

"ONE MAN ONE VOTE"

Imperial Cabinet Approves the Registration Bill Containing This Provision—Gladstone's Condition.

Welsh Disestablishment Said to Be Promised in the Queen's Speech

LONDON, March 8.—The cabinet to-day formally approved the draft of the Queen's speech to be read at the re-opening of parliament. It is said the speech will suggest some startling innovations.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter declining to receive a deputation of Welshmen favoring disestablishment of the Welsh church, adds that there will be time enough after Monday next to consider whether the visit of such deputations is necessary.

The cabinet council to-day approved the registration bill, which shortens the term of residence necessary to qualify for a voter, and includes the "one-man one vote" provision. The bill will be introduced before Easter.

Disensions in the Anti-Parnellite ranks continue. Twenty-six of Healy's followers, it is said, have decided that Lord Rosebery failing to give satisfactory assurances in regard to Home Rule, they will oppose the government.

The announcement is made officially that Baron Tweedmouth will be made Lord Privy Seal, with a seat on the cabinet.

It is asserted on high authority that the cabinet which has for some time threatened Gladstone with blindness was made much worse by exposure to the glaring light of the sun while sojourning at Biarritz.

Herbert Gladstone has been made a member of the Privy Council in consideration of the fact that his new office, First Commissioner of Works, does not carry with it a seat in the cabinet, which it did when it was occupied by his predecessor, Mr. G. L. Shaw-Lewin.

CABLE NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Eugene Quidin, the noted American tenor, accompanying Mme. Richard and other members of the London Covent Garden Opera company, has arrived here to take part in a series of French operas at the Theatre Petit, which will be one of the greatest society events of recent years.

Berlin, March 8.—The committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the Russian-German commercial treaty, has adopted the measure as a whole by a vote of sixteen to twelve.

Toulon, March 8.—The commission of inquiry regarding allegations as to the incompetence of the French navy, has succeeded in obtaining a great deal of evidence sustaining the charges.

Paris, March 7.—Seventeen anarchists were arrested by the police this evening.

Imperial Connection.—LONDON, March 8.—The banquet of the Colonial Institute was held last night. The Earl of Darnley occupied the chair.

Important Case Ended.—New York, March 7.—Presiding Justice van Brock, and Judge O'Brien of the Supreme court, have signed an order dismissing the appeal in the Seaman will case.

Midwinter Fair.—SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The finance committee of the exhibition received a check for \$500 from Alexander Dunsinuir, the well-known British Columbia coal man, who gives this amount as a contribution to the general fund of the exhibition.

DIVIDEND POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The payment of a dividend to World's Fair stockholders has again been postponed, and the indications now are that the million and a quarter dollars that have been available for this purpose since the gates of Jackson park were closed on October 31, will remain locked up in the banks, instead of being put into circulation, for at least two months.

DYNAMITE AMONG DEPUTIES.

The Italian Chamber Discussing an Anarchist Member Starbled by an Explosion.

Rome, March 8.—A bomb exploded in front of the chamber of deputies this evening. The windows of the building were shattered and other damage done.

Eight Persons Seriously Wounded.—Several Arrests Made—How It Was Done.

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"A CRISIS HAS ARISEN"

Important Manifesto by the Parnellite Group of the Irish Party.

"No Confidence in the Earl of Rosebery's Cabinet"—Prompt Action Necessary.

LONDON, March 8.—The Parnellites gave out this evening, a manifesto addressed to the Irish people, signed by John Redmond, leader of the group; Timothy Harrington, M.P. for the Harbor division of Dublin, and Joseph Edward Kenny, M.P. for the College-Green division of Dublin. The manifesto says: "A crisis has arisen in the fortunes of the country which make it imperative that the men who struggled, three years ago, to retain Charles Stewart Parnell's leadership for Ireland, should now try to preserve unbroken the organization and brotherhood established at that time among our race."

THE CRONIN MURDER

CHICAGO, March 8.—After a trial occupying four months, making the longest criminal case in the criminal annals of America, and with one exception in the world, and involving an expenditure of \$100,000, the case of the people of Illinois against Daniel Cronin, charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, was argued by counsel yesterday afternoon.

TORONTO TOPICS

TORONTO, March 8.—(Special)—In the legislature, yesterday, Hon. Mr. Gibson stated that the experiment in the manufacture of binder twine at the Central prison had proved surprisingly satisfactory.

MONTEPEL MATTERS

MONTEPEL, March 8.—(Special)—A new theatre is to be erected here in the spring by a syndicate of Americans. The ground has been purchased for \$25,000, and the building itself will cost \$65,000.

CAPITAL NOTES

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met to-day and approved the annual report. The annual meeting will be held April 4. Lord Aberdeen has promised to attend.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS

WINNIPEG, March 8.—(Special)—Charles Beithwhite, chief executive officer of the grand council of the Patrons of Industry, has returned from the East, where he attended a grand council meeting of the Ontario Patrons. He says it is probable that Patrons' candidates will be put up in all the Manitoba rural constituencies.

CHRISTIANITY'S TWENTIETH CENTURY

NEW YORK, March 7.—William Morris Hayes has a plan for the celebration of the twentieth century of the Christian era by an exposition to be held in this city during the year 1900. Mr. Hayes has in the course of preparation a detailed plan embodying all the important features of the proposed celebration, which he will soon put before the representative men of this city with the view to the organization of a committee to arrange the preliminary details.

U. S. TARIFF BILL

The Amendments Made by the Senate Finance Committee—Coal Made Dutiable.

Proposed Sugar Duties—Articles Struck From Free List—Lead Ores Taxable.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The tariff bill as amended by the Senate Finance committee, was given out for publication to-day.

All sugars not above 80 degrees polariscope test shall pay a duty of one cent a pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shall pay 1-100 of one cent a pound additional.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

Why the Portuguese and British Came to Hostilities in the Zambesi Country.

PORT NATAL, March 8.—It is thought details of the encounter which took place between the British and Portuguese on the Zambesi river, are very meagre; and that the matter is much more serious than the first reports. The African trans-Continental Telegraph Co. have been pushing a line from the British sphere through Portuguese territory. The Telegraph Co. avers that their right to build the line across Portuguese possessions had been obtained through an understanding between the British and Portuguese governments.

NO APPROPRIATIONS.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—The original term of the U. S. Court should have commenced to-day, but the wheels of justice are unable to revolve because the necessary funds are not forthcoming.

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Alexander Centre and Richard Scherwin, agents of the Pacific Mail steamship company, declare that the North American navigation company's prospects of continuance in business has nothing to do with the advance in the freight tariff to Panama and other Pacific Coast points.

FRISCO'S MARDI GRAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Committee in charge of the Mardi Gras which is to be held in connection with the exposition in April report that everything is progressing satisfactorily.

PACIFIC CABLE.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., March 8.—The delegates who have been attending the conference called to discuss the intercontinental postal and telegraph service have passed a resolution in favor of a Pacific cable to America, the route to be via Samoa, Fanning Island and Honolulu to Vancouver Island. It is said that this route is likely to be supported by the governments of the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada.

CHICAGO MARCH 8.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Negotiations were begun yesterday morning between the Presidents of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific with the object of settling their differences and restoring peace.

A College Bored Gambler.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., March 8.—Billy Mills, the gambler who was stabbed in the chest by Hugh Buchanan, died last night. Mills was educated at a military academy at Oakland, and after graduation went to the state university at Berkeley, where he remained about a year.

ST. PAUL, MINN., MARCH 7.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—The difference between the Great Northern railway company and its engineers and firemen were adjusted this afternoon. The men accepted the reduction of 10 per cent.

RUINED AT MONTE CARLO.

New York, March 7.—Mrs. Cummings, of 42 West 24th street, to-day sent her son in the Mayors' office the information that Mrs. Whitney, the mother of a baby deserted some time ago at Nice, France, had boarded with her at the Cafe Royal, No. 123 East 23rd street, in 1893.

Numerous Deaths From Yellow Fever.—Complete Triumph for President Moraes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 8.—On the night of Tuesday, March 6, a barge laden with bacon, flour and cylinder oil, belonging to the firm of Levering & Co., of Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro, was stolen from the side of the Hamburg steamer Catala to which it was moored.

The German government has notified the legation that a German warship may be expected in Rio harbor very soon, when it is probable that some notice will be taken of the barge incident.

PROPERTY NOT SAFE.

Yesterday as the tug Isabel, flying the British flag, was steaming in the outer harbor, she was fired upon by the insurgent steamer Victor, the shot passing through her rig.

ROMAN BOMB EXPLOSIONS.

Rome, March 9.—One man injured by the bomb explosion yesterday died to-day. The Pope has directed an inquiry into the details of the explosion by the attaches of the Vatican for his own information.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894

REDISTRIBUTION AND THE OPPOSITION

There were several very significant features in the criticism of the Redistribution Bill by the Opposition. In the first place, the feebleness of the opposition to it showed that the opponents of the Government recognized that it was inherently strong. That was perfectly obvious. The importance of the bill itself was sufficient to attract most minute attention to its details; and, therefore, if the opportunity presented itself for attack, it would certainly have been seized upon.

In the second place, there was no cohesion among the members of the Opposition on the general policy to be pursued in regard to it. Hence, they became at "sixes and sevens." It will be remembered that the *Colonist* a few days ago described the Opposition Press as hopelessly floundering at the question for want of some definite aim from its leaders in the House. But these gentlemen floundered even more hopelessly when the bill was discussed. There was total lack of generalship displayed.

Not less significant is the fact, and the country will have noted it, that the Opposition lost the best opportunity of scoring that has presented itself this session, or, indeed, during the whole term of Parliament now expiring, and that was in not supporting the bill, instead of opposing it, demonstrating as they did that their professions have not been sincere, that their ostentatious demands for redistribution were mere feint, and wholly pyrotechnical. They clamored for it; it was the touchstone of policy upon which the Independents were to support or condemn the Government. They moved a vote of want of confidence last year because the Government did not bring down a redistribution bill. The country rang with their protestations of indignation, it was the text for an agitation that was almost revolutionary in its declarations. In opposing a measure of redistribution, when it did come down, they simply placed on record emphatic testimony to their own inconsistency, incompetence and rancor to profess principles. They demonstrated their inability to grasp the situation, they forfeited every right to recognition as representatives of the people's will, and they showed themselves factious before everything else. In fine, they wrote themselves down in larger letters than our type will display their true political character.

They will say in reply, "It was, it is true, a measure of redistribution, but it was not what we wanted, it was not what the country wanted, and we opposed it." Then, in that case, their error of policy was all the more grave and palpable, in that they did not tell the House what they did want. Without a definite presentation on that most essential point, the excuse is exceedingly lame. That the Opposition is not entitled to speak for the country in this respect is amply proved by the fact that, although the bill has been before the country for two weeks, outside of a partisan press not a single protest from any quarter of the Province has reached the Government or the House, while on the other hand, from all sides, the Government has received congratulations. The country in its reception of the measure has spoken so loudly and so emphatically as to drown the loudest voice of the Opposition.

Mr. Beaven, with his peculiar tactics, has taken the ground that the measure is so bad, so devoid of principle, so radically wrong, that he could not support it, in fact that it was impossible to amend it. It was the most significant feature of the whole debate that Mr. Beaven contented himself with this bold assertion, and then sat down. He is usually so microscopic in his examination of bills before the House that to treat a measure of such vital consequence so cavalierly, on his part will admit of but one of two conclusions; either that he made a bold, reckless statement, inconsistent with fact and incapable of proof, or that the subject was of too large and comprehensive a character to be grasped by one of his peculiar mental calibre, and without being too inebriated, either conclusion will apply in his case. If the bill is a bad one, as the Opposition contend—so bad that they could not support it—so very bad as their leader asserts it to be, then, again, their error and fallacy are all the more conspicuous in submitting so tamely to its provisions, and offering so weak and spineless an opposition. Men who can discuss with so much spirit the wording of a Minute-in-Council, declaim so loudly over the travelling expenses of a Minister, or obstruct so stubbornly the passing of an item of salary in the estimates, ought surely to be able to rise to some corresponding height of indignant eloquence and determined opposition, when a measure so grave and far-reaching in impact, which they declare to be irredeemably bad, is before the House. Their conduct in relation to the Redistribution Bill is but a sorry exhibition of, not only the moral stamens, but the qualifications for statesmanship possessed by the members of whom the party of Opposition in this Province is composed.

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BROWN ON EXPANSION

The following extract from the New Westminster Columbian's report of Mr. Brown's speech in the Budget debate shows very clearly whence the Times derived its inspiration on the question of the expansion of the revenue:

He had asserted, and he asserted again, that the revenue was falling, and he deduced successful contradiction of that statement. More than that, the hon. gentleman knew that it was falling, and that when he asserted the contrary he was making a deliberate attempt to deceive the country.

Mr. Brown was not deceiving the country. The revenue ought to advance—the country was all right. The hon. gentleman had taken six or seven years, and, contrasting the last with the first, triumphantly exclaimed that the revenue had doubled. Those were the years of rapid development, chiefly owing to the building of the C.P.R., but the Government had done everything in its power, by its monopoly-encouraging policy, to check that development, and it had succeeded to a large extent.

TARIFF REVISION

The Montreal Star is in favor of tariff reform, but it has not abandoned protection. It believes that the principle of protection is a sound one, but it should be, it contends, judiciously applied. The kind of tariff reform which it favors is outlined in the following paragraph taken from an article on that subject that appeared in its issue of the 2nd instant:

The Government has a plain road before its face. Reasonable Protection—(Scientific Protection)—is still the policy of the people. No one has any desire to wreck our cities or tumble our industries to the ground. The whole situation lies in a nutshell. Articles that are being or, in the immediate future, can be advantageously made in this country under circumstances that favor the development of their manufacture on a scale to fairly entitle it to rank as an "industry," with assurances of healthy competition within the Dominion, should be protected reasonably. Articles that cannot be so made, or only on a scale that renders the attempt of their production to pose as an "industry" a laughing-stock, must not be protected. In other words, only when Protection pays the whole nation is it properly a part of a National Policy. It was no plan of Sir John Macdonald's to protect individuals at the expense of the nation, but only when it could be done to the benefit of the nation.

How far this is in accordance with the Government's scheme of tariff reform time alone can tell. The Government is necessarily very reticent as to the particulars of its proposed reform. All that is yet known is that it does not intend to abandon the principle of protection to native industry. We believe with the Star that reasonable protection is what the people of the Dominion generally favor. They do not want to see the industries which the National Policy has built up destroyed by undue exposure to foreign competition.

AN UNPatriotic COURSE

We are wholly at a loss to imagine what the Times expects to gain by eagerly and persistently decrying the credit of the Province. We do not believe that either it or its party will be benefited in the least, if it should happen to succeed in convincing the world that British Columbia has gone even beyond the verge of bankruptcy. This is evidently its object, and the object of Mr. Beaven and the other Jeremiahs of the Legislature. It is hard to imagine a more unpatriotic course than this, yet they pursue it with a zeal and an industry worthy of a good cause. As soon as anything is said of written which is calculated to place the finances of the province in a favorable light, the Times hastens to explain it away, and to assert that the facts adduced are not favorable but the reverse.

Everyone admits that a steadily expanding revenue is one of the best signs of both progress and prosperity. Mr. Grant showed for many years continually expanding, and the Times immediately characterizes his arguments as childish. He showed by figures, whose accuracy could not be questioned, that the revenue of the Province has been continuously increasing for the last seven years. Our perversely ingenious contemporary, not being able to show that we had made any mistake, and finding it impossible to detract from the force of our testimony, said in effect that our figures were correct, but that we had "omitted a column," and proceeded to give the expenditure for those years. It was obliged to admit that the revenue had expanded, but it changed its ground and showed that more than the revenue had been spent in those years. It had not the honesty to say that it was not intended to keep the expenditure within the revenue—that the Government had borrowed money with the consent of the Legislature and the people to spend on works of development. The news which it then gave the country was piper's news. Every one who had paid the slightest attention to the affairs of the Province and to the policy of its Government, knew that the Government had been spending on improvements not only all its revenue but borrowed money besides. So the Times was making a grievance out of what had been for years the settled policy of the Government, a policy which had been approved by the people at the polls.

It was not very difficult to show that our contemporary's "omitted column" did not help its case in the least. A very simple calculation made it clear that the Government had expended on public improvements that were required for the development of the Province, much more than the money that had been borrowed, and that its own statements of revenue and expenditure showed beyond question that, making allowance for the public works on which borrowed money had been expended, the current expenditure had been well within the revenue. To that statement the Times has made no reply. It has acceded to it in its usual style, but it has not tried to prove that our statement was either inaccurate or unfair. The fact that at the end of the seven years over which the enquiry extends, the net debt of the Province is not more than \$2,129,178, which includes the loan on the Provincial buildings, which is still on hand bearing interest at 4 per cent, and that the Government has public works considerably over \$2,000,000, exclusive of assets of the same nature which were on hand at the beginning of the period, ought to cause our contemporary to hesitate before it condemns as extravagant a Government which can make so creditable a showing as this.

The Times somewhat vehemently denies that it ever denied that the revenue had been expanding. It says, "The Times was never so stupid as to say that there was no expansion as the Government's organ's falsehood implies, but it did place the credit of the expansion where it belongs." According to our contemporary's admission it did not in terms deny that there was an expansion, but it did its best to show that what was claimed as an expansion was no expansion at all. Does not our contemporary see that it makes a distinction where there is no difference? What did its labored article on Mr. Grant's figures mean, and why was it in such a hurry to produce its "omitted column" if it was prepared to admit that there had been, between 1887 and 1894, a continuous expansion of the revenue. Our contemporary has been so eager to create the impression that the Province is in a bad financial condition—to ruin its credit both at home and abroad—that it evidently did not take time to consider the significance of its own statements and the drift of its own reasoning.

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THE SCHOOL OF ADVERSITY

The Hon. Joseph Royal, late Governor of the Northwest Territories, has, we see, been amusing himself and edifying his countrymen by writing an essay on Canadian Independence. It is a little significant that Mr. Royal deferred his declaration in favor of Independence until he was out of office. There are some people whose views of public matters, the destiny of Canada among others, are very different when they occupy comfortable and easy positions under Government to what they are when they are forced to continue the struggle for existence with thousands of eager competitors in a cold, unsympathetic and cheerless world. Mr. Royal's views of things would, we venture to say, change very materially, if he were once more taken upon the Government's maternal lap, tenderly coddled and solaciously provided for.

It is curious to observe the effect that exposure to the chilling blasts that sweep over the unofficial world has on constitutions that do not appear to have the most distant resemblance to each other. While the Hon. Honors Mercier was Premier of Quebec, in receipt of a handsome official salary, and having it in his power every now and then to treat himself to a trip to London, Paris and Rome, to say nothing of New York, Boston and Chicago, at the public expense, he was a most loyal subject of Queen Victoria and quite content that the relations between Canada and Great Britain should continue as they are for an indefinite time longer. But no sooner did he lose his office, with its pay, its perquisites, and its privileges than he discovered that there are drawbacks and inconveniences in the colonial condition that should be removed with all possible speed. And now we have the Hon. Joseph Royal, who as long as he was Governor of the Northwest Territories, was quite satisfied with Canada's condition as a part of the British Empire, almost as soon as he is free from the restraints of office and deprived of its consideration and emoluments, finding out that Independence is exactly what Canada wants. It would be worth some philosopher's while to enquire into the cause of these singular changes.

There does not appear to be anything very attractive or very original in Mr. Royal's brochure advocating Independence. The telegram which tells us that he has become an advocate of Independence for Canada, also shows us what an undesirable condition Independence, so-called, would be, we will not say to any loyal British subject, but to any self-respecting Canadian. "Having for a neighbor," Mr. Royal is represented as saying, "a nation of sixty-five million of souls, what would become of Canada if left to her own resources with a population of only five millions? The United States would make but a single mouthful of us, if ever they became determined to swallow us. Still it is probable that the desire would never seize our neighbors." And it is upon so weak and narrow a foundation as this probability that Canadian Independence would have to rest.

It is not this another way of saying that Canada would owe its existence as a nation to the forbearance of its very strong and not too scrupulous neighbor? What kind of an independence would that be which Canada could exercise and enjoy only as long as it suited the pleasure, the interest, or the whim of the people of the United States? Would Canada be really independent, if the United States could "gobble her up" as soon as she took it into her head to do so? Mr. Royal must be very easily satisfied if he would be content with such an independence. Or is his satisfaction with the prospect grounded on the conviction that it would be utterly impossible for an independence of this kind to continue for any length of time; that it must in the nature of things soon be transformed into annexation? Mr. Royal's advocacy of independence, whether he realizes it or not, is really a plea for annexation. It is no compliment to Mr. Royal to say that he is not sagacious enough to see this clearly.

A NEW SCIENCE

The last of the new sciences that we have read of is "paldology." The word is not to be found in Webster's Dictionary, but the thing it represents is as old as the human race. Paldology is the science of children, and Oscar Christman, of Boston, is its professor. Children have been in all ages of the world, to persons of all sorts and conditions, a study, and for the most part a delightful study. No one has as yet taken upon himself to classify them and to give to each class and sub-class a fine Latin or Greek name, but millions upon millions have watched

the ways of children and from their observations have arrived at conclusions, some wise and others the reverse of wise. So little progress has the science of children made, that the rules for bringing them up in the way they should go are almost as numerous and as diverse as there are parents. Some believe in constant restraint, and others in unqualified indulgence, and between them the name of the theories for the management of children is legion. If Professor Christman succeeds in drawing up a rational or a nearly rational code for the government of the little ones, and can get it adopted by the majority of the parents of even a single nation, he will confer a benefit of incalculable value upon the children of the present and of all future generations.

We do not know what the Professor's objects are or what his methods, but we have been long convinced that the wise man who would observe the ways in which little children acquire knowledge, and embody the principle that underlies those ways in a system of education would spare the young unending grief, worry and vexation, and he would make the acquisition of knowledge by students of every age easy and pleasant.

