome, and which at the present time cannot be thoroughly overcome. The view of some who hold on to that theory was this: They deny that there is any considerable preponderance of population on the mainland, and they say that the representation, as regards the sections of the province, is close, very close, on the lines of population at the present time. We are not in a position to successfully contradict that; it may be so or it may not.

Mr. Brown—Of course the statement that the two sections of the province are about equal is a general statement, and can only be met by a general statement. I am perfectly satisfied of the fact that a portion of the mainland to-day is very plainly double to that of the island on the best authority we can find. We know that the registered vote of the province to-day at least what will be in four days from to-day, they are coming in, and we know most of them are in by this time—gives the mainland a preponderance of about 2,100 over the island. We know that registration cannot work so close in Cariboo and Yale as in cities on the island; we know that 6,500 and odd voters in New Westminster district constituencies represent a contribution to the revenue of $174,000 and 7,400 of voters on the island—$124,000; showing that it is larger and leading to the conclusion that redistribution is not so close.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You are counting the land sales in that.

Mr. Brown—We are taking the figures from the public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Robson—The land sales cannot be counted as a gauge of the population and resources. They are things by themselves.

Mr. Brown—It is a certain indication of them. You seem to argue in this way. You say New Westminster city and district have not suffered. We are not prepared to say they have; we do not come here to find fault with the government on that ground, and equally, Vancouver island has not suffered. It is said that we are sectional in asking for more representation, but Vancouver island says "We must and shall have representation, although we cannot show as good a right. Why not say you are only not badly treated, but this sectional division does not exist.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I am speaking of the mainland, I suppose you are speaking of the mainland as a whole?

Mr. Brown—We speak of the province as a whole.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Would you be surprised to learn that the whole of the mainland representation beyond the Cascades, that is, supporting the government, and nearly all are, excepting one, I think, support this measure strongly as the only thing that can be done at the present time, and in postponing any further step until there is a different condition of things? It comes simply to this: The Lower Fraser is objecting to this; the islands are supporting it, and all the mainland beyond the Cascades supporting it does not suit the Lower Fraser; and I do not say it is just; I don't wonder it does not suit them, because the Lower Fraser has reason to complain; but with the representation of the country in that condition, as the house is constituted now, I should like to know why you expect impossibilities, whether you expect us to be in a position to cut and carve to satisfactorily distribute the country according to the wishes of one section of the country, an important section, it is true, but a small section. My position as leader of the Government would be very embarrassing and painful; I should find support coming from nowhere except the Lower Fraser. It was a choice between two evils, because, I admit, the present measure does not do full justice to your constituency in the sense of population, but it is doing it no injustice in the more vital and practical sense of getting even-handed justice from the Government. It is all very well for you and the Lower Fraser to talk about the mainland; but, unfortunately, the great bulk of the mainland is not in sympathy with you at all.

Mr. Brown—You mean the great bulk of the members of the mainland?

Hon. Mr. Robson—What are they but the constituencies themselves? We are bound to speak of the constituencies, and can only know their views by what their representatives say.

Mr. Brown—I am aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I have been blamed for not resigning; for not breaking up the government on this question. What would be the result if I had; I could have done it. This doctrine has been preached; that as premier it was my function to shape the policy of the government, and if my colleagues in the cabinet objected, I should to them to step down and out—that I did not require them any longer. Surely, any sensible man would know that that is utterly absurd. To make the premier an absolute autocrat and his colleagues nonentities. No man of spirit and independence would accept a position in such a cabinet. I might do this in a very extreme case; but it would have to be a very extreme case. Supposing I had taken that arbitrary course, how would I have filled up those positions? Can you name the men because they would have to be selected from the House, and what would be the result? I could not get the material, because they would all be against me east of the Cascades, and if I attempted to form a cabinet entirely represented from the lower mainland portion of the country, that cabinet was capable of carrying on the Government. But if I had, what would have happened? I would simply have gone to the country on the basis we are now, and in the regular course of things we could not possibly expect to be sustained by the country, the greater portion of which would be against us. And supposing that we were, and in the course of events another term passed without any change, it would work gross injustice to some portions of the country. I was placed in such a position that I had to choose between two evils, that which I am satisfied is the lesser, and I am also satisfied that the people of New Westminster and the Lower Fraser, when they come to consider the matter calmly, will think so too,—to bring in a measure of that kind until placed in a position to take such a systematic, intelligently which be this theory of representation according to population. As I said before, we are not in a position to work on that theory just now, and therefore, we thought we were acting in the true interests of the country in postponing the taking of the census was taken, but in postponing it we felt it necessary to meet such exigencies as presented themselves

Mr. Brown—I would like to ask you if you are willing to allow whether Vancouver has suffered?

Hon. Mr. Robson—I do not think she has. But we had others to contend with on the balance of power theory, in which I do not believe, mind you, but which I had to meet on the very threshold, and which I could not overcome, and which at the present time cannot be thoroughly overcome. The view of some who hold on to that theory was this: They deny that there is any considerable preponderance of population on the mainland, and they say that the representation, as regards the sections of the province, is close, very close, on the lines of population at the present time. We are not in a position to successfully contradict that; it may be so or it may not.

Mr. Brown—Of course the statement that the two sections of the province are about equal is a general statement, and can only be met by a general statement. I am perfectly satisfied of the fact that a portion of the mainland to-day is very plainly double to that of the island on the best authority we can find. We know that the registered vote of the province to-day at least what will be in four days from to-day, they are coming in, and we know most of them are in by this time—gives the mainland a preponderance of about 2,100 over the island. We know that registration cannot work so close in Cariboo and Yale as in cities on the island; we know that 6,500 and odd voters in New Westminster district constituencies represent a contribution to the revenue of $174,000 and 7,400 of voters on the island—$124,000; showing that it is larger and leading to the conclusion that redistribution is not so close.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You are counting the land sales in that.

Mr. Brown—We are taking the figures from the public accounts.

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Mr. Brown—It is a certain indication of them. You seem to argue in this way. You say New Westminster city and district have not suffered. We are not prepared to say they have; we do not come here to find fault with the government on that ground, and equally, Vancouver island has not suffered. It is said that we are sectional in asking for more representation, but Vancouver island says "We must and shall have representation, although we cannot show as good a right. Why not say you are only not badly treated, but this sectional division does not exist.

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Mr. Brown—I think you will find that the people of New Westminster will hardly agree it was the best thing that could be done.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Then they should be prepared to tell us a better thing.

Mr. Brown—I do not think we are bound to put ourselves in the position of dictating what should be done.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You say they will not admit it was the best thing? Surely, they ought then to be in a position to tell us a better thing. I may tell you that I have studied that thing for weeks, and I have not been able to hit upon a better thing, nor have my colleagues.

Attorney-General—Suggest something; compare your views with ours, and then we can see what's best.

Mr. Brown—Am I to understand then that you take this position that you mentioned?—that nine of the members east of the Cascades supported you, for instance, they insisted on members for Vancouver and Kootenay but insisted on keeping up the sectional line?

Hon. Mr. Robson—They joined with members of the island and insisted that there should be no disturbance of the existing conditions; let us have a census now, and then see if representation should be more on the lines of population.

Mr. Brown—Then I think I may fairly say as to myself you recognize the fact that the Lower Fraser constituencies have two-thirds or one-half.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Never mind that; I might demur to that.

Mr. Brown—Of the voting power of the country, and the largest contribution to the revenue, and as having other claims, their various resources, and so forth, are only to have six in the House; that you recognize the injustice of that, but that the rest of the country insists upon keeping up that injustice, and the only thing to do is to submit—to that, until it pleases the rest of the country to change it?

Attorney-General—By no means. Those were not Mr. Robson's words.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You are simply indulging in special pleading when you put it in that way, if you will excuse me for saying so.

Mr. Brown—Well, you told us you did acknowledge we have good grounds for coming here to protest against this bill, or, rather, you asked us what could we do? You say, if we attack the measure we ought to be prepared to find some substitute. We come to present some substitute, and you meet us with the objection that no measure could be carried in the House. I ask if it is not possible to give the members for Kootenay district, and Vancouver district or not?

Hon. Mr. Robson—I will answer that at once. We find it impossible.