The observer who regards the child as a student, cannot but be struck with the quickness and the ease with which the little rogue gains knowledge. He is an observer and an experimenter from a very early age indeed, and he takes a delight in observing and experimenting. He learns no lessons, no tasks are assigned him, yet the knowledge he acquires in three or four years, are simply wonderful. He learns a very great deal about the strange world in which he finds himself—the qualities and the uses of objects, and the character of the persons and the creatures with whom he comes in contact. It is astonishing what an excellent judge of character the young philosopher gets to be, while still toddling about, to all appearance, taking little notice of anybody or anything. He does not need anyone to tell him when his mother is pleased or displeased, happy or unhappy, patient or impatient. He understands, apparently by instinct, all her moods, and the same is the case, though in a less degree, with respect to all with whom he associates. It is impossible to deceive him as to whether even a casual visitor is fond of children. A single glance, and that perhaps a very shy one, tells him the whole story, and he is hardly ever mistaken.

In those four years the little student learns a language, and that, too, without a formal lesson, and without punishment, without tears and without set hours of study. How is it done? Aye, there's the rub. This is for one paleologist to find out. When the pedagogue undertakes to teach a child of ten or twelve years old a language, there is a terrible ado. The business is an exceedingly formidable one and, so to say, in most cases it is most disagreeable. There is no fun in it for the student or for the teacher. And after years of labor the acquirement is seldom much to boast of, and when compared with what the baby takes in spontaneously, joyously, and almost unconsciously, in half the time, insignificant. Here is a nut for the paleologist to crack. How is it that the infant learns so much in so short a time, and how is it that the youth learns so little in a much longer time? The infant learns voluntarily, eagerly, and with evident pleasure, while the youth generally studies under compulsion, unwillingly and with very little pleasure indeed?

AN AMERICAN JINGO

The New York Sun, as far as Great Britain is concerned, is a veritable Bombastie Furioso. Whenever it contemplates Britain's greatness and its commercial superiority, it lashes itself into a fury and threatens vengeance dire. What it desires to see more than anything is a war between the United States and England. It evidently believes that if such a war should take place the Americans would utterly destroy the effete old country, whose language they use and whose institutions they have imitated. Here is a paragraph taken from one of the Sun's jingo articles:

At present Englishmen have much to lose, and Americans have much to gain, by a war between Great Britain on the one hand and one or more of the continental powers upon the other, one result of which would be the destruction of the British mercantile marine, if not its total annihilation. There is nothing which Americans would like better than to see English commerce exposed to just such perils and losses as those to which ours was subjected during our civil war, and which were viewed with malignant delight by the majority of Englishmen. That ascendancy upon the ocean, which, forty years ago, we had in view, and for which we are unquestionably destined by our geographical position, can be built only upon the ruin of our British competitor. Never shall we obtain the rank which our population and our wealth entitle us, until England has been brought low, and made to sink in the humble place to which her flagrant military weakness and the gross inadequacy of her resources to the maintenance of a world-wide empire, must at no distant day, condemn her.

The struggle between England and America for commercial preponderance, and for the primacy of the English-speaking race, is as unavoidable as was the mastery of the Mediterranean; and that is why the maxim, Delenda est Carthago—England must be broken down—lies at the root of all patriotic and far-sighted American statescraft. It is just possible that the Sun's vindictive fury is assumed, and that it does not mean one word it says. There is reason to suspect that it every now and then tears Great Britain to tatters and gives the Britishers fits for mere business purposes. There is a large anti-British element in the United States who dearly love to hear Great Britain abused, who will take the newspaper which denounces England in the dearest terms, and who will vote for the politician who twists the lion's tail the most viciously.

It is likely that articles such as the one from which the above paragraph is an extract, are written and published, not because the Sun hates England and wishes her harm, but because it values very highly the patronage and the votes of the haters of Great Britain. We are the more inclined to think that this is the case, because we cannot imagine an intelligent American taking pleasure in the prospect of the downfall of Great Britain. The tradesman who would out the throat of his best customer or would help to ruin him financially, would be an arrant fool; and Great Britain is, far and away, in every sense, the best customer that the United States has, or can hope to have. Great Britain offers the people of the United States a free market for all that they have to sell, and there is, besides, a constant stream of gold flowing from England to the United States to be used in developing its resources. The prosperity of the American people is so closely connected with that of the people of Great Britain, that any serious chance of the latter's ruin would be a catastrophe to the United States, and the prospect of which the Sun appears to gloat over, would be the most serious calamity that could befall the United States, and the editor of the Sun no doubt understands this well enough.

There are also a thousand reasons, sentimental, political and social, why the Americans should not wish harm to the other great English-speaking, liberty-loving nation of the world. But, setting these aside for the moment, there can be hardly a doubt that, from business considerations alone, the Sun has no real desire to see the greatness of England in any respect diminished. Intelligent Americans are every year seeing more and more clearly that it is in the interest of their nation to be on terms of the closest friendship with the inhabitants of the British Islands. They consequently look upon the tail-twisters with contempt, and they do not believe them to be such asses as to be sincere in their loud denunciations of Britain and everything British.

PERTURBED PROVIS

San Francisco, March 10. Steamer Australia from Honolulu... The Government Consider Immigrant and Are Wa the New Arrivals.

WRESTLING. DOWGLASS DOWNS MURDOCK. NANAIMO, March 10.—The Douglass-Murdoch wrestling match took place here this evening. Time was called at 8:40 p.m. William Morrison acted as referee. The first fall was won by Murdoch through a choker, three minutes. Douglass took the second and third falls by a leg and arm hold, second and third falls being 4 minutes, and third 8 minutes. The referee declared Douglass the winner of the purse of \$100 and part of the gate receipts.

HEALTH MORE THAN SUCCESS.

No One Has a Greater Share of Both Than Beautiful Marie Tempest.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND GIVES THE HEALTH THAT INSURES SUCCESS.



That stage fright is a malady which afflicts the most experienced and capable actors as well as beginners, is the unanimous verdict of the profession. Miss Marie Tempest, whose many successes upon the English and American stage have placed her in the front rank of operatic stars, admitted frankly upon a recent occasion that she is frequently attacked by stage fright. Miss Tempest combines a voice of extraordinary pitch and sweetness with the dramatic fervor of an emotional actress to a greater degree probably than any other prima donna now upon the modern stage, and the statement will be a surprise to thousands of her admirers whom she has impressed as the personification of supreme confidence and self-control. It is interesting to note that the great prima donna strongly advocates the use of Paine's Celery Compound for nervous excitability, which always results from too close application to any pursuit. Regarding the subject of "stage fright," she says: "The sensation is one of utter collapse; it is truly a awful feeling and is nearer to sickness than anything else I know of. Players with a highly nervous organization are sure to be attacked by it when part, or when appearing for the first time in an new play." Those playing emotional roles are more susceptible to stage fright than others, because the individual capable of portraying those parts successfully is necessarily possessed of a highly nervous and impressionable temperament. "In one respect a highly developed nervous organization is indispensable to success, as without it a proper conception and feeling of the part to be acted are impossible. You know an actress must not only understand her part, but be so personified in it that she forgets her own personality, and for the time being lives in her assumed character." "Then great nervous excitability is a decided advantage to an actress." "In the way I have described, yes; as a general proposition, no. The mental strain, the intense application necessary to a proper realization of the part, the apprehension that the audience may be criticizing you adversely, and the constant study of new roles, undermine the health and often out short the career of the conscientious and ambitious actress. At the close of last season I was completely prostrated by nervous excitement and overwork. My nerves were so unstrung that the slightest sound startled me, and I became sleepless, melancholy, and irritable. Sick and disheartened, I sought the home of an old and dear friend, who immediately advised me to use a brain and nerve food of which I had heard much but knew comparatively little. I would have taken anything she chose to give me, but I liked the taste of the preparation and continued its use. I had not consumed one bottle when I found that my nervous system had resumed its normal tone. I no longer jumped at shadows, my appetite came back, each night brought sound and refreshing sleep, and I am now in perfect health and vigor through a systematic use of Paine's Celery Compound. The present season has been the most successful of my career, but the invaluable remedy which restored my health has also preserved it. I have recommended it to numbers of my friends, and in every case with most fortunate results." "The beautiful prima donna looked the picture of health as she spoke. Her large blue eyes sparkled with animation and her countenance lit up with an expressive smile that enhanced the charming vivacity of her manner as she remarked: "I have found that devotion to a chosen health is not incompatible with good health. If all the men and women, the clergymen, teachers, merchants and lawyers in this busy country, whose over-taxed brains cry out in protest against the heavy burdens laid upon them, were to use Paine's Celery Compound, I am sure there would be a marked decrease in that terrible disease, nervous prostration, which seems fast becoming a national one with Canadians and Americans. Success is, indeed, a glorious thing; but believe me, health is better."

PETURBED PROVISIONALS.

Fear That One Hundred Canadian Warriors Will Attempt to Restore Hawaii's Queen.

The Government Consider the Danger Imminent and Are Watching the New Arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—By the steamer Australia from Honolulu it is learned that since the last dispatch on February 20 important movements have been made.

February has been a very wet month, with abundance of thunder storms. Over fifteen inches of rain has fallen in Honolulu during five weeks past.

The postoffice issued on the 28th new sets of stamps. The one of 25 cents has a fine vignette of Dole. Those of 5 and 10 cents are much admired.

leaguers. On the ballot he received only six votes. Another ballot will be taken next week. It is thought possible he may be elected.

A meeting of the chamber of commerce was called on the 23rd to confer with H. H. Davies, representing Canadian interests, as to the proposed cable from Victoria to Sydney. Only two members were present.

A proposition has been mooted to adopt a new flag for the Hawaiian republic. A strong conservative feeling prevails opposed to any change and desiring to maintain historical continuity as far as possible in the constitution, laws, offices and in the flag.

A violent storm on the 10th damaged Kahala plantation in Kau to the extent of \$50,000, blowing and washing down two miles of flumes and washing out cane fields. Heavy rain also fell, extending to the volcano.

Admiral Irwin has been ordered to make a further survey and inspection of Pearl Harbor, from which it is inferred that the administration is not indifferent to the harbor.

The volcano has been active this week. Manager Lee permits no visitors to be allowed to the lake after sundown. Twenty-six tourists were at the hotel.

The loss is reported of the bark Kilo from Newcastle, with 1,250 tons of coal for Honolulu. At 4 a. m. of the 27th she ran bow on the rugged rocks forty miles northeast of the south point of Hawaii.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Read in the Reichstag a Second Time by Majority of Fifty.

The Kaiser Trying to Conciliate the Agrarian Conservatives—Currency Commission.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) BERLIN, March 10.—The vote on the second reading of the Russian Treaty was almost exactly known an hour before the debate opened in the Reichstag.

Since the third week in February developments in domestic politics have been very rapid. When the commission of 28 ended their work on Thursday the Agrarians admitted that their position was hopeless.

The Emperor will begin a new tour in the day fixed for the funeral of the late Lord Tweedmouth, father of the Countess of Aberdeen, a memorial service was held in the private chapel at Government house to-day.

CAPITAL NOTES.

To Prevent Importations of Spurious Teas and Oleomargarine—Church of England Publishing Co.

Canada's Lumber Trade—Liquor Traffic Commission—Bulletin of Tuberculosis.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 9.—The customs department has been watching the importations of spurious teas from New York. Certain brands have been analysed and not allowed to enter this country.

The Government will hold an important conference with steamship and railway men to-morrow on the subject of the quarantining of immigrants.

Efforts made to import oleomargarine into this country have been detected at Sault Ste. Marie and the prohibition enforced.

The Government has appointed A. H. F. Gourley, barrister of Melbourne, Australia, to be commissioner to administer oaths, to solicitors, etc. in the colony of Victoria for use in the Supreme and Exchequer courts of Canada.

A number of leading Anglicans are seeking incorporation as the Church of England Literature and Publishing Co.

The royal commission on the liquor traffic met here to-day and took the evidence of the mayor and leading clergymen.

George Johnson, Dominion statistician, has prepared a comprehensive report on the census taken in view of the coming discussion in the House of Commons.

Professor Saunders and Dr. Robertson have issued a very able bulletin on the subject of tuberculosis.

Capt. Irving has left for Victoria. He had several interviews with the Minister of Marine, and made several suggestions which the Minister thought might be incorporated in the Steamboat Inspection act.

Charlotteville will vote on the repeal of the Scott act on Thursday, April 19.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Representatives of railways and Atlantic steamship companies were to have met here to-day to impress upon the Government the uselessness of continuing for this season the sterilization of European immigrants' baggage.

The regular session of the council on the first transacted business of importance. Consideration of the proposed act to order a constitutional convention was postponed on account of the pressure of other business.

Such is the opinion expressed by competent authorities. Davies is looking to leave for England by the Mariposa on the 17th.

It should be added that the report that a messenger of Sansome brought a letter to Davies a month ago has been confirmed, and it is positively known that he delivered the letter to Davies.

The movement of the government already reported for a constitutional convention is actively proceeding. As already reported, the union party of the Hawaiian islands has been organized for active campaign work in support of the government.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., March 9.—A serious dynamite explosion occurred last night aboard the steamer Walnut at Green Point, seven miles north of St. Johns.

"ALL SURROUNDED." CALCUTTA, March 9.—Dispatches received state that Captain Maxwell, with a body of British troops, who set out some time ago to capture the town of Dumour, in Assam, were almost surrounded by Arbur tribesmen.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

HAMBURG, March 9.—Prince Bismarck's health has been so exceptionally good during the last three weeks that Dr. Schweninger has decided to leave him and take his annual holiday in Italy.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

TRENK, March 9.—The condition of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was slightly improved to-day.

CABLE LETTER.

Something About the Queen's Speech—Earl Rosebery and the Lords—Vernon Harcourt.

Evicted Tenants in Ireland—Improved Budget Prospects—In Favor of International Arbitration.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) LONDON, March 10.—The outlines of the Queen's speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament next week, will not be communicated to the leaders of the Opposition before to-morrow evening.

The statistics issued by Lloyd to-day show that within the last three months twenty-eight vessels have been abandoned in the Atlantic. Nineteen of them carried cargoes of timber and must be dangerous derelicts.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 9.—(Special.)—The resignation of J. Y. Reid, head of the well known wholesale stationery firm of Bantlin, Reid & Co., is announced, owing to ill health.

The annual banquet of the Young Liberal club was held last evening. The speakers of the evening were W. M. German, of Welland, and Charles Hyman, of London.

REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

It is Various Regarded in British Political Circles—Is It a "Weak Joke?"

Its Unanimous Adoption Would Bury the Irish Party Beyond Possible Resurrection.

LONDON, March 9.—The Parnellite manifesto, issued by John Redmond yesterday, is generally regarded as a most absurd fabrication, which will have no other effect than to heap ridicule upon its author.

VESSEL CAPTURED.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 10.—The steamship Natalie, which was purchased in New York and sailed from Savannah on January 19, with arms and ammunition to be used by General Manigat in an attempt to overthrow President Hyppolite, has been captured by the Haytiens.

The Natalie was suspected of being engaged in violation of the British neutrality laws and was searched, but nothing was discovered to justify the seizure and she was not held. She sailed on February 9, and the same night ran aground on Egg island reef, from which she was helped off by local wreckers.

MARKED FOR DEATH.

CHICAGO, March 9.—An afternoon paper says, on the authority of an "Irish agitator," that one of those prominently identified with the "old triangle" has been marked for death by the men who believe he was the arch-conspirator in the Cronin murder.

A TOURIST'S ADVENTURES.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—A young Eastern tourist, Thomas Raiback, who took a terrible leap from a passenger train two nights ago, above Colfax, was found last evening at the cabin of a woodchopper two miles from Gold Run. It is remarkable that he was not dashed to death, for he plunged over a steep embankment.

NOTABLE CHINAMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Among the passengers by the steamer Catalina, to-day, was Lee Lai Seong, and Chinese diplomat, who came hither to be President of the Chinese Six Companies.

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FOR INDEPENDENCE.

By Lieut. Governor Royal Issues a Pamphlet in Favor of Canadian Independence.

No Danger of This Country Being Swallowed Up by the Americans.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Hon. Joseph Royal, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territory, has just issued a brochure urging the separation of Canada from the British Empire if Canada is to occupy the position she is entitled to. He says, he has no fear that Canada will be annexed to the United States in the event of her independence.

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His attention had been forcibly attracted to this matter by the long discussion which had taken place yesterday on the preamble of the Bill...

THE CITY.

MR. ARTHUR C. STUTTON, of Westminster, has made application to be called to the bar. SECRETARY B. WILLIAMS invites applications for the position of teacher of the second division of the Branch Central school.

MR. JAMES B. GORDON has received word of the death of his father, Captain Gordon, late of the steamship City of Agra...

A SPECIAL meeting of shareholders has been called for the 31st instant for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Western Investment, Savings and Trust Co., Ltd., of Vancouver.

THE COUNCIL of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association held a special and protracted meeting in the parlors of the New England last evening.

WITH its next number the B. C. Commercial Journal enters upon its fourth volume. During its three years' career the paper has had a fair amount of success...

THE business of Thorpe & Co., manufacturers of soda and arated waters in this city and Vancouver, has passed into the hands of a joint stock company...

THE death occurred yesterday afternoon, at the family residence on Chatham street, of Mr. Joseph Dewar, a veteran resident of Victoria...

THE Cariboo and Kootenay Prospecting and Mining Company, Ltd., has just filed articles of incorporation, in which the capital stock is announced as \$100,000 in 20 shares...

MESSRS. Andrew Haslam, M. P., E. A. Praeger, M. D.; S. W. Lobb, Robert E. McKee, J. E. R. Tsgart, F. W. Tesague and Richard Nightingale have sought and secured incorporation as the Nanaimo Poultry Society...

CONSIDERABLE time was occupied during yesterday morning's meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria in the discussion of business remitted by the General Assembly...

THE following are the names of the gentlemen invited to dine with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, last night: Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P.; Hon. F. G. Vernon; Hon. C. E. Peeples; Mr. C. A. Semill...

SPORTS AND PASTURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Pacific Coast Training and Racing Association has been organized with the following officers: President, A. H. Cohen; Vice-President, E. P. Heald; Treasurer, F. B. Burns...

MURPHY AS MANAGER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Thomas Murphy, the well-known trainer and driver of trotting horses, has been appointed to manage the racing stable of the Earl of Russell...

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A big real estate and breeding farm deal was consummated yesterday, whereby Dolph Spreckels secured the noted Napa ranch, formerly owned by John McCard...

THE GUN. VANCOUVER, March 8.—(Special)—The Vancouver gun club has a cash balance to the credit of its fund of \$200. R. D. Fetherston made the best average, with Captain Thompson second...

A POSTPONED ATTRACTION. MR. J. W. J. Brown writes the COLONIST from Lillooet as follows: I did not note the acceptance of my challenge by Mr. Watson till after my return to Lillooet...

THE WHEEL. NEW YORK, March 7.—A. A. Zimmerman, amateur bicycle champion of the world, says in reply to the challenge issued by John S. Johnson, to race with him...

MARINE MOVEMENTS. How the "Wrestler" Will Be Released.—The "Garland's" New Route Proves Profitable.

Messrs. Provost and Adams are losing no time in making preparations to get the barkentine Wrestler off White rook. Three large centrifugal pumps, capable of throwing 4,500, 2,500 and 2,000 gallons of water per minute respectively, were yesterday loaded on a scow and taken out to the wreck...

STEVEDORE YORKE'S SCOW IN DANGER.—Improvement of the Inner Harbor Entrance. Messrs. Provost and Adams are losing no time in making preparations to get the barkentine Wrestler off White rook...

Four or five piles sticking up a short distance above the surface of the water near the red buoy in the harbor are at present about the only indications of an important work which the Dominion Government will soon commence.

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THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL. TO THE EDITOR.—Will you permit me to say in reference to a statement made by Mr. Yates that he knew Dr. James Holmeken opposed the Jubilee hospital because he was a member of St. Joseph's that I am not and never have been in any way opposed to the Jubilee.

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THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

A Deputation of Aldermen Meet the Directors to Ask for Information. Hostility of Medical Men Towards the Institution—Proposed Change of Management.

The Jubilee Hospital board held their semi-monthly meeting last evening. Alex. Wilson presided in the absence of the chairman, who was detained at home by a severe cold...

A letter from Fred. H. Worlock tendered his resignation as a director, in consequence of existing circumstances. The resignation was accepted with regret.

Emil Ferdman, on behalf of the Knights of Pythias, wrote with reference to a statement reported to have been made by Mr. Chudley at a previous meeting to the effect that members of that order had imposed upon the hospital by claiming free treatment...

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER, MATRON, STEWARD AND MISSESS. There were 51 patients in the hospital on February 1, and 37 were admitted during the month, making a total of 88 treated, of whom 69 were free. There were 36 discharged and 5 died; leaving 47 in the hospital on March 1.

THE ALDERMEN'S DEPUTATION. The report of the medical officer, matron, steward and missees were read. There were 51 patients in the hospital on February 1, and 37 were admitted during the month...

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Putting a Stop to the Netting of Trout—Vancouver Bar Benchers. Rancher Accidentally Shot—Nanaimo's Electric Light Plant to Be Greatly Improved.

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POSTED INSTALLATIONS which call for an outlay of between \$500,000 and \$700,000. What is termed the Workingman's Platform to the Provincial elections has been introduced to the Reform club. Its planks number fifteen, and include Woman's Suffrage; purchase of E. & N. B. lands; and the extension of the railroad to Comox district by the Government...

WALTER BEALE, a Glens Island rancher, was brought down this afternoon suffering from a severe gun shot wound in the left leg. The accident occurred while out hunting with Dr. Sylvia. The latter's gun went off accidentally, and the contents lodged in the fleshy part of Beale's leg. Beale will be laid up for several weeks.

THE JAPANESE CONSUL. Nanaimo, March 9.—The New Vancouver coal company's pay roll this month amounts to close on \$65,000.

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AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S FAIR. DR. PRICE'S OCEAN BAKING POWDER. The Only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years Standard.

CABLE NEWS.

Speech from the Throne Approved by Her Majesty—British Arms Abroad.

Tribute to Canadian Enterprise—Bomb Explosions—Egyptian Treasures Brought to Light.

LONDON, March 10.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Windsor to-day to submit to the Queen a draft of the royal speech, to be read at the reassembling of Parliament. It was formally approved by Her Majesty.

The Indian office has received a despatch from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India confirming reports of disaster to the British in Aboe territory. The despatch says that on February 27, last, a party of tribesmen attacked a detachment of Captain Maxwell's guard at Bordaka, and twenty-seven of the British were killed. A party of eighty men of Captain Maxwell's command are besieged in a stockade at Membo bay by an overwhelming force of tribesmen. A detachment of 280 men has been sent to their relief, but nothing has been heard from the relief party. Other reinforcements will be despatched.

The official figures of trade between the United Kingdom and Canada for February indicate some revival of trade. The imports for Canada total £49,457, an increase of £8,500 on February, 1893, of £11,335. The exports to Canada were valued at £313,431, a slight decrease from the previous February's figures.

Herbert Gardner's reported retirement from the office of minister of agriculture does not alter the situation regarding the embargo upon cattle, and it is feared that the outlook for its removal is not very favorable, seeing that the chambers of agriculture are pressing the government to pass an act making the slaughter of imported cattle at the port of entry compulsory in all cases. The Pacific cable scheme is progressing. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Thomas McClintock and Sir Charles Dickey are expected next week.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has granted leave to appeal in the case of the Union Bank of Canada v. O'Gara and the case of O'Gara v. the bank. The case arose in the city of Ontario. Stairs, Askwith & Co. carried on business there as railway contractors. The Union Bank advanced them money, for which O'Gara became guarantee, and he also deposited securities with the bank. Subsequently the contractors failed and the bank sued O'Gara for his guarantee. In return the latter sued the bank for the recovery of his securities, basing his claim on certain irregularities in the transactions. The bank won in the Ontario courts, but lost before the Supreme court. They have now obtained permission to have the case heard by the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

A small dividend has been paid to the creditors of the London General Bank, one of the concerns wrecked by Jabez Balfour, the member of Parliament who fled to Buenos Ayres and is now under arrest pending a decision of the question whether his offense comes under the extradition treaty recently concluded between that Republic and Great Britain. The receivers think that the bank may pay dollar for dollar, although this may take ten years or more. The stockholders, however, have no hope of recovering a penny.

The arrival of James Huddart in connection with the fast Atlantic service is awaited with much eagerness in the circles interested. The new line is much discussed, and Canada's "bold initiative" in the Atlantic and Pacific steamship services and her advocacy of the Pacific cable scheme are much applauded. The Chronicle gives the Canadians high praise. It says: "The Canadians abroad with courage, and even the Radicals admit that Canada's pluck makes it difficult for the motherland to refuse to co-operate with her."

The marriage of Miss Bonyage, daughter of the late California millionaire, to Viscount Deerhurst, took place in the church of All Saints, Kensington, to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon H. H. Stearns, and the church was filled with guests, among them Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and many of the nobility. The wedding gifts were numerous and magnificent. Among the presents the father of the bride gave his daughter was a cheque for a large sum.

One of the men wounded by the explosion of the bomb in the Italian Chamber of Deputies is dead. The police are convinced the intention was to blow up the deputies, and that it was prevented by the fortunate circumstance of an early adjournment, because Premier Crispien had a cold and could not answer the question, notice of which had been given. A man, supposed to be an anarchist, was arrested in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. He gave his name as Forti, and declared he had gathered the stones with the view of making an experiment. He is believed to be insane.

On Friday evening a bomb exploded in a lodging house in Colombee, near Paris, from a part of the building was wrecked and the windows of other houses in the town shattered. The bomb was exploded underneath the bed of a lodger, who declared his landlady had expressed him to conceal it there. The woman denied this, and said the man had threatened to kill her with a bomb if she persisted in her determination to cease illicit relations with him. Both were put in jail.

Christopher Furness, a ship builder and member of parliament, has received a cable from Rio from the master of a British vessel there, declaring the American navy are assisting in landing yellow fever patients and supplying water, but the British naval commanders refuse such assistance; that the mortality is terrible; that only one hospital is available, and it is ten miles from the anchorage. Mr. Furness telegraphed the foreign office to instruct the British commanders to render the assistance asked.

The treasury of the Egyptian King, Oncoursee, of the twelfth dynasty, has been discovered at Dashour by Mr. Morgan, director of the excavations going on in the interior of the pyramids. It was hidden in a tomb near a relative of the royal family. The jewels and gold-encrusted precious stones were in great variety, including a crown, probably the oldest specimen of Egyptian art, and exquisitely moulded ones. This discovery doubles the instance of Ghiseh.

The naval brigade made a landing yesterday for the purpose of attacking Gonyr, in Gambia, one of Chief Fodinala's strongholds, which the flagship Raleigh and the gunboat Wilgion had bombarded the previous day. The British met no resistance, and it was found that Gonyr had been abandoned.

HOME EASTER GIFTS.

HOW TO MAKE ATTRACTIVE ONES AT LITTLE COST.

Ideas That Can Be Worked Out by Industry and Skill—Timely Suggestions for the Season of Lent—Attractive and Useful Presents.

(Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.)

How to make many Easter gifts at the cost of a few cents each will prove interesting to those wishing to prepare their gifts at home. In consideration of the small cost named we must quickly add that they are made of paper.

The different weights of the eggshell water color paper enable one to use it to a great extent in the designing of both useful and ornamental articles.

While our limited space will not admit of illustrating all the designs, a few will give ideas that can be worked out and serve as a guide for the others.

Of course all articles made of the plain paper need some decoration that will be dependent upon the ability of the artist, but where one cannot paint a little decoration of gold or silver applied with taste will be found very effective.

To guests books is to be suspended in the guests' chamber to keep a record and autograph of the guests. It is made in the design of a large egg, measuring 4 by 5 1/2 inches. The leaves are cut from a smooth surface paper and the covers of the medium weight rough paper. A few violets and "Ye Guests Books, Easter, 1894," are painted on the front and the name of the one it is to be given to on the back. The edges are glued and the covers tied over the leaves at the top with narrow violet satin ribbon. A small violet enameled pencil is attached.

A Maltess cross for an Easter sacket is made of two layers of the paper cut in the form of a cross. The edges are glued together over a layer of sweetly scented cotton, and it is decorated with a spray of the passion vine painted in its natural colors. The edges are gilded.

To make a dainty cover for a little needlebook cut two pieces of the heaviest weight paper to the dimensions of 2 1/4 by 3 1/4 for the sides and one piece from the thinner 2 1/4 by 7. Cover this with yellow india silk on one side by drawing it smoothly over the edge and gluing it down on the other side. Glue the sides on this, leaving just space enough between them to hold the book together. Fasten three leaves of white flannel in the book. Tack a band of yellow ribbon around it, with ends long enough to tie it together. Paint a few buttercups on the front across the ribbon.

A case designed particularly for holding a few postal cards and a pencil can be made an attractive little gift where a little taste and artistic ability are displayed. A unique one can be made of the eggshell paper by cutting two pieces a half an inch larger than the largest postal card and joining them together to form a case. Turn the top one over in reverse style. Then join the sides and bottom by drawing narrow ribbon through little slits cut at regular intervals. Glue the opposite sides together with three loops of ribbon between them to hold the pencil. The color of the ribbon and pencil should correspond. Decorate the top with a branch and little bird perched on it.

Blotters are always in vogue for men. One in the form of a large egg, Maltess cross or a flower-de-luce will be emblematic of the occasion. The covers are to be made of the eggshell paper, appropriately decorated and tied over three layers of similar shaped pieces of blotting paper. "Absorbed thoughts" in fancy lettering across the cover is a novel suggestion, or this verse:

When you make a blot, Always come to me. I'll take in the spot. What could better be? These should be emphasized with several large blots.

Engagement lists are suitable for either a lady or gentleman. One designed for Easter is composed of six pockets mounted on a strip of yellow satin ribbon. Six nicely shaped eggs are

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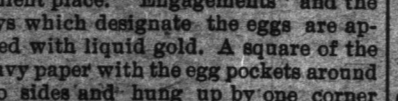
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cut out of the heaviest paper and attached to a piece of ribbon the width of the egg. They are kept in position by a few stitches through the lower part of the egg and through the ribbon. The last has a tiny bow of yellow tacked on to conceal the stitches. The ribbon is fringed out on the bottom and hemmed on the top, where a small brass ring is sewed to hang it on the desk or in a convenient place. "Engagements" and the days which designate the eggs are applied with liquid gold. A square of the heavy paper with the egg pockets around two sides and hung up by one corner



PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

affords more space to decorate. A bunch of daisies and grasses is very effective in this style of an engagement book.

There is nothing more adaptable for making a dainty photograph frame than the tough paper. For an imperial photograph fold a piece up similar to a large envelope; cut an opening on the face of it large enough to display the photograph. This can be in the middle or one corner, according to the intended decoration. A square, diamond or round opening, heavily bordered with gold in an irregular style, either the twig or moss pattern, with flecks of the gold around the edge, will be found a very showy manner to decorate them where one is not capable of painting. Fasten the photograph in position with a few drops of glue and tie the envelope together with a little bow of ribbon.

Bison photograph frames are made of heavy heavy envelopes, varying in size to suit the photograph. Cut a little cross on the front of one and curl the corners back far enough to display the photograph. Glue the corners and a border around the envelope.

A whisk broom holder, when accompanied by a broom, is something one cannot fail to appreciate. A novel design for one is made of the heavy papers to imitate a basket. It is folded together cut in the shape of a basket, attaching handles of rope, which should be sewed on securely from the bottom of the basket. It is painted to represent a basket with a floral border.

A housekeeper's tea table book is intended to have a place on the afternoon tea table, and its blank pages to be covered with net recipes of friends, who drop in for a social cup of tea, and a chat. "Let it serve for table talk" should be lettered on the cover; otherwise it is similar to the guestbook.

A suggestive popular calendar is in the form of a shoe sole. Its dimensions are 2 1/4 by 7. Little slits are cut crosswise in it to draw the ribbon through, which have the days and dates lettered on in gold. The sole is bordered with a ragged edge of gold, and "Footprints on the sands of time" are fancifully lettered with the same.

The pancy calendar is made of the heavy papers in the shape of a large pansy with the ribbon drawn through similar to that in the sole. A violet sachet done up in envelope fashion will be found a very dainty little affair and convenient to mail. A large linen envelope, 5 cents' worth of violet sachet powder and a layer of cotton wadding cut to fit the envelope are the essential articles in this case. Rub the sachet powder evenly between the cotton and seal it up in the envelope. Tint the envelope a pale violet. Tie a violet ribbon around it, with a bow on the front. Treat the face of the envelope as you would a letter; direct it to the one it is intended for with silver ink; also postmark "Easter, March 25," in silver. Paste a canceled stamp in the corner and paint a few violets on the back across the ribbon. Other flowers and perfums can be substituted for the violets.

ELLA S. WELCH.

It is a pleasure to know in the midst of the sadness caused by her death that Myra Bradwell did not go out of life till she saw the cause for which she worked indefatigably for 80 years almost won. Even in Maryland women may now practice law, and there are hundreds of women law students throughout the country. The Chicago Legal News, which Mrs. Bradwell founded 25 years ago and edited up to her death, was the first weekly law journal in this country and had the name of being the best one. When she studied law, she was refused admission to the bar because she was a married woman, the court said, though her own husband had been her preceptor and prepared her for examination. She had to work for 20 years before she could get this decision reversed, but she never gave up and finally triumphed. Those who never give up always win at last.



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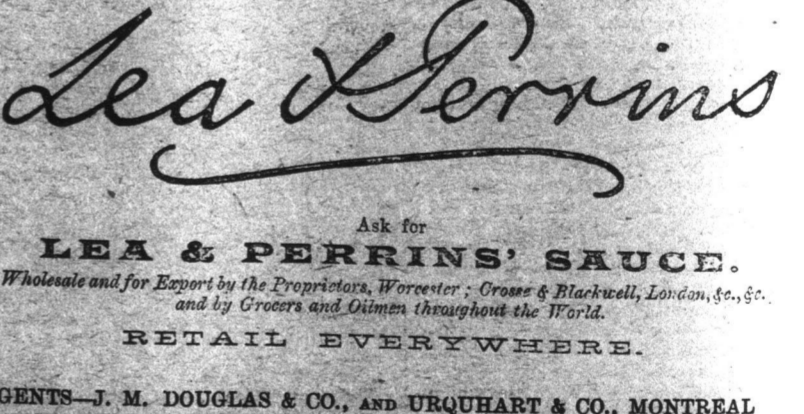
ARMERS! In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at **COST PRICE** the following articles which is **FIFTY PER CENT** less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods. The machines are of the best quality and all of American manufacture. Farmers requiring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

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| <p>Loggers' Supplies.</p> <p>Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Pavies, Ox Bows, Goat Steaks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.</p> | <p>Farm Machinery and Implements.</p> <p>Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.</p> |
| <p>Mechanics' Tools.</p> <p>All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.</p> | <p>Pumps.</p> <p>In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITTERS FOR ORCHARDS.</p> |
| <p>Wagons.</p> <p>Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.</p> | <p>Pipe.</p> <p>Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.</p> |
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THE ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS
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COLONIST.
Only First-class Artists Employed.
THE WEEKLY COLONIST,
The Great Advertising Medium.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

NONYMFIELD is being connected with the N. railway's telegraph line, will be at the residence of Mr. Elliot, manager of the Hamilton Pore and Mrs. Young will act as operator.

MR. WALTER MORRIS of the Brand Salmon Canning Co. has purchased the British Columbia Cannery Company's cannery on the Naas Cannery, which is known as the Naas Cannery, will be operated as season.

The dissolution is announced of the legal firm of Davis & Elliot continuing the business offices of the late firm, 21 East and Mr. Cassidy practicing separate offices in the same building. Mr. Elliott has been appointed liquidator and discharge the liabilities of the late firm.

The promoters of the Great Telegraph company, whose bill has passed in the legislature, announced the intention of at once initiating of Mr. H. V. Burner, of the Great West is at present in San Francisco in connection with the telegraph project, and in the new system will be that fr counter to Nainaimo.

More than half a hundred attended the usual Friday evening salutation of the Sir William Wallace Club. Bagpipe selections, daisies, songs, English and Gaelic, helped the time pass pleasantly. Mr. Elliott read from the memoirs of Nainaimo, the inventor of the steam-hammer, description of the return of the Edinburgh after the battle of Waterloo. Mr. John F. Smith gave a most interesting and learned discourse on the Gaelic on Scottish poetry. He showed many quotations that the pronunciation of the Lowland Scottish language had been enriched from Gaelic influence, and vocabulary had been enriched from Gaelic. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a most enjoyable evening to the close.

A VANCOUVER deputation, composed of Mayor Anderson, Ald. W. F. Saleh, W. Murray, secretary, and C. C. Elliott, acting chairman of the school board, Principal Robinson of the high school, and Mr. C. M. Macdonald, president of the Mainland Land League, will to-day in connection with the school matters. The deputation has in view is to ask that high school a certain standard may be prescribed to prescribe advanced studies for the students and may affiliate with one of the Canadian universities for the purpose of trying on this higher work. Though all that schools in the Province have treated alike in this respect, the deputation has moved in the matter because are anxious to affiliate their own school and introduce an advanced course that will be equal to the first two years of university courses. The move they especially desirable in the absence of a university in this Province.

THE residence of Mr. T. H. Laund, 15 Simcoe street, was thoroughly ransacked by burglars on Wednesday evening. The burglars carried off a considerable quantity of jewelry and other valuables. The family moved into the residence on Thursday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Laund were generally absent from home on Thursday and this fact was not known to the burglars, who were therefore without being arrested by the police. The burglars were seen by the return of the man who had been seen by the police. The burglars were seen by the return of the man who had been seen by the police. The burglars were seen by the return of the man who had been seen by the police. The burglars were seen by the return of the man who had been seen by the police.

HON. SENATOR REID, of Quennelle, Ont., on his way to Ottawa, was stopped at the Driford. In the course of a long conversation with the Senator, he expressed the belief that a brighter star was in sight for the upper country particularly in placing mining on the frontier and the experts going up there, that the surface gold has been touched so far that the actual wealth of the great Far West has been reached now. The Senator, after expressing his belief that the country was not at all unprofitable, and that the present was a witness extensive operations. In a conversation with the Senator at Quennelle, the Senator expressed his belief that the country was not at all unprofitable, and that the present was a witness extensive operations. In a conversation with the Senator at Quennelle, the Senator expressed his belief that the country was not at all unprofitable, and that the present was a witness extensive operations.

THE Victoria Teachers' Association met on Friday in Sir William Wallace hall. The President, Miss A. D. Cameron, in the chair, read a report of the Executive Committee submitted a report. A letter was read from Inspector Burns, who kindly acceded to the request of the Executive Committee to be a lecturer before the Association on an early date upon the subject of "Applied Psychology." A committee, consisting of Miss Moore, Messrs Paul and Ross, and Mr. Macdonald, was appointed to make arrangements for a social evening for members of the Association and their friends after the Easter vacation. A paper was read by Miss Arrowsmith, in which she strongly advised that physical culture be given a more prominent place in the school. The paper pointed out that true education develops the "whole man," and that the state of the body as well as that of the state of the mind are well as upon the mental state. The paper was discussed by Miss Moore and Messrs. Paul, and the well and Netherby. The question was then presented by Mr. Paul, and was perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting. The queries were

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THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 10.

NORFOLK is being connected with the E. & N. railway's telegraph line.

Mr. WALTER MORRIS of the Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., limited, has purchased the British Columbia Canning Company's cannery on the Naas River.

THE dissolution is announced this morning of the legal firm of Davis & Cassidy.

THE promoters of the Great Western Telegraph company, whose bill has just been passed in the legislature, announce their intention of at once initiating operations.

MORE than half a hundred Scotsmen attended the usual Friday evening concert.

A VANCOUVER deputation, composed of Mayor Anderson, Ald. W. F. Salebury, C. W. Murray, secretary, and G. C. Eldridge, acting chairman, of the school board, and Principal Robinson of the high school came over from the Mainland last evening and will to-day interview the Government on school matters.

THE residence of Mr. T. H. Laundry, at 15 Simcoe street, was thoroughly ransacked by some burglar or burglars evidently familiar with the habits of the family.

HON. SENATOR REID, of Quesselle, is down on his way to Ottawa, and is stopping at the Delta in the course of a chat with his last evening, the hon. gentleman expressed the belief that a brighter state of things is in sight for the upper country.

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THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 11.

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLARD, of Seattle, has received a letter asking for information of the whereabouts of J. N. Campbell, a slumlord by trade and a resident of this city in 1892.

REV. FATHER VAN NEVEL conducted the services in connection with the double funeral of Jacques Fahey and Peter Sene, at St. Andrew's (R.C.) cathedral, yesterday morning.

THE progressive city of Port Angeles is putting in a \$90,000 electric light plant.

THE San Diego Star, of February 22 says: One of the pupils for the season is winning at the "Josephine" with his mother.

THE school department from Vancouver last evening interviewed the Premier and the Minister of Education, being introduced by Mr. J. W. Horns, M.P.P.

THE A.O.U.W. Supreme Grand Lodge meets in San Francisco in June next, and it is probable that nearly all its members will visit Victoria after the meeting is over.

THE school department from Vancouver last evening interviewed the Premier and the Minister of Education, being introduced by Mr. J. W. Horns, M.P.P.

THE insurance men are here rising up the damages to their interests by the late fire.

THE changeable weather which has been experienced by Victorians during the last few days, was felt more forcibly by the settlers along the West Coast.

THE date of the Victoria canoe club's first annual ball, to be held at the Mount Baker Hotel, Oak Bay, has been fixed for April 13, and the committee in charge is now perfecting arrangements.

THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 11.

WANDERER was also spoken early in the week at Kelowna, with 20 skins. Considerable new lumber was alighted by the Maude at the entrance of the strait, on her way home.

THE Victoria Rugby team travelled to Soanens yesterday, and met the ranchers in a return game.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 11.

A Big Block of Coal for Midwinter Fair—Nanaimo Gas Works Extension.

OKANAGAN VALLEY FARMERS FORM A Mutual Assistance Combination—Law Suits.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

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"IN GOD WE TRUST."

The following contribution dedicated to the I.O.O.F. admirably expresses the feelings of its many friends toward the great and growing order.

I saw in the distance a city,
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BAD BLOOD CAUSES Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula & Skin Diseases. B.B.B. CURES BAD BLOOD



DEAR SIR:—I was covered with pimples and small boils after obtaining no relief from doctor tried different remedies without success until one Sunday I was given a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which time, I made up my mind never to be without B.B.B. in the house, and I am highly recommended to you.

CAPE BRETON ILLUSTRATED Historic, Picturesque and Descriptive, by JOHN M. GOW, Illustrated by the celebrated artist, JAMES A. STUBBS.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the stimulation of such articles of diet that a course of indigestion and general debility is brought about, and many a weak and nervous man has been brought back to health by the use of Epps' Cocoa."

NOTICE. The partnership of Davis & Cassidy, as Barristers and Solicitors, was dissolved on 3rd March instant, and Mr. E. T. Elliott has been appointed to receive the assets and discharge the liabilities of the firm.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

The Speech From the Throne at the Re-Assembling of the British Parliament.

Lord Rosebery's Address to the Liberal Leaders—Significant References to the Peers.

LONDON, March 12.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord High Chancellor in the chamber of the House of Lords, in which the Commons were also assembled. The speech, in part, is as follows:

My relations with foreign powers continue to be amicable. Negotiations between my government and Russia, for the settlement of the frontier questions in Central Asia, are proceeding with the hope of an easy adjustment. Negotiations are also in progress with the United States for the purpose of executing the award of the Court of Arbitration on the question of the seal fisheries of Behring Sea. Two collisions, accompanied by lamentable loss of life, have occurred between the French and American forces in West Africa. I await the result of the inquiry which has been instituted in regard to these deplorable occurrences, in full confidence that they will be examined in the calm and dignified temper which befits two great nations on such an occasion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates of the public service for the year will be found to make full and adequate provision for the defence of the Empire. The recent improvement in the state of Ireland has been marked. Agrarian crimes have been reduced to the lowest point since the last fifteen years. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to a reasonable settlement of the question affecting deeply the welfare of Ireland. Bills will be submitted for the amendment of the registration law and the abolition of plural voting in Parliamentary elections, and measures dealing with the ecclesiastical establishment in Wales and Scotland will also be submitted. There will be also presented to you bills with the object of the equalization of rates in London and the establishment of local government in Scotland on the same basis as that recently accorded to England and Wales. You will also be asked to confirm measures for the promotion of conciliation in labor disputes.

A meeting of the Liberal leaders was held to-day. Lord Rosebery in his speech referred feelingly to the absence of Mr. Gladstone. There was no need for a declaration of his policy since there would be no change of measures, but only of men. The honor of England was safe in their hands. The Welsh church question would be pressed to the earliest settlement. (Cheers.) Regarding the group of Irish questions, the party was bound by every tie of honor to continue Mr. Gladstone's policy. If there were any doubts on that point they ought to be set at rest by Mr. Morley's decision to remain in the Irish office.