Mr. Brown—Very well; if it is impossible to do that, I do not think it can be denied, taking and considering the whole of the province, a juster measure would have made the thing nearer what it should be. The conclusion we come to is this: For the present, at all events, we are simply to submit to injustice forced upon us by the overwhelming majority against us in the house.

Hon. Mr. Robson—What do you mean by injustice? Let us look at the thing.

Attorney-General—Injustice means a wrong and an injury.

Mr. Brown—I am not particular as to the particular phrase.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I cannot see any inherent right of any community in this province to have representation according to population, because, as I said, if applied to this country it would do an enormous injustice to a large portion of it.

Mr. Brown—We acknowledge that.

Hon. Mr. Robson—It would put the whole control of the province in the hands of two or three communities. And then, what do you mean by injustice?

Mr. Brown—We mean this: That, taking the population, representation by voting power which is the leading guide, and giving full recognition to all those interests that in a redistribution of the province that count, should give us a much broader representation.

Hon. Mr. Robson—But you cannot claim that it shall be put on the basis of population or of wealth?

Mr. Brown—No; contributions to the revenue we put it on.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Well, that is very much the same.

Attorney-General—Mr. Brown answered that position himself just now, when he said that on account of cities having newspapers and having the means of addressing public meetings, and so it was by no means necessary they should have the same amount of representation as country districts, which are divided by long distances from the cities, and which had not such superior facilities. Hence, that is a successful answer to the suggestion of representation according to population.

Mr. Brown—Our argument from the very first has been that population should simply be taken as the very first basis, as the one basis and principal thing to be most considered.

Hon. Mr. Robson—You cannot take population as a basis in the present condition of the country, and you cannot take population as a basis before you know what and where population is. That is one of the primary reasons why any general redistribution is at present impracticable, because you cannot tell where the population is. We want some proper definite basis to work on before we can go into that. I think you will admit that is right?

Mr. Brown—We have admitted that we are not prepared to say that the government should have gone into, at this time, a thorough and radical measure, but we do say that the present measure seems to us to intensify the evil than otherwise. For instance, taking one matter, that of the balance of power. When we began the mainland was 13 to 12, then 13 to 16, we were not satisfied, as was natural, seeing it was a much larger country and a wider territory in population and development of resources and all that. One or two small constituencies have been created by the government, and we did not recognize it as a matter of public policy that it should be.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I did not quite say that.

Attorney-General—What Mr. Robson did say was that he said the very opposite to what he had been reported by the mainland newspapers as saying.

Mr. Brown—We were asked to ask that question, as we could not ascertain from the newspaper reports definitely, whether the government had taken a position in the first place, and if so, what the position was? Whether we were to understand the government as taking that position—that this balance of power is a thing to be kept up?

Hon. Mr. Robson—Well, speaking for myself, I do not think it is, and I stated distinctly, and was reported to have said in answer to a question put by Mr. Cunningham to me—he wanted me to give a guarantee—well, of course that was a thing that could not be done—he asked if he could conclude from my remarks on this measure—and he had placed on them the most plausible interpretation he could, and he was disposed to give me credit for the intention that after the census had been taken this measure would be supplemented by further redistribution. I replied that if the country keeps me in power my policy will be a further step after the census is taken. Regarding New Westminster, as I have said all along, I felt that this measure is not quite fair to New Westminster, and I expected to have been able to do better by that district, but I was disappointed. But, putting all that aside, I would like to hear anybody say that with its under-representation, far short as it is of being what it ought to be—if it has suffered on account of being under-represented. The general feeling, I may tell you, among the supporters of the government was that it has got away with the lion's share every time, and they have been jealous on account of the liberal appropriations to New Westminster; and I have taken care even when you have sent men to weaken my hands, to abuse and misrepresent me—I have taken care that both New Westminster city and district got their full share of justice at the hands of the government, and now you come down here as though you were wronged and trodden upon.

Mr. Brown—Not in that sense.