With Mr. Gladstone's last declarations concerning the House of Lords, the Queen's present advisers entirely agreed. He himself, perhaps, had been in the House of Lords since his resignation. Mr. Gladstone had made use of what the Lords had to understand was that which their Irish revision was delicate and rejection dangerous. (Cheers.) With the Democratic suffrage the country now enjoyed a chamber constituted like the House of Lords was an anomaly. (Hear, hear.) The Government will lose sight of no measures that might force upon the attention of the country this anomaly, and the great peril to which the existing constitution of the House of Lords exposed the nation. (Hear, hear.) Lord Rosebery said it was the greatest inconvenience to him to be in the House of Lords, but it was not fault of his. (Laughter.) He did not think it ought to be referred to as a stigma. He asked the party to judge him by his deeds. (Cheers.) When the party were tired of him they could dismiss him, but while leader he should steadfastly carry out the Liberal policy. (Prolonged cheers.) Sir W. Vernon Harcourt said he was gratified to hear the exposition of their leader's policy. The party felt as if the British fleet felt over the loss of Nelson, but the same spirit remained among them as animated Nelson's crew. Though they had suffered a great loss they would do their duty. Though Lord Rosebery was a Lord, the Liberals in the Commons could be relied upon as a compact party, in support of his policy. (Cheers.) It was a truly patriotic, he said, that he desired to drop Home Rule. The members of the Cabinet then dispersed.

The opening of the new session of Parliament was a very tame affair, so far as any manifestation of public interest is concerned, and indeed, the Lords and Commons seemed to share the indifference in a large degree. Very few persons were in attendance, and when the House of Commons was summoned to hear the reading of the speech from the Throne only about fifty members walked to the House of Lords.

NORTHERN LABRADOR.

OTTAWA, March 10.—A. P. Lowe, one of the engineers of the Dominion Geological Survey, who was sent nearly a year ago by the Government with a dozen voyagers and Indians to explore the interior of Labrador, was heard from to-day for the first time since August last. His letters bring remarkable information. He has reached Rigolet, the Hudson Bay post on Hamilton Bay in the extreme north of Labrador, after travelling 1,000 miles from Lake St. John, above Quebec. He reports that stretches of the Labrador interior enjoy a comparatively mild climate, and are clothed with spruce and poplar forests of vast extent, much of the spruce, he says, averages 18 inches in diameter. There are also great deposits of iron ore. Lowe will return by another route through Labrador, and will not be heard from for half a year yet.

THE QUEEN SPEAKS.

New York, March 12.—The Herald prints an interview with ex-Queen Lilloukiani, granted its correspondent at Honolulu February 28. The ex-Queen wished it distinctly denied that her interest in the restoration of the monarchy was wholly personal. "Of course," she continued, "we have naturally a deep personal interest in it; but you may say we are deeply sorry on account of our patient native people, many of whom have lost employment by the overthrow. If anything grieves us sorely—more sorely than our own anxiety—it is their. Our very devotion has been so marked during our trouble that we feel most grateful. They are, of course,

very anxious about their liberties, for, I assure you, the Hawaiians love their country. I may say, I believe they are as patriotic as any people in the world. Our subjects are probably more patient than any other people in the world, and for that matter we have consoling them to be peaceful and await results."

She said she loved the American people and the American government, but believed there was as much liberty in Hawaii under the monarchy as in the United States. "People prospered under the monarchy and tramps were unknown," said Lilloukiani. "The poor were not numerous in our country, and many white men made fortunes under our own conditions. By the way, there seemed a serious problem in your government, as in all civilized countries today. I read that 3,000,000 idle, destitute, hungry men are hunting for employment in other civilized countries. We are very sorry to see so many of them coming to these islands, and we wish you would warn them there is nothing for them to do here."

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 9.—Speaking at a meeting at Stockton-on-Tees, Sir Joseph Pease, the millionaire member of Parliament, said that the extraordinary imports of foreign iron during the past few months had been detrimental to the Cleveland ironstone industry. He was glad to announce, however, that they were on the eve of a discovery and an invention whereby they would be able to produce from Cleveland pig iron, steel plate suitable for shipbuilding and other purposes. This, he said, would obviate the necessity for large imports of foreign iron, and would open up a brighter era in the mining industry of England.

ROME, March 9.—King Humbert has expressed his deep sympathy for the persons who were wounded by the bomb explosion here and will help with money two poor men who were temporarily incapacitated for work. The police have failed to determine the identity of the bomb-thrower, and most of their theories seem to have proved false. The majority of the suspects who were arrested have been released.

ROME, March 9.—Cardinal Francesco Ricci Paronaci is dead. He was born in Rome in 1830, and was created a cardinal in 1880.

ROME, March 10.—A woman named Alla has identified Forti as the man she saw talking with two anarchists on the Plaza just before the explosion on Thursday. She was looking from the window of her house near the Plaza at the time. The two anarchists who were with Forti on Thursday were arrested yesterday.

PARIS, March 10.—Six anarchists were arrested in this city to-day.

DURANGO, Mexico, March 10.—The stock ranch of Pedro Sanchez, 50 miles west of here, was the scene of a desperate affray yesterday between a band of brigands who made an attack on the place, and a force of employees of the rancho, led by Mr. Sanchez. The outlaws were expected, and when they rode up to the main residence of the rancho, a strong guard of laborers opened fire. The robbers were taken completely by surprise, and two of them killed, but the remainder killing one of the ranch hands and wounding three. Finally they were driven from their position and sought refuge in the mountains, leaving four killed and five wounded. Mr. Sanchez was slightly wounded.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—Advised received from Corea tell of the discovery of a conspiracy to kill Prince Litothok, heir to the Korean throne, together with all the king's ministers and other dignitaries. The dispatch says over a thousand persons have been arrested connected with the plot.

SEALING RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Greaham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, are having long consultations in the effort to arrange matters to give effect to the findings of the arbitrators in the Behring sea case. The bill recently introduced in the house by McCree, at the instance of Mr. Greaham, is one step on the road to a final settlement. It applies solely to vessels sailing under the American flag. As soon as it shall become law a bill of similar tenor will be introduced in the British parliament. It is believed here that there will be no delay in securing the necessary legislation.

Further, it will be necessary to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make binding the results of the arbitration. To this end efforts are now in progress. The principal object to be secured, from the U. S. point of view, is a binding agreement to punish offenders and especially to bring pelagic sealers within the reach of U. S. laws. There is some question as to whether or not the *modus vivendi* will continue in operation after the enactment of the legislation pending before Congress and Parliament. In some quarters the view is taken that the agreement will continue in full force until the last measure necessary to give effect to the arbitration findings has been adopted. If this view should prevail it would oblige the North American Seal company to confine its catch to 7,500 skins, and also deprive the U. S. Government of the bonus of \$10 per skin which it would receive from other circumstances. Besides, it is a question whether or not the Government would be able to the seal company for the *modus vivendi*.

WINNIPEG WIBINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—(Special.)—Alexander Cowen is out on bail to appear at assizes to answer charges of perjury at the election for the Dominion Parliament. Cowen, it is alleged, voted once in the name of one Hoagh, who died some years ago in Ontario, and was detected in the act of voting the second time under another name.

William Lockridge, of Brandon, has pleaded guilty to raising bank bills, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. His brother will stand his trial. The Winnipeg and Brandon assizes opened to-day.

The Lathbridge coal mine strike has terminated, the company and its men having arrived at a settlement.

The friends of Ex-Lieut. Governor Royal are urging that Col. Scott, customs collector at Winnipeg, be superannuated and the place given to Ex-Governor Royal. J. H. Homan, of the Messy-Hay Co., was banished here to-night previous to his departure for Brandon, where he takes the management of the company's works.

GUELPH, March 9.—T. D. Williamson & Co., dry goods, have settled with their creditors at sixty cents on the dollar. They owe about \$60,000.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Urged to Aid the Movement for the Re-Patriation of French Canadians.

Fatal Stabbing at Clarence Creek—Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 12.—A large deputation of French-Canadians interviewed Hon. Mr. Daly to-day, and urged that financial aid be given to the Colonization and Repatriation society of Quebec, formed for the purpose of bringing in French people from the United States and settling them in the country back of Montreal.

It has been definitely settled that Sir James Grant will move the address in the House of Commons on Friday.

A deputation of printers saw the Government to-day, and urged that there be no change in the duties on type, stereotypes or electrotypes.

Speaker White arrived here to-night, preparatory to the session.

In Saturday's Toronto News, there appeared a sensational article attributing to Hon. J. O. Patterson, a ministerial reputation of the Empire. Mr. Patterson on qualified denial of the article to-day, gave an unqualified denial.

A fatal stabbing affray took place at Clarence creek on Saturday night. A number of men, including Francis Bernard and Joseph Lafleur, were playing cards and drinking when a dispute arose between Bernard and Lafleur. The latter left, procured a knife and re-appeared at the scene.

It is reported that Bernard stabbed him in the back, reaching the heart.

The Boundary Survey parties for Alaska will leave here for Victoria in April.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was approved. Sir William Harcourt admitted that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone was regarded by the Liberal party with feelings of distress and dismay, but he said, the memory of the Great Old Man would remain the greatest tradition of the House. Though there had been slight changes in the ministry, he said, there would be no change in the policy of the Government or party. Home Rule, though it had been temporarily put aside, remained the leading feature of the programme. The financial business was the most urgent, and this legislation must be completed by the end of the month. Therefore the Government must ask the whole time of the house until then.

Timothy Harrington protested against the laying aside of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone had promised the Irish that Home Rule would be pursued to the end, without cessation. The postponement of the matter, he declared, meant its abandonment. Instead of there being a union of hearts there would be an intense bitterness of feeling of hatred between the English and the first object of Home Rule were made.

Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, in a long speech, moved the amendment to the address by representing to the Queen that the depression in trade and agriculture, the reduction of the wages of workmen, the thousands of unemployed laborers, and the continuous immigration of aliens ought to be called to the attention of Parliament.

Sir Albert Kaye-Hallett, Mr. Frederick Cornish and others supported the amendment.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Rosebery asked the fullest indulgence of the peers as he had been forced into the position he occupied by a sudden call to replace a man of the noblest energies, who was lost not alone to the Liberal party, but to the nation.

Lord Salisbury regretted the retirement of Mr. Gladstone whom, he said, was a loss that would have a great influence on the destinies of the nation. The succession of Lord Rosebery, he said, was perfectly acceptable, seeing that His Lordship had given many proofs of his great ability. But he thought it would have been better if the Government, instead of adhering simply to the Newcasle programme, had introduced fresh subjects into its programme. It was a pity, he said, that Home Rule was not put to the very front. The sooner the question was decided the better. He was true that England would regret the loss of the last, the sooner Ireland knew of it to the better. The Government ought not to put Home Rule into the Queen's speech, year after year, unless they meant to carry it.

G. W. CHILDS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The printers of the metropolis will pay a tribute to-morrow afternoon to that great friend and benefactor of their fraternity, George W. Childs. The exercises will take place in Fifth Avenue theatre, under the auspices of Typographical union No. 6, and the members of every branch of the union in New York and Brooklyn will turn out en masse to pay a tribute to the deceased publisher. The eulogy is to be contributed by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who is a member of the noted "Big Six" union, and the other speakers will include President J. W. Keller, of the New York Press club, and Rev. Dr. Blanchard, rector of St. James' Episcopal church in Philadelphia, where Mr. Childs worshipped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt elicited prolonged cheers by naming the first measure introduced by the Government under the new Premier, as the Registration bill. Home Secretary Asquith gave notice of the introduction of a bill to disestablish the Welsh church. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gave notice of a bill equalizing the land rates, and Mr. A. J. Mundella gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes. Sir William Harcourt also gave notice of the Government's intention to submit a bill granting local control over the liquor traffic.

Subside of a Lampfighter.

ATV, March 10.—John Hunter, aged 60, village lampfighter, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. He is supposed to have been out of his mind at times.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Temperance Convention at Nanaimo—Arrested for Misdemeanors—Railway to Comox.

Battle Among the Chinese—Municipal Electric Lighting—Saloon Licenses in New Westminster.

(SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, March 12.—B. A. Hahn is in jail on a charge of misusing the mails. He took an affidavit that the registered letter sent to Marnie Nelson, of Tacoma, contained \$50, but subsequent developments proved that Hahn had perjured himself. He was remanded for a week as the physician pronounced him suffering from mental prostration. Hahn is a prominent Free Mason and political organizer. He was formerly of Niagara Falls, Ont.

VANCOUVER, March 13.—The High school affiliation committee have returned from the capital, well satisfied with their reception.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 12.—The issue of saloon licenses has been stopped pending the arrival of the new forms in accordance with the amended regulations.

The man who threw a revolver on an Indian in the swamp yesterday was arrested down the North Arm this afternoon, and is on his way to the lock-up attempted suicide by suddenly jumping into the river. He was rescued.

David Douglas, married last week to Miss Debreck and arrested on a capias the same night, is still in jail, but will probably be admitted to bail in a few days. The affair created considerable comment.

Chilliwack and Robertson's new tug Eric was launched at high tide on Saturday. She is a neat little craft, 57 feet over all, and will be used for general towing purposes.

The Chinese had a big battle in Chinatown yesterday over something which cannot be learned. About fifty took part in it.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 13.—The Council has made another application for the water front property on the Texas Lake Ice Co., on which to erect cold storage and ice plant.

Fishermen are gathering from all points along the river waiting for the issue of the new licenses.

Fish dealers are paying a dollar each for spring salmon.

The Crown entered a nolle prosequi in the case of W. H. Stevenson, of Seveston, charged with the theft of oranges seized by the sheriff.

St. Patrick's day is to be celebrated by a grand concert.

NANAIMO, March 12.—Building operations this spring will be unusually quiet. There are already a sufficient number of business buildings in town, many being still unoccupied and there are more private residences than can find tenants.

A branch of the Reform Club has been organized at Nanaimo.

The Washington sports are making preparations for the opening of large athletic grounds in the vicinity of No. 6 streets. About \$2,000 have been subscribed already.

A public meeting will be held in a few days in the opera house under the auspices of the Reform Club, when Provincial politics will be discussed by representatives of both parties.

A branch of the Provincial Building and Loan Association has been organized in town with the following officers: President, C. N. Westwood; Vice-President, Captain C. Honeyman; Directors, W. E. Norris, H. L. Good and Dr. D. McLeod; Valuator, J. J. Honeyman; Solicitors, Molnes & Molnes; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Planta.

The question of the municipal ownership of the electric lighting system is coming to the fore again, but with very little immediate prospect of anything definite being done.

Word was received yesterday from Camrose that Jim Gordon, a well known resident of this city, lost a leg whilst at work in the mine at that place. A later dispatch from Camrose states that Jim Gordon did of the injuries he received in the mine yesterday. The body will be brought here for interment. The deceased leaves a widow and two married daughters, who are residents of this city.

Even William, a former Wellingtonian, was buried at last week by a land slide on the Carbon river in Pierce county, Washington. Williams worked for several years in the Wellington colliery, his little eight-year old daughter still residing there with her mother, Mrs. E. J. Thomas.

On Thursday evening a temperance convention will be held in St. Alban's hall, at which the Lord Bishop of Columbia will be the principal speaker. Delegates from all the local temperance societies will be present.

DUNSMUIR, March 12.—Captain M. S. Richardson left for Victoria this morning, and will be a frequent visitor at the golf links at Oak Bay during the next few days.

John Hawkins was on Saturday last fined \$10 and costs by R. B. Halded and H. O. Welburn, J.P., for assaulting a Chinaman named Ah Yung, at Cobble Hill, on the previous Saturday.

Mr. W. F. Burton, who was here last week, stated there was too much water in the creeks for successful beaver trapping.

COURTENAY, March 12.—A large mass meeting was held here on Saturday evening to discuss railway matters. All parts of the district were represented, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A series of strong resolutions was adopted, calling upon the Government to give aid and encouragement to the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, conditional upon the road being built so far north as to tap the heart of Comox settlement and best accommodate its traffic.

CHEMUNO, March 12.—Mr. E. J. Palmer returned from Victoria to-day; Mr. Gregory is visiting with Mr. Palmer. Mr. Charles McKean and family expects to remove this week to Shaawigan lake. Mr. T. D. Conway has rented his ranch to one of Mr. Conway's stock and machinery. George Kirkendall, Robert Wilson and Ed. Conway visited Northfield last Saturday, as delegates from Chemunio lodge to Exaltation lodge I.O.G.T.

The employees of the Chemunio Lumber Co. are engaged at present in washing gravel to fill in around the mill.

The Chemunio I.O.G.T. lodge with its

usual activities has started a new scheme for the benefit of the members. A circulating library for the use of the members only, has been opened and it already contains nearly one hundred volumes. Donations of books are constantly coming in from the supporters of the cause.

Patheons are numerous this spring. Already four have been killed while others have been seen close to the town.

Inspectors Burns and Wilson visited the schools in the neighborhood last Monday. Mr. Percy Roberts, of Kuper Island, is returning from the Midwinter Fair.

INSURANCE.

KASLO, March 8.—The insurance adjusters are at work straightening out the losses by the late fire. Capt. Clark, of Winnipeg, represents the Quebec and the Zeina companies; and Mr. Gordon Wood, of Winnipeg, the Phoenix company. The total loss to the companies will not be over \$16,000.

Barnes, who was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary, had a hearing before the Magistrate's court and was "honorably discharged," there being no criminal evidence produced against him. Mayor Kane "conducted the prosecution," the legal profession having boycotted the Council on account of some disparaging remarks made by the Mayor at a late meeting of the Council as to the local lawyers' lack of ability. They refused to act in the case. The Mining Record office is to be removed from Anisworth to this city. Recorder Lendrum has received notice to resign, and no provision has been made for a successor. The Record office, after its removal, here, will likely be under the charge of G. S. Dennis, Government assessor and collector. It is intended to re-organize the mining divisions, so that their boundary lines will fall on the watercourses and waterbeds, as formerly. The present arbitrary meridional lines give no end of confusion, it being practically impossible for prospectors to follow them.

CHILLIWACK, March 13.—Mr. Joe Menzie returned Sunday from Clinton, where he has been working this last three months. William Nevard, of the firm of Campbell & Nevard, went over to Nanaimo last week to get married.

The steamers Gladys and Courser are making their regular trips.

Messrs. A. S. Vedder and J. T. Atkinson have returned from Victoria.

The weather still remains disagreeable, with a mixture of rain and snow.

Mr. J. K. Campbell, merchant tailor, of Vancouver, will remove his establishment to Chilliwack in a few days.

R. J. McIntosh will open up a new boot and shoe business shortly.

Messrs. Campbell and Nevard will remove their butcher shop to the stand formerly occupied by Smith's bakery. J. K. Campbell will take the old stand.

Mr. Graham is moving from the Central-ville hotel to Mr. Rube Knowles' place, formerly used as the convalescent home.

Mr. Henry J. Ashwell and wife will soon leave for San Francisco to take in the Midwinter Fair.

Farmers who have land fire are busy plowing, but owing to rain and snow they make little progress.

R. Hockingbottom, V.S., read an interesting paper on the diseases of horses and cattle at the Farmers' Institute last Saturday.

A warrant has been issued charging Mr. The Governor of Sumas, with defrauding a Chinaman out of \$500, and the case has been returned for his next court. Carter is now under bonds to appear at the next court for obtaining money under false pretences from a party at Kamloops.

Mr. Jonathan Reese and his wife have returned from a trip to the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. While there he met a party who had been all over the coast looking for a suitable place to start business in the genre's furnishing, and could find no place suitable. Mr. Reese advised him to try Chilliwack; he came, and the result is that he has rented Mr. H. Kipp's store and will open up business in a few weeks.

HONORING ROYALTY.

LONDON, March 12.—The bells of the little church at Sandringham, where the family of the Prince of Wales spends the greater part of the year, rang a merry peal at an early hour on Saturday morning in recognition of the fact that that day was the 31st anniversary of the union of the belt to the throne and the young Danish Princess who has become the best beloved woman in all England. Some decades and one year ago on that memorable day of March all Radicals in celebrating the royal marriage and in wishing the young couple a joyous and happy future. For many years thereafter the anniversary was celebrated by the ringing of bells and the hoisting of flags in many parts of the country, but of late years the practice has fallen into disuse. Congratulations poured in on the Prince and Princess on Saturday, those from the Prince's parents and relatives and from the Emperor and Empress of Germany being couched in unusually felicitous language. The Princess will celebrate her birthday on the 1st of next December, when she will have rounded out her fiftieth year.

CRUISERS GETTING READY.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 12.—Mare Island navy yard is livelier than it has been for twenty years. Work is being rushed, particularly on the Monterey, Alert and Manadnock. A large force of machinists and boiler makers work over time on the two first named. The authorities look for an even greater rush between now and April 1, when the Behring Sea patrol is supposed to be in readiness. Up to the present only the Monterey and Alert have been repaired. Quite a flow has been ordered from different parts of the world for this duty, and these vessels will require more or less repairs at the island before going north.

IRISH POLITICS.

LONDON, March 12.—A largely attended meeting of the McCarthyite wing of the Irish party was called to order in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to discuss Irish affairs. It is learned that the entire proceedings of the meeting related to the Parliamentary proceedings of the Irish party. The meeting was held in session at 3 o'clock, all present being at that time ignorant of the contents of the Queen's speech, or the fact that Lord Rosebery had made a speech declaring his policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Valparaiso advices to the Merchants' Exchange report that the ship Adams, which called for Moodyville, E.C., recently, paid back to repair the damage to her spar sustained in a northwest gale.

HOME RULE.

English Press Comments on Lord Rosebery's Utterances in the House of Lords.

Chamber of Commerce Urge the Re-assembling of the International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, March 13.—The Times, commenting on Rosebery's speech in the Lords yesterday, says: "The Prime Minister's admission that England must be convinced of the justice of the Irish Home Rule fairly takes our breath away. It is the argument we have used from the very beginning of the controversy, and carries with it the emphatic condemnation of the proceedings of the party which forced the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons by the Irish votes against the great majority of the votes of English representatives. All other considerations are dwarfed by the Premier's admission. It must produce the gravest consequences directly its significance is perceived. What will Gladstone think of this? If Gladstone had not retired, we might almost expect him to hasten back and move a vote of want of confidence in his successor."