Hon. Mr. Robson—But money is not the only thing. In other questions that have come up, has it not been treated as liberally as if it had a score of members. It could not have been treated more liberally. I have had difficulty with the members; I have had that difficulty in the caucus, and there was almost a mutiny once. They say that their constituency did not justify it; that you send me, but you also send two men to weaken my hands. The country simply would not stand it; and now you come down as though New Westminster had suffered on account of this abstract theory, which is little more than sentiment. I will take very good care, if I am allowed, that New Westminster does not suffer any more in the future than she has in the past. As long as I am in the position to take care of her, Vancouver is part of the country district now. We propose adding two members to the four on the Lower Fraser, which will make six, and it is simply idle, if you will allow me to say so, for you to argue in the face of history and facts that New Westminster being badly treated, and as your member says "sat upon." It is only, in the present state of things, a sentiment of no practical utility at all, and it is far better for the Lower Fraser to wait until the census can be taken and the government is in a position to proceed intelligently, not not blindly—far better to wait and not smash up the government now. Of course, in speaking of New Westminster I speak of the Lower Fraser generally. So long as the government treats it fairly, whether in a matter of money or anything else, I think it ought to be content to let this temporary arrangement stand until the government is in a position to deal with it, and more intelligently represent the different interests throughout the province.

Mr. Brown—I may just repeat that we have not come here to express any intention at all to complain of the government's treatment of New Westmins er in the matter of appropriations, but only to protest against the passage of the redistribution bill which we consider to be unfair and unjust—in the words of the resolution. Since, however, you have raised the question of New Westminster getting away with the lion's share, we might say, if we wished to answer, that New Westminster brought in the lion's share.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I think if you will figure it out, you will find you are wrong.

Mr. Brown—And that we should not complain—I think I might say with perfect confidence that you would not be content to live under the Czar, or other autocrat, even though he be the most munificent of men, and you say that notwithstanding we are not entitled to have our full voice in the interests of the country, notwithstanding that we can be out-voted, still we are to be content as long as we get the leavos and fishes.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I do not say that. I say that in other matters that came up, whether of dollars and cents, or anything else, you have been met in the most fair and liberal way.

Mr. Brown—We do not complain of that.

Hon. Mr. Robson—That is it—representation according to population.

Mr. Brown—We do not wish to oppress any constituency.

Hon. Mr. Robson—What do you want? Representation according to population? You cannot get it at present.

Mr. Brown—But we say that the present measure cannot be defended on any basis.

Hon. Mr. Robson—That is the best measure under existing circumstances. You cannot carry it to Ottawa.

Mr. Brown—But you can refuse to carry it on.

Hon. Mr. Robson—What can we do?

Mr. Brown—You put yourself in a worse position than I put you. I think an appeal to the country would put you in a much better position, and thus do justice.

Hon. Mr. Robson—What is justice to you, if applied to the whole country would be injustice. I contend that it would be injustice, and you have practically admitted that yourself—to apply representation according to population at the present time.

Mr. Brown—We say, not completely. It seems to me that we are continually talking over the same ground, and if the gentlemen present are willing, I think we might thank the Government for receiving us, and withdraw.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in answer to questions, but that there was no intention on the part of the Government, in what they did, did not recognize it as a matter of public policy that it should be.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I did not quite say that.

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Mr. Brown—We were asked to ask that question, as we could not ascertain from the newspaper reports definitely, whether the government had taken a position in the first place, and if so, what the position was? Whether we were to understand the government as taking that position—that this balance of power is a thing to be kept up?

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Mr. Brown—We say, not completely. It seems to me that we are continually talking over the same ground, and if the gentlemen present are willing, I think we might thank the Government for receiving us, and withdraw.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in answer to Mr. Kennedy, added that he thought if he were to step down and out to-day, that is, if he were to be taken away and removed, the policy of the Government would not be materially changed in respect of the views they held upon this subject; the Attorney-General remarking that the force of circumstances would compel it to remain the same.

Hon. Mr. Robson, continuing, said—You want two more members, which would make the number eight; yet having these, you might be worse off than you think you are now. You have got to look at this thing all round.

Attorney-General—New Westminster has been fairly dealt with notwithstanding the fact that during the last several years the majority of members have opposed the government—the last session Mr. Bole, Mr. Ladner and Mr. Orr—three out of four representatives of that district and city—opposing the government. This year the members have been equally divided. These facts are a conclusive answer to those who assert that the government punish those districts which send representatives to oppose them.

Hon. Mr. Robson—And the government did justice to the city and the district in spite of their opposition. Then, as to saying that Mr. Cunningham is not supporting the government, I do not think he is really opposed to the government.

Mr. Cunningham—Not as long as they do right.

Hon. Mr. Robson—That is another thing. I maintain that no cabinet, no government, no house could ever stand together if every man were to set up his own opinion of what was right and wrong as a supreme rule for everyone else. The late Hon. George Brown was one of the best statesmen the Dominion ever had, but he was a political impossibility. He was generally right, but he thought he was always right and would not concede his opinion to any man in the cabinet or in the house. What is right, after all? For different men have different opinions in that respect. Mr. Cunningham says he will support the government as long as they are right. If every member were to make his own opinion the standard, what kind of a house would there be?

Mr. Cunningham—I think you have missed the most vital and important point.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I shall be very glad to have you suggest it.

Mr. Cunningham—You seem to assume that the function of parliament is the collection and expenditure of revenue?

Hon. Mr. Robson—No, I did not assume that.

Mr. Cunningham—You said as long as they were satisfied with the appropriations they had no reason to complain.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Excuse me, I corrected Mr. Brown over and over again on that point. I said distinctly that it was not merely a matter of dollars and cents. I said whether it was a matter of money or anything else they always received the fullest consideration.

Mr. Cunningham—But if we are not represented how can we influence the government of the country?

Attorney-General—How has it been done so far, when the constituency has been divided against itself?

Hon. Mr. Robson—Have you ever been refused the right where money or anything else has been involved?

Mr. Cunningham—How can we be represented on measures of importance?

Hon. Mr. Robson—How can you, do you say?

Mr. Cunningham—We have done the voting and others have done the thinking.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I say that in all measures, whether the expenditure of money has been involved or not, New Westminster has always been treated justly.

The Attorney-General then read the report of his remarks in THE COLONIST of that morning, mentioning that they accurately stated his views on the subject.

In answering questions by members of the deputation, Hon. Mr. Robson also said that he had stated, and it had been correctly reported in THE COLONIST, that he did not recognize the theory of the balance of power, either written, unwritten or understood; and that he did not believe in it; and that he should certainly be guided by circumstances as to the course he should take in the future. He did not fancy anyone who knew him would suppose for a moment that he believed in the balance of power question, or in perpetuating it. The position was not taken that it must be maintained on the ground for all time, but that it should not be disturbed now with no good ground for doing so, the census not having been taken. Vancouver Island denied that there was a considerable preponderance of population on the mainland, and the government had no evidence to show that there was. At the time of entering into confederation 12 members were given to the Island and 13 to the Mainland, although the population on the island was materially larger than that of the Mainland, and it went on for many years that way.

Mr. Brown—The population of the Mainland it was acknowledged at the time was about equal to that of the Island.

Attorney-General—Do you say it was acknowledged that the Mainland had a larger number of inhabitants than the Island? I ask you by whom was it acknowledged?

Mr. Brown—It was generally acknowledged. Perhaps it might be more correct to say it was never admitted on the Mainland that they (the Mainland) had less. You say there is nothing to show any preponderance on the Mainland?

The Attorney-General—Neither is there, any further than this, that up to the 28th February the numbers of voters on the different lists did not differ except by about 200, which at that time was in favor of the mainland—a large number of applicants to vote, it is true, still further increased the difference, owing to the efforts on the Mainland to show a large voters' list. Up to 1885, if you consult the Voters' Lists, you will find the number of voters in favor of the Island as against the Mainland. Since that time there has been a gradual increase, until, at the present time, so far as the Voters' Lists are concerned, the Mainland is in excess of the Island. But at the same time, it is claimed very strongly on the part of Vancouver Island that, after the census has been taken, there will not be found such a very great difference in the population. Until this is shown one way or the other by figures and documentary record, how are we to proceed? We cannot right one without possibly doing the other injustice. There would be a stronger reason to complain on the part of Vancouver Island were we at once to assume, without proper evid