The Chronicle says: "Rosebery's appearance as leader has been an unquestionable success. Nothing can be better than his attitude towards the House of Lords, while he has given the Home Rule question the stimulus it needs."

The Daily News: "The unity of the Liberal party is now as firm as ever. Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords was one of the most spirited Liberal manifestoes that was ever addressed to the peers, and will be regarded as the first warning of their fate."

The Standard says: "Rosebery takes over not only Gladstone's position but all the pledges and promises to which the Standard is declared by the Standard to Home Rule, in declared by the Standard to have created great excitement in both branches of the Irish party, who will certainly question the Government on the subject."

The reference to Home Rule made by Rosebery last night in the House of Lords, which has occasioned much comment, was as follows: "The Noble Lord (Lord Salisbury) has made one remark on the subject of Home Rule which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule could be considered by the Imperial Parliament, England, as a predominant member of the partnership of its justice, Kingdoms, must be convinced of its justice."

In the lobby of the House of Commons Michael Davitt said to-day: "It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that Rosebery's language scarcely virtually a new departure of the Liberal party on the question of Home Rule. The Unionist Party must be convinced of the justice of Home Rule, before it will be granted Ireland." This is Rosebery's doctrine.

The Parnellite wing of the Irish party have openly denounced Rosebery's statement about converting England to Home Rule and the McCarthyites also are angry at the Premier's utterances.

The Globe says there is not one among the McCarthyites who does not see that the premier has virtually dropped Home Rule. The Conservative papers this afternoon all agreed that Rosebery has virtually abandoned Home Rule.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 147 to 145, passed Labouchere's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, recommending the abolition of the veto power by the House of Lords.

One of the prominent Radicals declares that the selection of Mr. Ellis as chief whip proves conclusively that Lord Rosebery and Sir W. V. Harcourt have no belief in the stability of the administration, and that he is appointed simply because it does not matter who takes the various awkward squads in hand during the brief period which will elapse before a dissolution. Mr. Ellis is energetic, but he has no standing in the house and lacks both the social advantages and weight of authority of his predecessor. George Russell would have been appointed chief commissioner of works but for the vehement opposition of a large section of the Radicals, who have always been bitterly hostile to him and were exceedingly wrath when Mr. Gladstone gave him the place.

The promotion of Herbert Gladstone to a compliment to the late Premier, but the appointment of Mr. Lefevre to the local Government Board has been severely criticized by all sections of the Ministerials, and is universally regarded as the weakest link in Lord Rosebery's chain of office.

The Queen, on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, has promoted Sir Spencer St. John, the Minister to Stockholm, to the Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. This is to reward Sir Spencer for his valuable public service when Minister to Mexico.

It is probable Lady Granville will be asked to accept the post of Mistress of the Robes. This post has been in commission since the separation came into office, having been held jointly by the Dowager Duchess of Athole and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said looked eagerly for Lord Oxenbridge's resignation last spring and was urged in every influential quarter to dismiss the late president of the Liberator society from the office of master of the horse. It will probably be offered to Lord Cartington, and if he prefers to remain in his present post, then Lord Chesterfield will succeed Lord Oxenbridge.

The chamber of commerce has presented to the government the urgency of the re-assembling of the international monetary conference, with a view of finding some remedy for the heavy fall of silver, which is causing grave injury to the eastern trade.

A dispatch from Bathurst, Gambia, says Chief Fodiola has been captured by the French troops.

WATER, NOT WINE.

CHICAGO, March 10.—There was an angry lot of men in Chicago to-day. They included all those who bought

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Dominion Parliament meets to-day. The session will, no doubt, be a most important one. Tariff revision will be the chief work of the session. The whole country is anxiously waiting to see what the tariff policy of the Government is to be. It is somewhat singular that tariff revision or tariff reform is just now the principal plank in the platforms of the two great parties. What the Government proposes to do will, of course, be disapproved by the leading politicians of the Opposition; but the probability is that if they were in power and had a carte blanche from the people, the tariff that they would frame would not differ in any essential respect from the Government's revised tariff, for, in spite of the loud talk of the Liberal agitators, there are very few free traders in the country. Liberals are Protectionists as well as Conservatives, and a judicious revision of the protective tariff is far more likely to give satisfaction to the whole country than one based upon the principles of free trade.

THE WELLINGTON OUTRAGE.

It is impossible to imagine a more horrible crime than that committed by some vindictive miscreant in Wellington. The wretch who could plant a deadly bomb beside a house in which men, women and children were peacefully sleeping in fancied security, with the intention of murdering them, is not fit to be treated as a human being. He is more murderously cruel and infinitely more dangerous than the fiercest beast of prey. He is not fit to live among men. He should be hunted out of his hiding place, wherever it may be, and punished as he deserves. We have no doubts that the authorities will do all in their power to discover the perpetrator of the inhuman act. The discovery of such a criminal will no doubt be difficult. He worked in secrecy and placed his engine of death and destruction in position under the cover of darkness. But it often happens that the precautions which the most cunning of criminals take to hide their tracks are unavailing. They, by some apparently simple mistake or oversight, betray themselves. It takes but a very slight hint to put the officers of justice on the right track, and when they once get a clue, they follow it up eagerly and persistently, until they obtain evidence sufficient to convict. It is greatly to be hoped that the perpetrator of the dynamite outrage in Wellington will soon be discovered. Every one in the community is interested in finding out who the guilty man is and in bringing him to justice. British Columbia cannot afford to harbor dynamiters.

POLITICAL FISHERMEN.

The Opposition are proceeding in the Nakusp and Slooan matter, as they do not believe, very astutely. It is easy to see that they do not consider themselves prepared to go on with the debate. They were most reluctant to begin it and quite as reluctant to continue it. Mr. Beaven proceeds on the assumption that there is something wrong about the way in which the business was transacted. His attitude is one of suspicion. He finds it impossible to show that there are reasonable grounds for his suspicions. But he does not despair. He gets Mr. Sword to set out on a fishing expedition, trolling for evidence on which to base accusations. That useful lieutenant is not by any means successful. Papers are asked for, and when they do not contain the information desired others are demanded; when not even an intimation of wrong-doing can be manufactured out of these, an application for more papers still is made. The Leader of the Opposition is most unhappy that his fishing has been so unsuccessful. He is sadly disappointed, and he shows it in almost every sentence he utters and every move he makes. He is fishing for something which he wishes the public to believe exists, and all that he has succeeded in securing so far is disappointment after disappointment. It is dispiriting work, this fishing for evidence in barren waters. It is not very creditable either, but the Leader of the Opposition and his followers, as they have shown time and again, are not very scrupulous as to the methods they resort to, to get capital to use against the Government. Hitherto they have been a most unlucky set of fishermen.

ROSEBERY AND THE LORDS.

Those who believed that Lord Rosebery would stand by his order, and when the great struggle comes on fight under its banner, will, it appears, be disappointed. His Lordship took the very earliest opportunity to let his followers know that in their contest against the House of Lords he was heartily with them. It is now evident that when Mr. Gladstone declared war against the House of Lords, he had an assurance that his young and vigorous successor would lead the attack. At the meeting of the Liberal leaders held on Monday, he explained his attitude with respect to the House of Lords very clearly. He assured his hearers that he and his colleagues entirely agreed with what Mr. Gladstone had said on the subject. He went so far as to utter a thinly veiled threat as to what would happen if the Lords continued their present course with respect to Irish questions. It is pretty clear now that if ever the time comes when Lord Rosebery will be required to choose between the abolition of the House of Lords and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Liberal party, he will keep his place at the head of that party.

On the two great questions on which the people of Great Britain are divided, the abolition of the House of Lords, or more

properly, its reformation out of existence, and the extension of Home Rule to Ireland, Lord Rosebery has given his party to know that he is with the most radical of his colleagues. He evidently is opposed to any half-measures. Lord Salisbury will be pleased to find that the new Leader of the Liberals is prepared to take up the Gladstonian policy where Mr. Gladstone left it, and is determined to carry out the Newcastle programme to the letter. This is just what the Conservative Leader wants.

UNNECESSARY INQUESTS.

The Finance Committee of the City Council did no more than their duty when they objected to pay the expenses of a coroner's inquest which they considered unnecessary. An unnecessary coroner's inquest is one of the most unpleasant and annoying things that can be imagined. It adds to the grief of the friends and relatives of the deceased at a time when their sorrow is hardest to bear, and it is calculated to expose to suspicion, and it may be persecution, persons who are not only wholly innocent but who may have been doing all in their power to be of service to the man, woman or child who has died suddenly or unexpectedly.

It is not a little surprising how ready some people are to conclude that the death has been caused by foul means or by criminal neglect, and on what slender grounds they suspect persons who are altogether innocent of criminal design. Ordinary circumstances and acts, which really have no significance whatever, are distorted into evidence of wrong-doing, and even whispered hints and suspicions may injure the reputation and embitter the lives of those whose characters and motives have been most stupidly and most cruelly assailed. The very circumstance of an inquest being held is to many persons proof that something has been wrong, and if the jury does not find out what it is, there has been a failure of justice. It is very evident, therefore, that an inquest should not be held unless there are good grounds for concluding that the deceased came to his or her death by foul means, or that it was brought about by some cause easily preventable.

In the case under consideration there was no suspicion of foul play, and there is no reason to believe that the unfortunate man was the victim of criminal neglect. He was an alling old man who lived by himself in a cabin. He was taken suddenly ill and was not strong enough to get back to his bed. He was exposed nearly naked, no one knows how long, to the cold and damp air. He was, when discovered, in an insensible condition, and the medical man who was called in saw in a moment that the poor creature was past hope. There was no need whatever of a coroner's inquest or a post mortem examination. The cause of death was apparent, and no one was to blame. We do not wonder, therefore, that the Council's committee object to paying the expense of an inquest which its members look upon as wholly unnecessary.

THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

The Speech with which the Imperial Parliament was opened on Monday must convince the nation that the change of Leader has made no difference in the policy of the Government. Lord Rosebery evidently purposes to pursue the course marked out for the Government by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. He is bound to carry out the Newcastle programme. Not an item is to be passed over. The Irish question is still to be kept before the people. It is now, as much as in Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government's *pièce de résistance*. "One man one vote" is the cry of the Rosebery Liberals, and it was that of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. Walsh disestablishment is not to be shelved; the registration law is to be amended; and Scotland is to have county councils as well as England and Wales.

This identity of policy has no doubt done much to keep the Liberal party together. Moderate Liberals are not asked to go further in the direction of radicalism than they have already gone, and Radicals are to get under the Rosebery Administration all that Mr. Gladstone promised them. This will no doubt keep them in good humor and go far towards reconciling them to having a Lord for their leader.

The prospect, therefore, is that the new Prime Minister will be able to retain his majority in the House of Commons, that is, if the Irish Home Rulers, Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites continue to give him their support. Everything, of course, hinges upon this. Lord Rosebery's tenure of office depends quite as much on the Irish vote as ever Mr. Gladstone's did. It would appear that the Parnellites section are wavering in their allegiance to the Liberal party, but it is not likely that they will desert it yet awhile. They must work with the Liberals for the very simple reason that they have no one else to co-operate with. The Tories don't want them. The Unionists are as determined in their opposition to Home Rule as ever they were. Some of the Liberals may have become cool on the Home Rule question, and even may have wavered as if they wished to get clear of it altogether, but the Irish Home Rulers know that their only chance of getting what they want is by continuing in close alliance with the English Liberals. Redmond has shown that he does not like them, and there are pretty clear indications that, on their part, there is no love lost between them, but it is clear that the union, unconventional as it is to both, must last some time longer. There will not be a dissolution of the alliance until after the next general election. When the Liberals are beaten at the polls, as they are sure to be if present indications mean anything, Home Rulers and Liberals will separate, and then it will be seen how little they think of each other and how hollow the alliance has been all along. But just

nothing is said about the appeal to the people. The divisions in the Liberal party have been temporarily patched up, and it is expected that it will hold together until Lord Rosebery has had time to settle in his new seat and to try whether his hands are strong enough to keep his hold on the party reins. The experiment is being watched with great interest in all parts of the Empire. No one seems to be very confident as to what the result will be, but the belief is general that he will be able to direct affairs until the election comes on, and then he will be quietly superseded.

THE UNREPRESENTED WEST.

A Winnipeg contemporary, the Western World, believes that the western side of the Dominion should be better represented in the Cabinet than it is. We have been often compelled to believe that in the opinion of eastern Canadians there is no part of Canada, west of the Province of Ontario, worth thinking about. To them the eastern provinces are Canada; those of the west are mere appendages of the Dominion which it is their duty to look after, it is true, but not in the same way as the provinces in the east are to be looked after. This would not be the case if both Manitoba and British Columbia were represented in the Cabinet. Eastern politicians would then be brought to realize that the West is an important division of Canada, well worth considering and providing for, and that it is foolish as well as unjust to put it off with a step-child's allowance. This is what our Winnipeg contemporary says:

The Point Roberts fishery question, referred to in last month's issue of The Western World, emphasizes the necessity of representation in the Dominion cabinet. The argument that these men should be chosen irrespective of locality is a very specious one, but its point is lost when it comes to mind that among the present representatives of British Columbia in the House of Commons there are several whose ability certainly equals if it does not exceed that of the average Dominion minister. Only tardy justice does Manitoba and the Territories by the appointment of Mr. Daly, who has to fight the battles of the whole West against many colleagues who have no true idea of western requirements. His hands would be materially strengthened by the appointment of a minister from British Columbia, and it is sincerely to be hoped, in the interest of the West, that this act of simple justice to the Pacific Province will not be long delayed. What has been said here applies with equal force to any Government at Ottawa—Conservative or Liberal—the preponderance of the Eastern element is too strong for one Western man to contend against alone.

A SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

In the colony of Victoria, as in many others, it has been found difficult to persuade workmen to settle on the land. The chief obstacle appeared to be the want of capital. The men said they could not settle on a farm to starve. They needed provisions to keep them alive while the crop was growing; they wanted implements and stock, and they required a roof to shelter them. These things could not be obtained without money, and the greater number of them had not a pound that they could call their own. The consequence was that the workmen crowded into the towns. The urban population became out of proportion to the inhabitants of the rural districts—the non-producers to the producers. Thinking men saw that while this state of things lasted the country could not prosper. The vast body of the unemployed were a burden on the community, when they ought to be, under a healthy state of things, its chief supporters. Inducements were held out to the men to settle on the land, but the reply was as we have indicated, "What is the good of going into the country to take up land when we have not the means to cultivate it or to support ourselves until it becomes productive?"

There was reason, it must be admitted, in this reply, and philanthropists set about devising means to enable these laborers to work in such a way that they would benefit not only themselves but the country in which they live. Many plans were made and tried but not one of them was completely successful. The Government of Victoria has at last hit upon a scheme which they believe will help the unemployed without impoverishing the country. This scheme is to let men willing to become farmers have land on easy terms, and then lend them money at five per cent. to purchase what is necessary to give them a good start. The money deposited in the Savings Bank, for which they allow interest at 3 1/2 per cent., is to be converted into a settlers' loan fund. They expect in time to get their money back with interest, and in this way will be able to redeem a large area of the colony from the wilderness, make numbers of men who can now find nothing to do comfortable and thriving settlers, and have a good and safe investment for the people's savings. This looks very well on paper and philanthropic politicians speak of the scheme with enthusiasm. Will they be as enthusiastic ten years hence? There are some who doubt it. Among the doubters is the Sydney Morning Herald. It, after giving an account of the new settlement scheme says:

The difficulty is that anticipations and calculations of this kind may sometimes fail to be realized, and in such a case it may not be so certain that the money would always be returned. Another difficulty is that the debtors' ascertaining how the money was being used, or suspecting anything wrong, were stricken by a panic; it might be inconvenient to apply pressure to the small bondholders, and the Government might be desirous, not to follow the path of reconstruction, but to manage the banks by taxing the community at large. It is a wonder to see how the lessons of experience which Governments in these colonies are always learning are disregarded or forgotten. Few things have been more clearly proved than the imprudence, under popular forms of Government, of establishing the relations of creditor and debtor be-

tween the State and large numbers of the people.

The writer of the article on the "Colonies" in the London Times takes a much more cheerful view of the Victoria Government's scheme for settling the land by the unemployed, if the towns and the poorer class of immigrants.

VIGOROUS TREATMENT.

The San Francisco Argonaut is courageous in its treatment of subjects regarded as titillating by ordinary journals. It is not troubled with doubts, and gives its opinion without hesitation or qualification of any kind. It appears to take a delight in attacking the cherished convictions of humanitarian sentimentalists. In its issue of the 12th inst., it deals with the question of the corporal punishment of brutal criminals, and in doing so, it vigorously defends spanking, whipping and caning young offenders, as well as flogging criminals who have arrived at years of maturity. Speaking of the extreme tender-heartedness of the average editor, it says:

One would think from the shrinking delicacy which he displays about the subject, that corporal punishment had disappeared from the United States. But this we can scarcely believe. In the infantile period there are still many millions of young Americans of both sexes who are as routinely spanked, flogged and justly irritated mothers; in this adolescent period there are equal numbers of American boys who are soundly thrashed by grim and unscrupled American fathers. Yes, the victims of both spanking and thrashing do not suffer. On the contrary, it improves them, and those children who are properly disciplined grow into valuable members of the community. Out of the seventy millions of people in this country, probably nineteen-twentieths received physical correction during childhood and adolescence. In other words, sixty-six millions five hundred thousand have been spanked. It did not degrade them, it improved them. Why should physical correction degrade them? Are they too good for that which was good for all of us who were healthy (and therefore headstrong) American boys? If flogging in reformatories is brutal, then spanking in nurseries is inhuman. Let it be abolished—but only in the homes of the sentimentalists, be it understood. Elsewhere throughout this broad land we hope and trust spanking will prevail.

There is a good deal in this appeal to the experience of the vast majority of the readers of the Argonaut, whether in the United States or Canada or any other English-speaking country. The "rod" is a very ancient institution, and its virtues have been insisted upon by wise men in all ages. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that dislike to the infliction of physical pain for correctional and reformatory purposes is the growth of weak and unhealthy sentiment, than that those who have resorted to it in so many countries for so many ages have been mistaken. We would ask again, is not the abandonment of punishments which, though severe, have been proved to be efficacious in certain cases, not only foolish but injurious to society? It is well known that the only way to reach the moral sense of some brutes in human shape is by the application of the scourge. The pain they feel convinces them that the crime they have committed is a heinous one, and that it will not be safe to commit it again. This wholesome conviction could not be instilled into their minds by any other instrumentality. Codding wife-beaters, those who commit outrages on children, and others who have rendered themselves liable to punishment by acts of violence and cruelty, is simply to encourage them to repeat their abominable offenses. Such offenders should be made to feel, from the moment their guilt is brought home to them, that they have committed crimes which all decent people view with utter reprobation, and that those who commit them deserve and will have to suffer what they themselves regard as the severest of all punishments. In such cases, mercy to ruthless offenders is cruelty to their victims, actual and possible.

CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

The Toronto Globe has just celebrated the completion of its fiftieth year. Its first number appeared on the 5th of March, 1844. The Globe was a power in the land in its day. No newspaper ever before wielded, or ever will wield, such an influence in Canada as did the Toronto Globe under the editorship of George Brown. Circumstances in British North America have changed since George Brown's best days, and the newspapers of the country have changed with them. Intelligence is more widely diffused than it was in the first half of the present century, and independence of thought on political subjects is far more common now than it was then. Commenting on the influence exercised by the Globe and the change that has come over Canadian journalism since the days of George Brown's supremacy, the Montreal Gazette says:

Down to the time of Confederation the Globe was an unique power. George Brown conducted it, and he was, if somewhat narrow sometimes, a strong man with strong convictions, which he enunciated with vigor that impelled respect and made converts. There was a time when, in large sections of Canada West, the opinion of the issue till the mail and the weekly edition of George Brown's paper had arrived. This overmastering influence had begun to slip away, however, even in the latter days of Mr. Brown's life. The country was rapidly growing, other able competitors were in the average man was beginning to be recognized, even among Reformers, as the Liberals called themselves, that there might be raised to a question which George Brown did not see. When he died, under circumstances which all lamented, the Globe, though still a leader in the ranks of the Ontario press, had lost much of its special predominance. The revelation that changed the sentiments from being an organ voicing the opinion of one mind, with the editor's opinion the first thing looked for, into the production of many minds with the news of the feature of daily news, had been in operation, and as it progressed the one-man power declined,

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

Not again will the country see a journal dominated by one man dominating a political party, and through it, dominating the course of legislation and settling the fate of ministers. The change, however, is for the better. If there were giants in those days they were vindictive giants. It is the fashion to rail at the bitterness of the party press. The sayings of the party newspapers about each other to-day no more compare with the utterances of the same kind our fathers were accustomed to receive as grown up with vitriol. A new generation has grown up, which has begun to recognize that men may differ one from the other on public questions and both sides be honest. Personal abuse is being eliminated from discussion. Argument is addressed to the intelligence of the reader. Appeal to his prejudice is becoming less common. In condemning a public man it is his public acts that are held up for public reprobation. An opponent's ability and good qualities are recognized, and sometimes even praised.

The Globe, since it has passed from the control of the Browns, has wonderfully improved as a newspaper, and although it may not be the power in Ontario that it was in George Brown's palmist days, it will have to be admitted that it has now greater breadth of view, and that its discussion of political subjects, though not so trenchant as it was in the good old times, is really as able and as vigorous as ever, and greatly more moderate and more reasonable.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

There appears to be some little diversity of opinion as to the exact position occupied by Lord Rosebery on the questions which divide parties in Great Britain. The Standard, the high Tory organ, has evidently no doubt whatever on the subject. It says: Contrary to general expectation, Lord Rosebery comes before the world without ambiguity or hesitation as a leader of extreme Radicalism. Rosebery is not a Gladstonian written neither larger nor smaller. For the Unionists there can be no question of a truce or reconciliation with a cabinet pledged to continue such a fatal policy.

It will have to be admitted that the Standard is as good an authority on such a subject as this as could be found.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

The "Empress of India" Completes a Boisterous but Uneventful Trip From the Orient.

Victoria Sealers on the Other Side—The "Enterprise" Safe and Sound.

The R.M.S. Empress of India, O.P. Marshall, R.N.R., commanding, completed her fifteenth homeward voyage yesterday, arriving after the outer wharf shortly after noon from Yokohama, March 2. She had had a rough and not eventful trip, and brought little news other than that contained in the files of the Oriental papers. As usual at this time of the year, the passenger list was a light one, there being but nineteen in the saloon as follows: Mr. L. Brooks, Mr. J. R. Frame, Miss Graves, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss E. and Mr. H. Halbert, Miss Hyslop, Mr. C. S. G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Ser-Maj. Nichol, Dr. Turnbull, R.N., Mrs. W. S. Radcliffe, Mrs. Turnbull (who left the ship here), Mr. E. S. Waido, and Mr. E. J. Whitford. There were 4 intermediate passengers, besides 29 Chinese and 88 Japanese in the steerage; 72 of the Chinamen and 20 of the Japs disembarked here. The Empress remained at anchor in the stream until about 10 o'clock at night, when she proceeded on her way to Vancouver, her passengers having in the meantime profitably employed their time in seeing British Columbia's capital.

Advices are received by the Empress of the safe arrival at Yokohama of several of the Victoria sailing fleet. The Dana made the trip across in fifty-two days, the Enterprise in fifty-four days, arriving February 13, the Quaco in forty-six days, the Agnes Macdonald in forty-nine days, arriving February 20, and the Dora Seward in fifty-three days, arriving on February 19. The Brenda reached the Bonin Islands on February 14, and will not go to Yokohama this year. She does not report any seals. The Umbriana and Maud S. have, however, been sealing, but both had to put back to Yokohama, owing to stress of weather. A gale encountered by the Umbriana carried away two of her boats and destroyed several other sails, which will be replaced at Yokohama. This schooner, which returned to port on February 24, reports plenty of seals. She has taken 31 thus far, but the weather they were taken in was extremely rough. Captain Campbell, her skipper, states that there are a large number of schooners in Yokohama at present, and the majority have suffered more or less from the rough weather. The Oscar and Hattie was found to be leaking when she reached her destina-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of the Debate on the Speech From the Throne.

Mr. Morley's Explanation—Complaint—Labouchere—Abolish the Lord.

LONDON, March 12.—In the speech on the address, Right Hon. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement can testify," he said, "to we all feel for the loss of Prime Minister from the post filled so long and so splendidly by my own part, I can hardly House deprived of the services has ever been a great example of most splendid in the conduct of any debate." He then turned to the Queen's Speech. He mentioned the Royal Commission on the decrease of crime in Great Britain, and the application of the law. It was rather due to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whom a powerful party who made duty to see that his task was as Home Rule bill, and that the ground and he demanded that the country on this issue be made. Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief of Ireland, stated that there could only to Ireland through a sailing Home Rule bill. If he proposed the bill, he constructed would not be successful. The Irish question, he would not be of that ministry. (Cheers.) He said, had neither been taken abandoned, but would take the course of sequence as arranged prior to Mr. Gladstone's departure. As to the Irish bill's support from the Government happy to say there was no sign such disasters and mischief. There could be no mistake minds of any one who the speech made in the House of Lords yesterday. Mr. Morley meant to do all in his power to Home Rule, besides reducing the Lords to its proper place as the organization, it is now supposed the minds of the English people.

Mr. John Redmond said, that in the experience of the Parliament had difficult and humiliating. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland than to one, which put him up to try the of his own character as a genui of Ireland, to remove the impression by the hailing and ambiguous pluck. Rosebery's speech, White Morley might say, "I don't know wouldn't trust Lord Rosebery." (Mr. Redmond) repudiated Lord Rosebery's doctrine that an English majority necessary for the passage of Home Rule. The theory was insulting and humiliating. He, who, alone, had the right to veto. The Lords had no right to continue to throw out Home or any other measure the Commons might pass. If the belonged to the House of Lords the privilege of birth, there should be no objection. The cry for his abolition.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Unionists were satisfied with the of the Government to their old poll gave a definite issue on which to me on all sides. Everybody, he thought to be satisfied except, perhaps, Labouchere, who was going like Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest friend.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment the address that "the power now persons not elected to Parliament through the usual means, yet admitted to prevent the passage of bills, shall (Cheers.)

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Labouchere introducing his amendment in abolishing the veto power of the Lords, said that he was one of the who were dissatisfied with the m which the Liberal party had been referred to his new leader. What, he had they been engaged in through evening, except discussing the war by Lord Rosebery in the House of Parliament, as a supremely simple (laughter) he gave the words the meaning. Therefore he concurred in Edmond in saying that the post Home Rule had been entirely cast the remarks of Lord Rosebery say (Cries of no, no.) What, he asks the facts? He understood that Hon. depended upon an English majority poll. If that were the fact, why would have been wasted on the bill that they have a British m bill that he would have a right to be inquired. The House of Lords be consulted on the que Home Rule? Mr. Gladstone had d that Home Rule was the absolute of Ireland without any reference to a of the United Kingdom. For Lor distinct announcement that the granted until the House of English was a distinct retrogression of party (Cheers from the Irish benches). E stituents had given him a positive a that if there was no declaration Queen's speech in favor of Home Rule distinct announcement that the meant fight against the House of L must move an amendment to the regarding the Lords, and why sh hesitate (Cheers) There could sibly be a worse body of to perform what were the supposed of the present chamber, than the Lords. He, for one, was tired of sound Radical liquidation. He would like Lord Salisbury ready to let it (laughter). It was said that object like the House of Lords were required to go into the fight to crush the House of The existing state of things was what He favored the absolute abolition House of Lords, but was still ready to a paralysis of their veto power could not for a moment suppose the Lords themselves would prefer at to being torn like rocks in a rookery to sit and complain.

Sir William Harcourt said he could understand the process by which Mr. Labouchere reckoned to achieve his object. Mr. Labouchere said he had a list abolitionists of the House of Lords, he were sent there. (Lord Salisbury.) Sir William Harcourt said that left was impracticable. It must be left

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Darnley, owner of the Valkyrie, has bought the Dragon, a crack 20-rater, which made a good record last year. He will enter it to being torn like rocks in a rookery where. Before the beginning of the season the Dragon will be taken to Southampton and converted into a centreboard yacht. It is believed that the subsequent performances of the Drago will decide Lord Darnley whether or not to enter a centreboard or a keel boat in the next race for the America cup.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of the Debate in Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

Mr. Morley's Explanation—Redmond's Complaint—Labouchere Moves to Abolish the Lords.

LONDON, March 13.—In the course of his speech on the address, Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "I can testify," he said, "to the regret we all feel for the loss of the late Prime Minister from the post which he filled so long and so splendidly. For my own part, I can hardly imagine the House deprived of the services of one who has ever been a great example of all that is most splendid in the conduct of Parliamentary debate."

After Messrs. Timothy Harrington (Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland) and Charles Conynbears (Radical) had spoken in support of the amendment the division was taken and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 238 to 96.

Mr. John J. Clancy (Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland) then moved an amendment impugning the Government for virtually continuing in Ireland the methods of the late Government. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Timothy Harrington.

The House of Commons was crowded today. Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that the Government had decided that the amending of the address in reply to the Queen's speech last evening did not show mature consideration. The Government proposed to present the new address merely as a matter of course.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment to the address that the power now enjoyed by persons not entitled to Parliament through the usual franchise, yet were able to prevent the passage of bills, shall cease.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Speech From the Throne—The Governor-General to Visit British Columbia.

Arrival of Senators and Members—Opposition to French Treaty—The "Journal" Non-Suited.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The Supreme court today delivered judgment in the case of the Attorney-General of Canada vs. the Attorney-General of Ontario—the famous case involving the exercise of the pardoning power. The provincial act was sustained, Justice Gwynne dissenting.

In the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Co. vs. Stephenson, the appeal was allowed with costs, Mr. Justice Taschereau dissenting.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Dominion Parliament opens to-morrow. In the speech from the throne Lord Aberdeen will express gratification that the volume of trade for the past year is the largest in the history of the Dominion.

The House of Commons was crowded today. Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that the Government had decided that the amending of the address in reply to the Queen's speech last evening did not show mature consideration.

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A DASTARDLY DEED.

Attempt by a Bloodthirsty Dynamiter on the Lives of Respected Citizens.

The Residence of Mr. Sharp, Wellington, the Scene of an Unsuccessful Outrage.

NANAIMO, March 13.—Early this morning all Wellington was disturbed by a terrible report which came from the direction of St. Matthew's church. Men and women, aroused from sleep, rushed from their houses fearing that some awful catastrophe had taken place in the mines.

At the time of the explosion, Mr. Sharp, his wife, sister-in-law and nephew were sleeping in the back rooms of the house. All were naturally seriously alarmed by the unexpected occurrence.

The police are now busily engaged on the case, but the prospects of capturing the guilty party are slim. The report of the explosion was heard here, but as no alarm was sounded, it was not thought that anything serious had happened.

At Government House it is ascertained that during the coming summer His Excellency and the Countess of Aberdeen will visit the Maritime Provinces, then spend some time in Quebec and afterwards visit the Northwest and British Columbia.

There was a tremendous influx of senators and members to-day from all parts. The only Province unrepresented in Nova Scotia, were presumably the federal legislators are busy this week.

Messrs. Grant and Robillard, members for Ottawa, received a deputation of temperance people who urged them to vote against the ratification of the French treaty. The deputation got no satisfaction.

The Ottawa Journal was to-day non-maligned in its action for libel against Ald. McLean.

ANARCHIST SEIZURES. ROMK, March 14.—Many anarchist suspects have been arrested since yesterday noon. Most of the arrests were preventative measures, although several were made in the hope of throwing some light on the recent St. Denis outrage.

SEATTLE, March 14.—Five passengers of the City of Puebla arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Arlington. They are all from British Columbia and are on the way to the Midwinter Fair.

MONTRÉAL, March 14.—Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, after delivering a lecture before Le Club National, addressed the members in a private manner on the school question, and said that if the French Canadians failed to obtain the liberty that was their right, to teach their own schools and to pray to God as they wished, after exhausting every constitutional means, they would be anything, even revolutionaries, rather than submit to the tyranny. He would, he said, himself be disposed to become a revolutionist. The sentiment was heartily applauded.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris edition of the Herald recently reproduced several vignettes over a series of articles concerning the Paris restaurants. Caterer Le Rue thereupon sued James Gordon Bennett for infringement of copyright, alleging that the vignettes were taken from his bills of fare. La Rue's suit was dismissed to-day because he was condemned to pay costs. The Herald has a cross suit against La Rue for damages caused by the seizure of an edition at his instance.

NORTH NANAIMO.

Large and Representative Meeting Held by Government Supporters at Wellington.

Mr. John Bryden Enthusiastically Endorsed as the Candidate at the Coming Elections.

NANAIMO, March 13.—(Special)—A large and representative meeting of supporters of the present Provincial Government was held in North Nanaimo to-night in Institute hall, Wellington. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate to run for the coming election.

FOR THE NORTH POLE. NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamship Britannic, which sailed this morning for Liverpool, carried Walter Wellman and the American members of his party on the first stage of a journey which they hope will terminate at the North Pole.

CANADIAN-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS. LONDON, March 14.—A deputation from the Cork Chamber of Commerce boarded the steamship Teutonic on her arrival at Queenstown yesterday, and calling upon Mr. James Huddart, the promoter of the Canadian Pacific mail route between England and Australia, pointed out to him the advantages of Queenstown as a port of call for the new Canadian line.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS. LONDON, March 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News gives an account of a fight between policemen and Nihilists in Warsaw, Russian Poland, last week. Most of the Nihilists were students; several of them were women. The police surprised them in an old convent, where they were busy printing revolutionary manifestos and making infernal machines.

STEAD'S OPINIONS. LONDON, March 14.—The Daily News publishes to-day an interview with William T. Stead, who recently completed his studies of Chicago life. Mr. Stead made a violent and general onslaught on the corruptness of Chicago, its aldermen, law courts and other organs of authority.

WINNIPEG WIBINGS. WINNIPEG, March 14.—(Special)—At the Assizes to-day the retrial of Chamberlain, the Toronto personator, was proceeded with, but owing to objections raised by counsel was finally held over till to-morrow. Cowan, the Winnipeg personator, failed to appear, and his bail was exchequed.

PROSPECTS REMOTE. LONDON, March 13.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day, Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, said a steady and improving trade was noticeable. He believed, however, that there was a remote prospect of a large increase of trade, while England's foreign customers were hampered by monetary troubles and groaning under heavy taxation.

SUNDAY CARS. TORONTO, March 14.—(Special)—In the Private Bills committee of the Legislature the anti-Sunday Car Association bill came up for consideration, and after discussion it was decided that the next vote on Sunday street cars in Toronto shall be taken on January 1, 1896, and that if a second vote is required it shall be taken only after the expiration of three years.

GANANOQUE, March 14.—Rev. Father O'Garrahan, Roman Catholic priest here, having refused to allow the body of an old Irishman to be brought into his church because the undertaker was a Protestant, the funeral took place without any religious ceremony.

SEARCHING FOR THE OLD ADAGE. "March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreeable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

New South Wales political affairs continue to be in a very unsettled condition, and a change of government appears to be very generally anticipated as a result of the general elections to be held this month.

THE ASSEMBLY MET (on January 17) to prepare the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The leader of the opposition moved the addition of certain words expressive of the justifiable action of ministers in advising the prorogation of parliament on 8th December last, and an animated discussion was suddenly brought to a close by attention being called to the condition of the Minister for Lands, who was addressing the house in what was described as "an intoxicated condition."

On the 18th the Premier announced that the Minister for Lands had handed in his resignation of his portfolio, and certainly inferentially led the public to believe it was accepted. On the resumption of parliament on the 23rd ult., Sir George Dibbs said: "Since the house adjourned on Thursday night the cabinet has had full opportunity of considering the whole of the circumstances surrounding the resignation of the Lands department, and the consent of work which my colleague has had, which to a large extent in an unfinished state, and having fully weighed the whole of the circumstances, the cabinet has arrived at the conclusion that the best interests of the country are served by the acceptance of the resignation of the Minister for Lands, and the appointment of Mr. Copeland as Minister for Lands, in place of the gentleman who has resigned."

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THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.

A bitter election contest is going on in Nova Scotia. The election comes off on the 15th. The Government in power is Liberal, so-called, and the Opposition is essentially Conservative. But no principle, either Liberal or Conservative, is at stake. It is simply a battle of the Outs against the Ins. Questions of administration are the only ones discussed. Leaving the Cape Breton coal mines to a syndicate composed chiefly of Americans is the principal offence laid to the charge of the Government by the Opposition. The fact that the strongest plea in justification of this sort of the Liberal Government has been written by a Conservative member of Parliament, Mr. David McKeen, shows that although the old party names are retained party questions, old or new, have nothing to do with the contest. There is the old bone of contention, the expenditure of public moneys, to quarrel over. The Opposition contend that the Government have been extravagant, that they have been partial in the distribution of appropriations, and that they have not been at all too honest in the expenditure of public money. To an outsider the parties and their newspaper organs appear to be making a great deal of fuss about very little. We will, however, say this for the leading newspapers: though they are zealous enough and lively enough in fighting for their respective sides, they do not indulge in offensive personalities or violate the rules of decent discussion in other respects. Politics in Nova Scotia are evidently calming down and the newspapers there, as in all the other provinces, are, on the whole, improving in tone and temper. It would be rash to venture a prediction as to the result of the election, and it is pleasant to know that the Province is safe no matter which side wins.

BROWN'S TRIBUTE TO BRAVEN.

The New Westminster Columbian comments in a most remarkable manner upon the return laid before the House a few days ago of Sir John Thompson's report to the Governor-General on certain acts passed by the Provincial Legislature of '93. That part of the Columbian's remarks referring to the Parliament Buildings Act is most refreshing reading, and will be particularly interesting to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Milne and his friends for whose benefit we reproduce for a passage or two. When Mr. Braven and Dr. Milne voted for the Parliament buildings they evidently had no thought of the terrible reckoning to be made to Mr. Brown and his pocket organ, Mr. Brown being a distinguished contributor to the editorial columns of our contemporary. It is pretty safe to regard the effusion as being Mr. Brown's private opinion publicly expressed of the Leader of the Opposition, for whom it will be pleasant reading. Here it is:

The direct result of the appeal of the people of British Columbia to the Governor-General against the Parliament buildings, general of the Provincial Government, perpetrated last session, is not a great deal different from what was anticipated. The making of this appeal to force—that the law-abiding but outraged majority of the people of the Province could do in the circumstances. Their own Government, taking advantage of a grossly and designedly maintained non-representative legislative machinery, a mechanical majority of which was under the absolute control of that Government, had deliberately, and in defiance of the protests of the few representatives of the people, introduced and passed the Parliament buildings measure, and thus forced it on the people, against their expressed wishes and obvious interests, and with a boundless expenditure of the vast amount of money, and the present time and in the present circumstances of the Province—precisely as the highway robber rifles the pockets of his ragged and pinioned victim. The victim in the latter case had no right to be asked to appeal to; but, for the actually more heinous, because more public, for reaching in its effects, and inexcusable, outrage of the political brigades, it appears there is no legal or constitutional appeal for immediate stress and recovery for the wrong done. The least, therefore, that was to be brought against the burning grievance before a tribunal of public opinion, in the way that they did, and thus more effectually prepare for meeting out just retribution, in due time, if they could not obtain actual redress.

The effusion of the Government, it is hardly necessary to point out, was not only of the utter helplessness of the people, owing to their practical disfranchisement, to resist the outrage in the House, but by the fact that there was no effective appeal, but that of open rebellion and force, to prevent or avert the execution of the deliberately planned assault upon the people's purse. The Government, in cold blood, deliberately countenanced the helplessness of the people in these two respects, chose their time, and thus pointed upon their disarmed victim, with all the assurance and deliberation of purpose of the practiced road agent. No argument is required to establish the appropriateness of the analogy. Everyone who knows anything about the matter knows perfectly well that an impudent and barefaced piece of political sandbagging and robbery—imposing upwards of a million dollars, arguably needed for really necessary works—could never have been perpetrated in a representative Legislature, in proof of which it is only necessary to reiterate the incontestable statement that the comparatively few who voted against the Parliament buildings measure (and without taking into account the palpable traitors who, for the sake of a few dollars, represented many more voters and actual population than those who cast their votes in its favor).

"Palpable traitors" is good, and shows what the men whose views and feelings the Columbian expresses really think of their very dear friends and co-laborers in the work of Opposition, Mr. Braven and Dr. Milne. Such mild epithets as "highway robbers" and "political brigades," which are applied to them in common with the

supporters of the Government, are complimentary when compared with "palpable traitors," which is in the most pointed manner reserved for the Leader of the Opposition.

ORDDULOUS AND UNPATRIOTIC.

Mr. Labouchere has been trying to make the world believe that the British in East Africa waged war against the Matabele in the most barbarous manner. He repeats, as a truism, every story he has heard or read about British cruelty, and accuses his countrymen of acting in a way unworthy of civilized men. There are people who wish to gain a reputation for disinterestedness and humanity at little cost, who repeat Mr. Labouchere's unproved and improbable statements as if they were the undoubted truth. These unpatriotic imbecilities have no regard for the character of the British nation. On evidence that would not be accepted in the roughest court of justice they convict their countrymen of being both cruel and treacherous. Although their unfair mode of procedure is protested against, and they are asked to suspend their judgment until an inquiry has been made, these libellers of the British nation deliberately repeat their charges and their condemnations.

Mr. Selous, who has been in Africa, and who fought in the Matabele campaign, shows that the accusations of Mr. Labouchere, who has not been in that country, and who obtains all his information respecting the way in which the war was conducted at second hand, are flagrantly untrue. It may be said that Mr. Selous is interested in putting the best face on the matter, but we find that his testimony is confirmed by men whose word is much more to be relied upon than that of Mr. Labouchere's informants, who are, for the most part, anonymous.

Mr. Labouchere, as is well known, is not very careful as to the appropriateness of the terms he uses in denouncing those whom he dislikes. No one who knows what his methods are will be surprised to see him stigmatising the British settlers in Mashonaland as "a crew of border ruffians fighting for loot, selling their claims to loot, getting drunk with the proceeds, and shooting Matabele with as little qualm as an English squib shoots a partridge." Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrate to South Africa or any other colony to better their condition, are not transformed in a few weeks into murderous ruffians. They are in the colonies very much what they were at home, and are as unlike the brigands and filibusters, as Mr. Labouchere declares they are, as it is possible for men to be. The settlers who took up arms against Lobengula and his Impis were neither much better nor much worse than the generality of Englishmen of their class and condition. That such men would murder their prisoners in cold blood is not to be believed except on the very strongest testimony. Mr. Selous says that "he neither saw nor heard of any prisoner being shot, nor can he understand how a war could have been carried on with greater humanity than that shown by General Goid-Adams and his officers." Sergeant Major Davidson, who went through the whole campaign, "thought that those in command were too lenient with the prisoners. They used to feed them (when they had food) and after questioning them they were told to go to their homes and plough their lands." Mr. Labouchere quotes an interview with Captain Lloyd Francis that appeared in the "Press" of Pretoria, in which he is reported as saying: "My orders were to shoot every native male person we came across. I have seen prisoners killed. I myself shot two native prisoners—shot them with one bullet—but they were not wounded men. I also saw six prisoners shot."

It is the uncorroborated assertion of such a man as this to be taken as evidence that two British officials, Colonel Goid-Adams and Major Forbes, gave orders that would be characterized as brutally savage if given by an Indian Chief or an African King. Mr. Labouchere, when comparing the assertion which Capt. Francis is said to have made with the testimony of Mr. Selous and Sergeant-Major Davidson, smartly quotes the dictum of an English judge, "one witness who did see a thing is worth 500 witnesses who did not," as applicable to this matter of the Matabele war. But it can easily be seen that the judge's remark, though sound with regard to a single isolated murder or other crime, does not apply to the conduct of a campaign. If the officer in command gave the order to show no quarter, it would be known to and acted upon, not by one officer alone, but by all the officers of the force. Labouchere must have been eager to believe an evil report, most discreditable to gentlemen and officers, when he gave the slightest credence to the interview said to have been had with Capt. Francis. The reasonable conclusion to come to was that either the whole interview was a fabrication or that Capt. Francis was drunk or lying when he made the statements. We have not the slightest doubt that an investigation into the way in which the Matabele war was conducted would show that the reports of cold-blooded and treacherous murders by British soldiers and officers were utterly without foundation. There were, no doubt, in the course of the Matabele war, as there are in all wars, individual acts of outrage committed without the knowledge of the commanders and against their orders, but that Colonel Goid-Adams, or Major Forbes, or any other officer gave the order attributed to one of them by Capt. Francis is utterly incredible.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 9.—James Ford, better known as "Long Jim," while intoxicated stumbled and fell over the embankment and broke his neck. He was six feet eight inches in height, and correspondingly thin. He had wealthy relatives, from whom he received an annuity.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

The bill introduced by Mr. Davis for levying succession duties is founded on the Ontario Act, which was passed in 1890. Mr. Davis's act is subject to revision in committee, probably in the direction of making the succession free for wife, husband, children, or father and mother, to the extent of \$25,000 for each on an aggregate value for the estate of \$100,000, and probably reducing some of the rates on all amounts. It is noticeable that the British Colonies are generally legislating in the same direction. London Truth, of February 15, has an article on this subject. This article gives particulars of the rates recently imposed in the Australian Colonies. The duties in those colonies are very much higher than those provided for in Mr. Davis's bill, and the exceptions are much fewer—in some of them there is no exception, in others, estates under £100 are exempt. The rate in New South Wales runs from 1 to 2 per cent for all devises; Victoria, 2 to 10 per cent for all over £1,000; Queensland, 2 to 4 per cent on all over £100; South Australia, 1 to 10 per cent on all over £1,000; Tasmania, 2 to 5 per cent on all over £100; New Zealand, 2 to 10 per cent for all over £100, and for non-relatives 3 per cent extra, whilst in Great Britain the succession duty is for all amounts over £100—about 1 per cent in addition to 1 1/2 per cent stamp duty and probate duties.

There are some Liberal newspapers which affect to be displeased because Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly have been released before the expiration of the term of their sentence. Their indignation is, of course, assumed for effect, for they know that after the Government had been convinced that the imprisonment was tending on the health of the prisoners, it would be the greatest injustice to keep them confined. It is clear that the Government took the proper means to assure themselves that the health of the men was suffering before they ordered their release. Their sentence was not imprisonment for life, and the Government could not, in justice or humanity, make it such if it could be avoided. They, therefore, did what was perfectly right in liberating the prisoners, when they found that to prolong their confinement would endanger their lives.

JUST AND HUMAN.

It is reported yesterday that the steamship City of Puebla, which left here for San Francisco on Friday evening, met with an accident off Cape Flattery, disabling her. Capt. Freeman of the bark Glory of the Sea, which arrived at Nanaimo a few days ago, was yesterday in the city and reports to the City Council that the vessel was forty miles south of Cape Flattery on Saturday morning. When seen the Collier Costa Rica and Montserrat were assisting her and the former was endeavoring to tow her north, but under difficulties as the hawser parted several times in the heavy swell prevailing. The night of the steamers the Glory of the Sea and Wanderer, and the American tug Wanderer, and a tug named the Puebla. A Port Townsend special to the Colonist last evening solves the mystery. It reads that "the steamship City of Puebla, bound from the coast at San Francisco, which broke her cable on Saturday morning, was brought to rest at the mouth of Destruction Bay, the heavy swell twenty-four hours before assisting her. She carried nearly a hundred passengers who will probably await the relief of the Walla Walls on the 14th. Reports to the Consul's machinery will probably be made here."

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

It was reported yesterday that the steamship City of Puebla, which left here for San Francisco on Friday evening, met with an accident off Cape Flattery, disabling her. Capt. Freeman of the bark Glory of the Sea, which arrived at Nanaimo a few days ago, was yesterday in the city and reports to the City Council that the vessel was forty miles south of Cape Flattery on Saturday morning. When seen the Collier Costa Rica and Montserrat were assisting her and the former was endeavoring to tow her north, but under difficulties as the hawser parted several times in the heavy swell prevailing. The night of the steamers the Glory of the Sea and Wanderer, and the American tug Wanderer, and a tug named the Puebla. A Port Townsend special to the Colonist last evening solves the mystery. It reads that "the steamship City of Puebla, bound from the coast at San Francisco, which broke her cable on Saturday morning, was brought to rest at the mouth of Destruction Bay, the heavy swell twenty-four hours before assisting her. She carried nearly a hundred passengers who will probably await the relief of the Walla Walls on the 14th. Reports to the Consul's machinery will probably be made here."

The monthly freight and shipping report of B. E. Risher & Co. Ltd., for the month of February is as follows: "The steadiness in rates, and upward tendency of the freight market, noted in our last, have persisted during the month, and in addition there has been a comparatively good business doing. Prospects are better in the lumber market, and although only a short run of tonnage, from San Francisco may be expected to come to Cork for orders, with the usual options, at which figure quite a number of contracts were made towards the end of the month. In the lumber market fixtures have well seemed to indicate a possible revival in Australia. Suitable inquiries have however by no means ceased to find, and owners are not disposed to re-commission them at ruling rates."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Arrangements for the celebration of Teachers' Congress day in Festival hall from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on March 13, are completed. It will be one of the most interesting days of the exposition. The programme for the exercises includes addresses by Martin Kellogg, President of the University of California; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, President of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; Earl Leland Stanford, Jr., University. An effort is being made to have ex-President Harrison among the guests of Congress on this occasion. President Jordan hopes to bring him up from Falo Alto.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Widening of Cadboro Bay Road—People Should Donate the Necessary Land.

Fifty Dollars Reward for the Apprehension of "Scoundrels" Who Destroy Public Property.

His Worship Mayor Teague was in his place at last evening's meeting of the Municipal Council, and all the members were present.

The Secretary of the Jubilee hospital presented a statement of the affairs of the hospital, showing an expenditure of over \$40,000 more than had been originally subscribed for the establishment of the hospital. Incidentally Mr. Yates remarked that there had been 335 indoor patients who had received free treatment since the hospital was opened; calculating that number at \$10 per week, the total cost involved would be \$34,200. Over 500 outdoor patients had been and were freely treated during the same period.

ALD. HUMPHREYS understood that a committee was to have been appointed to confer with the Council.

THE MAYOR said he hoped that that was the intention of the hospital directors, and on motion of Ald. Dryer the letter was referred to the Hospital committee.

Jas. Larmon wrote with reference to a refusal of the fire department of the use of an engine to pump the water out of his cellar without remuneration, and a communication from Chief Dwyer was received in such a case. Both letters were referred to the fire warden with power to act.

The W.C.T.U. wrote, placing before the board the necessity that exists for some provision for aged women.

THE MAYOR said that sooner or later this matter must be taken in hand, and Ald. Mann was of opinion that the best way would be for the city to make an allowance to these charitable societies for which they still the city sees its way to making some permanent provision. It was decided to lay the matter over to be dealt with at the same time as a similar communication received some time ago.

A communication was received from E. J. Hall and twenty others asking the Council to recommend the insertion in the municipalities act of a provision that where licenses are granted to grocers to sell liquors, it should be for a place separate from the grocery business. The matter was referred to the legislative committee to report, as was also a communication from T. Geiger and twenty-one others relative to Sunday closing.

In the interval since last meeting the following communications were received and referred to the undermentioned committees: Sewerage—Yates & Jay, pro Joseph Larmon, urging the necessity for the sewerage of Mr. Larmon's building on No. 151 Pandora street, and suggesting that sewerage connection be obtained from the Blanchford street sewer, distance about 180 feet.

Watson Clark—Intimating that legal proceedings would be instituted against the Corporation unless measures were taken to prevent surface water from flowing on his property on Oakland avenue and Amethyst street.

Street Closing—J. F. Pelletier and four others—desiring that the enclosure on Herald street, caused by a fence adjoining to the St. John's church property, be removed by placing said fence on the street line.

William McDowell—complaining of the manner in which Corporation labor on the street done by horse and dump cart is distributed.

The Finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$3,804.85 out of municipal revenue. The committee also reported that the amount submitted by the coroner for the Pacific Inquest, amounting to \$15, be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, as the committee considered an inquiry in this particular case warranted.

The committee, on motion, were empowered to carry out their recommendation. A requisition for \$3,000 on account of contracts for Elliott & Smith, was received from the School board, and a further sum of \$308 for special education, in response, both requests taking the regular course.

Among other matters recommended in the report of the Street committee was that the city engineer ascertain the wish of the proprietors of the widening of Cadboro Bay road. A communication to the Jubilee hospital, and a communication to the Police Commission, were also received from Mr. B. W. Lewis.

Ald. LEDINGHAM and KETTER-WILSON spoke on the subject of the alteration "too narrow streets that exist in Victoria. The latter councillor thought it a shame that the city should be asked to pay money for the widening of streets benefiting the people owing to the property on that street. He would be in favor of the ordinance being referred back to the writer, suggesting that when the land is given to the city free of charge the street would be widened.

Ald. DRYER thought it was a pity that there was not some provision made for the expropriation of land, where the land is owned by the owners not willing to part with their property for the general good.

Ald. HUMPHREYS said that perhaps the most equitable way would be for the city to pay a third of the cost of the improvement, and the owners on each side of the street the other two-thirds between themselves. It was as much to the interest of the city as the people living there to have Cadboro Bay road opened up.

Ald. STYLES announced that Mr. Frank had presented a handsome clock presented to the park, and the Assistant Water Commissioner a lot of illustrated papers to the Men's Home. Ald. Wilson said that Mr. T. B. Hall had also offered a tame deer for the park, and the alderman moved a vote of thanks to these people for their several gifts.

In this connection Ald. Mann was of opinion that a more creditable home should be provided for these inhabitants of the park, and he would move that the consideration of the matter be recommended to the Park committee.

Ald. STYLES drew attention to the condition of the extension of park property, a half a dozen of the Council members, having been shamefully broken down by a man to move for the increase of the reward from \$10 to \$50 for the discovery of those guilty of destruction of that character.

Ald. KETTER-WILSON moved accordingly, and said it was disgraceful that such a practice existed.

The Council then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.—The resolution moved by Mr. Adams in the House last week, asking that a select committee be appointed to consider the matter of dairying and apportioning, in this part of the Province particularly, is a most commendable one, and shows that the Cariboo district has a representative who is intelligently alive to the best interests and prosperity of the country. There is no question that this part of the Province possesses great capabilities for the purposes of dairying and hop-raising. The areas are large and the climatic requirements are everything that could be desired. It is difficult to say how well the country will answer to any agricultural pursuit, why British Columbia, with its vast and varied resources, should be unable to furnish its own food supply. The Province has been continually drained of its gold to procure the necessities of life, instead of having a surplus of agricultural productions to dispose of.

The province should be expected at least to be capable of supplying the simplest wants of its inhabitants. Strange to say, that has never been the case, although the population is comparatively speaking small. It may be laid down as an axiom that the agricultural prosperity of a country lies in the farmer. He is the mainstay of a country's existence. And the legislator who succeeds in combining the forces that will tend to its development, will earn the gratitude of his fellow men. Those who know of the superior quality of the butter produced in this vicinity can readily understand how the modern progress of the dairy would increase its production. Its quality can be excelled anywhere else. By establishing factories at convenient distances immense quantities could be turned out annually.

Such factories developed into great industries in the Eastern provinces. For instance, Prince Edward Island, three years ago, did not produce a pound of cheese for exportation. Last season over one million of pounds were exported. The quality has been good as in this line along with the great Province of Ontario the Eastern provinces have made magnificent exhibits at the World's Fair.

British Columbia must not lag behind. I would suggest to this Select committee that Professor Robertson be invited to visit these localities to organize the stock raising enterprise. Professor Robertson in this visited Prince Edward Island and established the organizations which have received so successfully towards a new and valuable industry.

In the interest of hop-growing, the same plan should be pursued. Whenever hops have been planted here on a small scale, they have grown luxuriantly and are free from any disease. For this purpose the dry, sunny climate of the interior is eminently fitted.

I would like to see embodied in Mr. Adams' resolution some reference to a cold storage establishment that could be erected at any point—say Ashcroft. This industry must not be lost sight of. It is very suggestive that beef and mutton from Prince Edward Island, stall fed, and mutton from Australia, are needed to supply the wants of the growing cities of British Columbia. Who can have predicted this, even five years ago? There is a look somewhere, and we will congratulate Mr. Adams if he moves in the direction by which these important industries may be fostered and encouraged.

Cariboo road, March 6, 1894.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

TO THE EDITOR.—No man capable of judging seems to have any doubt of a good time coming for British Columbia, but how can it be hastened? It is pressing and important question.

Railways, mining and public works will be great factors in working for this desirable end, but more important than all these, because more lasting in its results, is the reclamation of the soil. Outside of this, all human industries are subject to fluctuations and periods of depression, as the last two years have unfortunately witnessed, but the intelligent and industrious cultivator of the soil occupies a position of strength and security which no one, toiling for daily bread as a laborer or mechanic, or even engaged in business pursuits. This is a fact of growing importance both in the old world and new, and by and by must become the greatest problem which the rulers of any nation can be called upon to solve. A great and growing army of unemployed, with the spectre of danger to society which such a state of things involves; a diminished population of cities and towns, as compared with Great Britain, at least, can only find a remedy in reform of the land laws, and which shall have the effect of turning the country into a happy and contented peasantry; and happy and safe is the country which owns such a peasantry.

In England the land is ready for any proper plan by which a greater number of people can exist upon it. Here, however, the soil that opens the way before him, and he must be physically able to level the primeval forest, and convert the wilderness into a fruitful field or he need not make the attempt; but the unfortunate part of the matter is that the very men who are often best fitted for such a task are those who have not the means to exist until they can raise it on the soil, and as a consequence, British Columbia is short not half the number that would be if this difficulty could be met.

As a case in point I may mention the recent settlers in San Juan valley, who went there in the autumn of last year. With a jam in the river and no roads of any kind, they got in their boats, they had to disembark and on a trail three miles long to reach their pre-emptions, and this took them nine days, under an incessant rain. Soaked through all day and sleeping in their wet clothes all night, might well have damped the ardor of the most sanguine and determined. But these men were seasoned soldiers in the battle of life, as experienced in a country like this, and most of them with no means but their six months' stock in the beginning, to be what they will be with a little help, the representatives of the backbone of the country.

The Government has no doubt, the interest of settlers much at heart and will see that both in San Juan valley and elsewhere the work for which sums have been voted from the treasury as early as possible, as upon the many of the settlers depend, and it would be unfortunate both for their own sakes and for the discouraging effect it would have upon others if they were compelled to give up after having made a good beginning. With advancing civilization national difficulties seem to increase and therefore there never was an age when there was greater need of men of ability and honesty at the head of affairs, and I think our own Provincial Government can claim to have earned this character. At the opening of the present session of this Legislature our rulers

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth THIRTY-FOURTH MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 10.15. Prayers by Rev. F. McE. McE. HILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced in first time: To amend the election regulations amending acts. To amend the municipal amending act.

CESSUS RETURNS.

MR. SWORD moved for a return of the results of the revised assessor's division, with a showing in which of the new tracts, or ridings of districts, or assessor's division was. Motion agreed to.

POLLING PLACE FOR VAN.

MR. SIMON moved that a return be presented to His Honor the Governor, praying that a polling place in the electoral district established at Boundary Creek. Motion agreed to.

HON. COL. BAKER presented report of the Minister of Mines ending 31st December, 1893.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

HON. MR. BRAVEN inquired, in name of the Legislature in commencing the Parliament buildings.

HON. MR. VERNON.—The bill in the hands of the contractor, which delay is caused by his being unable to deliver to him.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

HON. MR. DAVIS presented a return of the papers and the evidence before Mr. Chancelor Boyd, and sons given by him, in reference to the late John Angus and liam McWhiter to lots in the old townsite.

SARASU AND SLOAN RAILWAY.

HON. MR. DAVIS moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Sarasu and Sloan railway. This, he said, was the enterprise included in the act of last session, with the Spence's bridge and the Chilliwack. Under section 2 of that act the Governor was empowered to guarantee interest amount sufficient to build and equip the road, but not to exceed \$25,000, and section 4 authorized the issue of the guarantee to "interest on or the cost to the company of the way enterprise, whichever might be smaller sum." The measure passed the House without division unanimously at a previous session. It was last session followed closely by the lines of the act respecting the Sarasu and Sloan railway. The public accounts before the house last session showed the cost of the latter road to be in a fraction over \$25,000, and had then guaranteed interest at four per cent. Practically, the same was authorized last year with the same with the three roads, the Naksap & Sloan, the Nicola & Shuswap, and the Chilliwack road, the Sarasu and Sloan, in 1890, variation, however, in the cost of the work road, that the minister pay one-half. Soon after the late last year the Executive took the enterprise, and conceiving the Naksap & Sloan to be the most urgent Government to take steps to fully into its merits, and the advantage of the assets, at which public business to transport, he (Mr. DAVIS) had gone to the spot, and it did not long to convince him of the vital importance to the country of immediate construction of the road to preserve the Kootenay, which otherwise would have been south, and lost to British Columbia. The projected road would give access to one of the greatest mining regions of the world, the trade of which, without road, would be drained into the States and republished. The Nelson & Sheppard road, built by American capital, was then completed, and has since been cleared, connecting the country tributary to Kootenay Lake with the railway systems of the United States. The Sloan country is situated from thirty miles to the westward of Kootenay Lake, midway between Kaslo and Nelson, and is a vast tract of land being taken out of the Sloan country (Kaslo and shipped over the Nelson & Sheppard. The owners of this tract seemed fully alive to the importance of the trade which was opening up. They showed the marvellous nature of the mines to be served by the Naksap & Sloan railway he heard several from the press of the mining districts follows:

"From a gentleman who recently ten days in the vicinity of the Sloan mine, we learn the following particulars: A tunnel 500 feet long with an average depth of 150 feet has been dug, exposing a solid body of ore 12 feet in mass. The amount of ore in sight is drifts, openings and tunnel has been panned by actual measurement to be 7 tons. These figures seem almost incredible, and one's breath away, but nevertheless is a hard, dry fact. At present there are about 10 tons per day, of value being \$200 a ton net. Close to property we have the Noble Five, and extremely rich mine which experts will when further development goes equal to the Sloan, and possibly surpass the Sloan. With such prospects as these at our disposal, of a like nature being constantly developed, and as those who know to numerous inquiries from capitalists regarding these mines, it is to be wondered at that the people of the Kaslo-Sloan district light hearted and thoroughly believe this will indeed be a bright and prosperous New Year for the most famous mining tract in the world."

Another paper says: "For the ending to-day the Nelson & Fort Sheppard forwarded 287 tons of ore, named from the Noble Five group, 120 tons from the Washington, 57 tons from the danielia, 20 tons from the Rio, and 10 tons from the Mountain Chief—at total amount of about half the ore was billed by the Sloan Works at San Francisco and goes to Spokane to Tacoma by the Northern Pacific. The San Francisco branch of the Sloan Company was billed to the United States, and goes from Great Falls, J. Northern. Reports from Kaslo are that George Hughes has put on more stock, but only 40 tons of ore a day will be there. Another article is as follows: "The ore from the Washington mine Sloan district, is being shipped to Spokane, and the 112 tons brought to the Spokane on Friday was valued \$16,000. It is not to be wondered at, that the prevailing reports from the Sloan are all so encouraging. "Blake" W.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the cash, will be filled, with the greatest care possible. We will give you just as good value this way as if you were here to see for yourself.

We are also running a First-Class Boot and Shoe Store Adjoining our Store.

Special terms to parties living in the country who send us good orders.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of John Welch, late of London, England, when last seen he was in Vancouver. Communicate with H. Redding, care of the Chalmers Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament. THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Monday, March 12, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. P. McLeod.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the election regulation act and amending acts.

To amend the municipal act, 1892, and amending act.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Mr. SWORN moved for a return showing the results of the revised census in each constituency, with a statement showing in which of the various electoral districts, or ridings of districts, each member's division was.

Motion agreed to.

POLLING PLACE FOR YALE.

Mr. SEMLIN moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that an additional polling place in the electoral district of Yale be established at Boundary Creek.

Motion agreed to.

HON. COL. BAKER presented the annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

HON. MR. BEAVER inquired what is the cause of delay in commencing work upon the parliament buildings?

HON. MR. VERNON: The building is in the hands of the contractor, who says the delay is caused by his being unable to use the stone delivered to him.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a return containing the papers and the evidence taken before Mr. Chancellor Boyd, and the decisions given by him, in reference to the claims of the late John Angus and of William Mather to lots in the old Granville township.

NAKUP and SLOAN RAILWAY.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Nakup & Sloan railway, which he said, was one of the enterprises included in the programme of last session, with the Nicola & Spencer bridge and the Chilliwack road.

Under section 2 of that act the government were empowered to guarantee interest upon an amount sufficient to build and equip the road, but not to exceed \$25,000 per mile, and section 3 limited the amount of the guarantee to interest on \$25,000, or the cost to the whole of the railway enterprise, whichever might be the smaller sum.

The measure passed the house without division unanimously, as had also the Shuswap & Okanagan guarantee act at a previous session. The act of last session followed closely upon the lines of the act respecting the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. The public accounts before the house last week showed the cost of the latter road to have reached the limit, i.e., \$25,000 a mile within a fractional sum—and the government had then guaranteed interest accordingly at four per cent. Practically, the government were authorized last year to do the same with the Nakup & Sloan, the Nicola & Spencer bridge, and the Chilliwack road, with the variation, however, in the case of the Chilliwack road, that the municipality was to pay one-half. Soon after the house rose last year the Executive took the enterprises up, and conceivably the Government took steps to construct fully into its merits, and taking advantage of the assets, at which he had public business to transact, he (Mr. Davie) had gone to the spot, and it did not take long to convince him of the vital importance of the road to preserve the Kootenay trade, which otherwise would be diverted to the south, and lost to British Columbia. The projected road would give access to one of the greatest mining regions of the world, the trade of which, without the road, would be drained into the adjoining republics. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard road built by American capital, was then nearing completion and has since been completed, connecting the country tributary to Kootenay Lake with the railway systems of the United States. The Sloan country is situated from twenty to thirty miles to the westward of Kootenay Lake, midway between Kaslo and Nakup, and at the present time the ore has been taken out by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard. The owners of this road seemed fully alive to the immense trade which was opening up. To show the marvellous nature of some of the mines to be served by the Nakup and Sloan railway he read several extracts from a press of the mining districts, as follows:

"From a gentleman who recently spent ten days in the vicinity of the Sloan Star mine, we learn the following particulars: A tunnel 500 feet long with an average depth of 150 feet has been driven in exposing a solid body of ore 12 feet in thickness. The amount of ore in sight in the drifts, openings and tunnel has been computed by actual measurement to be 76,000 tons. These figures seem almost incredible and take one's breath away, but nevertheless this is a hard, dry fact. At present there are about twenty men employed taking out about 13 tons per day, actual value being \$200 a ton net. Close to this property we have the Noble Five, another enormously rich mine which experts say will, when further development goes on, equal and possibly surpass the Sloan Star. With such prospects as these at our back, others of a like nature being constantly developed, and as those who know tell us numerous inquiries from capitalists regarding these mines, it is to be wondered at that the people of the Kaslo-Sloan district feel light hearted and thoroughly believe that this will indeed be the rich and prosperous New Year for the most famous mining district in the world?"

Another paper says: "For the week ending to-day the Nelson & Fort Sheppard has forwarded 267 tons of ore, namely, 60 tons from the Noble Five, 120 tons from the Washington, 67 tons from the Dardanelles, 20 tons from the Rolo, and 10 tons from the Mountain Chief—all Sloan mines. About half the ore was billed by the Shuswap Lead Works at San Francisco and goes from Spokane to Tacoma by the Northern Pacific, thence to San Francisco, by water. The other half was billed to the United Smelting Company's works at Great Falls, Montana, and goes from Spokane over the Great Northern. Reports from Kaslo are that George Hughes has put on more stock, and that fully 40 tons of ore a day will hereafter be hauled from the mines to Kaslo."

Another article is as follows: "The ore from the Washington mine, in Sloan district, is being shipped to San Francisco, and the 112 tons brought down by the Spokane on Friday was valued at \$16,000. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the prevailing reports from the Sloan are all so encouraging." Blake Wilson per-

came down from Three Forks last night, and says that times were never so good as now, and the indications are that 4,000 tons of ore will be shipped this winter. Banks also report the outlook for next year as promising. These quotations give some idea of the nature of the discoveries in the country to be tapped by this railroad. The ore being taken out by Kootenay Lake during the winter and carried in sleighs to Kaslo, a distance of six to eight miles, and then hauled by twenty to thirty mules and still paid largely by the Government, is a profitable business elsewhere. When it paid to do this, any one could see how a railroad must pay, directly connecting the mines with the C.P.R.

The desirability of prompt construction and a commencement made at once, being established—the question arose how to begin? That was the cost of the road and how to get the money to be paid? Fortunately he had valuable aid at hand to solve both questions. From a gentleman who happened to be travelling in Kootenay, connected with one of the strongest financial houses in London, he became convinced of the undesirability of issuing interest guaranteed bonds. They were not regarded as a desirable investment, and would only be sold at a heavy discount. They were not a credit to the country's credit—going beyond that they did not do any good, as an endorser being hawked about would injure the credit of all parties to it, so was it with this class of bonds, which no one cared to take. Interest guaranteed bonds can, in fact, only be sold at a rate as low as would give the investor margin sufficient to cover the interest and discount to be paid on the sinking fund which would make good the principal by the time the loan expires. The Victoria & Sidney railway bonds—endorsed by the government and the city of Victoria—afford a case in point, for with a five per cent. guarantee they were considered well sold at 90 or 95. If the interest had been 4 per cent., as in the case under consideration, they would probably have brought not more than 75, and perhaps not that, particularly in hard times. If the \$225,000 of Nakup & Sloan bonds had to be sold at that price, the discount of 25 per cent. would have amounted to \$56,250, a scribble which could not be justified. No one would buy the interest guaranteed bonds, and the government certainly ought not to do it. It came apparent that some other method of financing must be adopted. To have allowed the project to remain over for a year to obtain further legislation would have been as injurious, or more so, than to make the sacrifice in money, not only on account of the delay, but because the additional time would mean that time has been given to divert the trade, and as is well known when a market is once lost it is a difficult matter to recover it. Vast quantities of ore awaiting shipment, and mines waiting a railroad to develop the health of the country not having justified the government in waiting; the people are impatient for the development of this country, and the only way in which British Columbia will benefit by the trade of its development is by this road. To have ascertained by bills of quantities and engineers' measurements exactly what the road would cost, would have meant a year's delay, which the country would not have tolerated any more than they would have contented with waiting another year, time to permit the legislature in the matter of floating bonds. He (Mr. Davie) went to Montreal, and Mr. Van Horn's account from his engineers on the spot what the probable cost of construction would be, what the C.P.R., with the facilities which they had at hand, could construct the road for, and what cost would be placed at \$17,500 per mile. He, Mr. Davie, pressed upon Mr. Van Horn to build the line, but he did not care to undertake it. He agreed, however, that his engineers would superintend the construction, and that the company would lease the line, paying 40 per cent. of the gross receipts as rental. He, Mr. Davie, then arranged with the Nakup & Sloan Railway Co. to build the road, and he (Mr. Davie) then concluded an agreement between the Pacific company and the Nakup and Sloan, which is now before the house, under which the C. P. R. superintend the construction and agree to lease the line for 25 years under a penalty of \$50 per day. The Nakup company pressed for the cost of equipment as well, which the government would have authorized under the act to allow, but the matter was concluded for the cost of construction only. The company had to put up the sum of \$113,400, being the amount of the Dominion subsidy in cash. He (Mr. Davie) would have built the road by interest guaranteed bonds, which would have required all of the bonds—under the act the company were to have "the cost to them of their enterprise." Placing therefore the cost of construction at \$17,500 per mile for thirty-seven miles, the length of the road 57 miles, amounted to \$647,000. Add to this the amount of "cost of the enterprise," being the cost of engineering, engineering, right of way and one thing and another, would have amounted up to the \$925,000, and no company could then have been procured, nor how, so far as he knew, to undertake the work, and put up the \$113,000—fortless than the whole of the bonds, and there was no time to hunt up others, if the work was to be commenced at once, in fact the company had called for tenders for construction, payable in bonds, and the lowest bid was for all the bonds at \$25,000 per mile. Then, the cost of the road, \$17,500, was a smaller cost than the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, which had cost between \$19,000 and \$20,000 per mile; was less than the Columbia & Kootenay, which had cost \$22,000 per mile, and was less than the city of Victoria had paid for the Sidney railroad guarantee. Having, therefore, concluded arrangements in Montreal, he (Mr. Davie) returned to Victoria, and the Executive concluded to give the guarantee upon the terms arrived at. Under the railway act of last session, it was provided that if at any time the money received for the forty per cent. gross earnings amounted to more than enough to pay the interest upon the bonds for two years, the remainder should be handed over to the company. Under the new arrangement, however, it was provided that any over-plus should remain with the government, and be accumulated as a sinking fund. In carrying the arrangement out which had been arrived at with the Nakup & Sloan railway, as the government had no authority to do anything else than guarantee interest, it was agreed that the government should guarantee the full issue of interest guaranteed bonds and lodge them in the bank subject to being replaced with \$17,500 principal and interest bonds, should the legislature conclude to make the change. An overdraft was to be arranged on the security of the bonds—upon which the company were to be at liberty to draw to the extent of 90 per cent. of certificates of work done. As well as the C.P.R. engineer the Government had an engineer also.

The cost of building the road at \$17,500 a mile, was \$947,500. But from

this has to be deducted \$113,400—the cash found and deposited by the company with the government—leaving the net amount guaranteed by the government, being the total obligation assumed by the province, \$834,100. Upon the plan contemplated last year the S. & O. would have cost \$1,134,400. Deduct from this \$113,400, and you have \$1,021,000 as the total cost to be assumed by the province. Interest upon the latter sum at 4 per cent. amounts to \$32,264 per annum, which, on the Shuswap & Okanagan plan, the plan have to be met yearly by the government, with nothing to show for the expenditure at the end of the 25 years. Whereas, on the other plan, 4 per cent. on \$329,100 amounts to \$13,164 yearly only; add to this a sinking fund of 2 per cent., which would be sufficient to extinguish the principal by the end of the term, and you have less to pay than the 4 per cent. on the plan authorized by the house, and you have a railway fully paid for at the end of the time. So the government then either get enough to pay the principal, or else have the railroad free and clear. The latter calculation was at 4 per cent., but the Province could get the money at 3 1/2 per cent. (Mr. Davie) had the difference between the two methods calculated, when, on Monday, the advantage in favor of guaranteeing principal and interest at the lesser rate was starting. On the \$325,000 4 per cent. basis the interest, irrespective of the 4 per cent. gross earnings, costs \$41,645.91 per mile, or on the \$17,500 4 per cent. basis it costs \$23,849.56 per mile in 25 years, but on the one plan you will have paid out interest compounded in 25 years for the 37 miles of road, \$1,540,898.67, and nothing to show for it, in the other case you have paid out only \$882,433.72 and a fully built and equipped railway free of all claim, to show for it. If the Victoria & Sidney railway problem were worked out on the same basis—then 5 per cent. bonds would be sold at 90 or 95—it would be seen how much better off the city and province would have been at the end of 25 years had they found principal as well as interest. Those bonds net of about \$270,000, which money the city could have borrowed for 4 per cent., all charged to the interest, would amount to \$10,800 in 25 years, or \$4,300 less than is now being paid. At the end of 25 years, without compounding at all, this \$4,200 would amount to \$105,000, and compounded, it would come to more than the cost of the road. To return, however, to the Nakup & Sloan road, for which, as shown, there would be a net interest and sinking fund to pay in more than recouped is proved from the volume of trade. He wished to draw attention to the provision which would be noticed had been inserted in the agreement. It had been stated that the Shuswap & Okanagan railway are small in size because the C.P.R. has restricted their charges to an amount not in excess of the local rates on contiguous sections of the C.P.R. But in the agreement with the Nakup & Sloan railway there is, besides a provision that the rates shall not be higher than those which the Government, the rates charged on those on the contiguous lines of the C.P.R. are, but the Government, then leaving it to be determined hereafter, whether, in the interests of the minor, but at the expense of the province, a low rate shall be charged—or for the benefit of the province the rate shall be higher. As stated already, the \$31,000 a year to be provided by the Government there will be 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, and these gross earnings will be considerable from the outset seems quite evident. The Nelson Tribune, for instance, in a recent issue said:

"From and after January 1 the output of the mines in Southern Kootenay will amount in value to \$15,000 a day, of which fully a half will be marketed without delay. At the time the Nakup & Sloan is ready to take ore, the output of the mines in Sloan district will be valued at \$100,000 a day, within reason to estimate the total output of the mines in Southern Kootenay for the year 1894, at \$10,000,000."

He (Mr. Davie) had read in a local paper recently that in one week of January ore had been shipped 922 tons of silver lead ore, from Kaslo to the smelters at Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and other places, all going out over the newly opened Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and from the four-teen monthly Sloan mines then shipping ore the monthly output of the mines in Sloan district will be valued at \$100,000 a day, within reason to estimate the total output of the mines in Southern Kootenay for the year 1894, at \$10,000,000."

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shorter and safer route having been adopted to avoid dangerous points." Another charge is that the company is using old rails. The life of a rail is 25 or 30 years. There are points on the C.P.R. where, on the steep grades, it is necessary to replace existing rails with the heavier ones, and it is the rails which for this purpose are taken out—as good or nearly as good as new—that are to be used on this line. There is no good reason why they should not be used, and they can be used, without impairing the permanency of the work. But the most conclusive of all reasons why the sound construction of the road is assured is that the company have to earn the Dominion if their line is not fully up to the standard required by the department. The road is a valuable enterprise, and as a very moderate estimate can safely be predicted to yield a surplus over interest to the government. He had noticed that this plan of setting aside 40 per cent. to meet such charges is no means new, and originated neither in British Columbia nor yet in the Dominion of Canada. Railroads the world over have been constructed on all kinds of schemes. Sometimes governments build and own them themselves. Sometimes the government comes to the aid of the companies with a guarantee of interest on the full or part of the cost of the enterprise; sometimes the governments guarantee interest on principal or both, sometimes the government reserves an interest in the road, and sometimes they do not. Mr. Davie proceeded to instigate a number of cases, illustrating the varying descriptions of aid given, quoting instances found in Western Australia, India, Africa and other countries.

Another important provision which was found in the agreement is that the government shall acquire a half interest in the road upon payment of half the subsidy, and before this option expired they would have abundant opportunity of informing themselves as to its prospects as an investment. While he thought he had fully justified the course of the government in the matter, he did not feel going too far in using the credit of the province, but rather thought it best to call a halt to see how the assistance given so far is going to operate, before granting any extensive aid of this character. For this reason he could not encourage the hope of any legislation in the session in the matter of the Nicola and Spencer's bridge railway, which he would gladly do, for it is to go through what is believed, and has been partly proved to be, a valuable mineral and coal as well as an agricultural country. The authority had been taken last year to subsidize it, but the Canadian Pacific railway had not yet completed their explorations, so as to undertake to operate the road. Under these circumstances, although at one time the government had thought they could deal with the road the same as the Nakup and Sloan, the matter would have to remain over. Respecting the Chilliwack road, he would have something to say later. It must be remembered that public assistance cannot be altogether confined to railways, as there are other enterprises which deserve government backing. He hoped, for instance, in a few days to submit to the house a bill proposing aid for important drainage and dyking works. He must not overlook the danger of going too far ahead in the matter of staking the provincial credit, and requires to be tenderly used, and nothing worse can be done than by a reckless system of guaranteeing to injure the credit of the country irreparably. Still, when it is demonstrated that the public credit can be safely and advantageously applied to employ it, the Government should be prepared to employ it. He felt that the bill now before the house is one which the Government can safely commend, and with that assurance he now moved its second reading. (Applause.)

HON. MR. BEAVER said it appeared to him that the greater part of the information contained in the speech of the Attorney-General was quite new to the house. It confirmed what he (Mr. Davie) had already contended for in the house, that if the policy of the government is to pledge the credit of the country to build railroads they should own them. The step now proposed he considered one of great magnitude and importance, and in order to do it he thought the discussion on the bill should be deferred for a day at any rate. He noticed that while the Attorney-General said the Government reserved the right to acquire a half interest in the road, the agreement provided that only 49 per cent. could be acquired, leaving the control in the hands of the company. But apart from this, the proposition seems to be that the government shall first build the road in it. In order that he might have an opportunity of seeing the remarks of the Attorney-General in print, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

MR. HUNTER moved the adoption of the report from the committee on the Kaslo-Sloan railway bill.

HON. MR. BEAVER said it appeared that as the object of this bill is to reduce the road from standard to narrow gauge, there should be some provision made to ensure that the whole land grant provided for the original scheme should not be given for a narrow gauge road.

HON. MR. DAVIE pointed out that the matter of the land grant could not be dealt with by this bill, but must be treated separately.

Motion agreed to.

CHILLIWACK DRAINAGE. The Chilliwack drainage bill was read a second time, the by-law on account of the absence of which the debate had been adjourned having since been attached to the bill.

PRIVATE BILLS PROCEEDED.

HON. MR. BEAVER brought up as a matter for the consideration of the house the last session's remarks of the Speaker on the subject of private bills, and in connection with private bills, and what he had pronounced the irregular practice of considering the preambles before the enacting clauses are dealt with. Mr. Beaver took issue with the Speaker on this matter, and said that the quotation from May which he had read, which was not applicable, in consequence of the fact that the difference between the procedure here and in England, as he contended that the rules of the house show that it is the procedure of the Canada

House of Commons that is followed here, as quoted from Todd's Parliamentary Practice to prove that in committee of the whole on private bills the preamble is first considered, though on public bills the preamble is not dealt with until the end. He held that such had been always the practice of this house also.

THE SPEAKER said he felt sure that the rules he had laid down in the proper case. May lay down that the procedure on private bills should be the same as on public, and that the Rules of Order say that the English and not the Canadian practice shall be followed. He did not, however, consider the point one of any importance, and if the house wished to follow a different practice and signified that which he would not object.

HON. MR. BEAVER maintained that the practice here had always been to consider the preamble first, and said it seemed hardly worth while to change it at this stage of the last session.

THE SPEAKER said he would agree to this rather than further argue the point, and he would accordingly instruct the chairman to have the preamble considered first. He would leave the question to be dealt with the next Speaker, who he felt confident will take the same view as he does.

BRUNETTE SAWMILL. The house went into committee of the whole on the Brunette sawmill bill, Mr. Hanson being in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments. At 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

MR. HORN moved the second reading of the bill relating to certain public works in the township of Richmond. The object of this bill is to declare a contract dated May 28, 1891, between the McLean brothers and the corporation, and that they and their assignee, Robert Alexander Anderson, were entitled to receive \$4,970 for the debt, \$1,096 damages and \$716 and \$390 for costs of suit and interest, amounting in the whole to \$7,543 after deducting \$318 lately paid as aforesaid. The bill also declares valid the by-law passed in connection with the contract.

There was a very vigorous discussion on the bill, lasting upwards of two hours, and it was then passed on a division of 19 to 8, the minority being Messrs. Keith, Forster, Brown, Beaver, Semlin, Sword, Kitchen and Cottan.

DENTISTRY BILL. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the profession of dentistry, Mr. Forster in the chair.

Bill reported complete without amendments.

PHARMACY ACT. DR. WATT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the pharmacy act.

Bill read a second time on a division of 9 to 7.

The house adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

THE CITY.

THE remains of the late Horace Lapierre, whose death occurred on Friday morning last, were interred in Ross Bay cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The funeral was well attended.

THE annual concert for the benefit of St. Paul's Presbyterian church will take place in the Victoria West Hall on Tuesday evening the 27th inst. A first class programme in every particular is being prepared.

At the evening service in Calvary Baptist church last Sunday, Rev. Thomas Baldwin formally announced his acceptance of the office of pastor, tendered him a fortnight ago by the congregation. The choice of the new pastor meets with the approval of the entire church.

HAVING direct communication with the Pacific coast line which runs to Sydney, and which makes other connections with the Aberdeen line for Cape Town, South Africa, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company are now selling tickets for the entire passage through to Africa at \$335 for cabin and \$160 for steerage passage.

THE Fall court sat yesterday, being composed of Hon. Justices Crease, McCraith, Walker and Deane, the Chief Justice being absent through illness. An appeal by the C.P.R. from the assessment of Judge Harrison was first heard. The law of the case has been argued before, but it comes up now for the explanation of some technical terms used, and a number of expert witnesses are being heard for that purpose.

AFTER a lingering illness of many months, Captain William Peppi died at his residence on Fernwood road on Sunday. The captain, G. E. Peppi, was one of the best known mariners in port, having been associated with steamboasting and sailing in Victoria for upwards of nine or ten years. Up to very recently he commanded the steamer Mischieff, but finding his health failing sold out his interest in the vessel and has since been confined to his house the greater part of the time. He was a native of Jersey island, 44 years old, and leaves a widow and several small children. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

THE committee having the matter in charge have been successful in securing the Rev. R. D. Fraser, M.A., of St. Paul's church, Bowmanville, for the supply of the pulpit of St. Andrew's church for the next four Sabbaths. Mr. Fraser is a son of the late Rev. D. J. Fraser, a century minister of death here, and since 1869, until his death upwards of a year ago, joint clerk of the General Assembly. Rev. R. D. Fraser is an honor graduate of the university of Toronto and the Presbyterian Theological college, Montreal, with a successful ministry. His experience of about twenty years as pastor of Charleton street church, Toronto, and St. Paul's, Bowmanville, Mr. Fraser is expected to arrive by Thursday or Friday evening's steamer.

The evangelists Webb and Reid, well known in Victoria, began a series of evangelistic services last Sabbath evening in the First Presbyterian church here. This meeting, as well as that of last evening, was well attended. There will be a meeting for Bible reading and prayer every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and an evangelistic service at 8 o'clock. The Wella Wella Union, of March 7, says: As Messrs. Webb and Reid were leaving the city yesterday the following paper, signed by the pastors of the churches uniting in the revival, was forwarded to certify that Messrs. Harris A. Webb and David H. Reid have labored in Wella Wella for six weeks at our invitation, and that we are highly pleased with the results of their labors. Their methods are not sensational, and they have taken a strong hold upon the city, men of influence being among their converts. They are both excellent and orthodox preachers, men of great wisdom and discretion in dealing with inquirers, and their influence is to strengthen, rather than weaken, the relation between them and people. We heartily commend them as men who can sing and preach the

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Jubilee hospital board had a special meeting last evening to discuss the proposition of getting assistance from the city and the appointment of a committee to meet the committee of inquiry representing the City Council (Aldermen Wilson, Styles and Humpreys), in regard to the proposed \$35,000 by-law.

In the absence of Mr. Hayward, Mr. A. Wilson took the chair, the others present being Geo. Brynes, As. C. Finlay, J. S. Yates, H. Dalmas Heald, G. E. Peppi, W. M. Chudley, Joshua Davie and Thos. Shotbolt.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the conditions proposed by the civic representatives at the conference held with them by the directors, and a number of suggestions were made as to the position the board should take. Finally Mr. Davies proposed that a committee of three be appointed to thrash out the matter with the City's committee and to report. Mr. Brynes wanted a bigger meeting before the Board took action, and Mr. Finlay, touching on the question of City Council representation on the board, held that this could not be done without legislation to change the Hospital Act. This could not be done during the present session. As to reducing the number of the Board, as suggested by Ald. Keith-Wilson, that would, he held, throw too much work on a few people. He did not see, under the circumstances, that much could be done by appointing a committee that the civic committee had no power to act, but could only report to Council. He moved, seconded by Mr. Yates, that it be inexpedient to appoint a committee to meet the civic sub-committee, and that the City Council be informed that the Board would gladly give any information as to the affairs of the hospital, and would urge that the passage of the by-law be expedited. The motion was carried, and after some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—

The suit which Madeline Vinton Pollard has brought against Congressman Breckenridge, to determine whether he shall pay \$50,000 for alleged seduction and breach of promise of marriage, began to-day. The trial is being held in the largest courtroom in the United States, in the Court house here. The room was packed. Hon. Jere Wilson, one of the absentees and best known lawyers in the country, is the principal counsel for the plaintiff. Breckenridge was late in arriving, and entered the courtroom accompanied by ex-Congressman Butterworth.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—

Frances Gehbard and Miss Louise H. Morris will be married on Wednesday next at the home of the bride's father, John H. Morris, this city. Mr. Gehbard has levied a magnificent present on his future bride. One gift was a superb ruby, said to be valued at \$20,000, and another a diamond necklace and pendant valued at \$50,000.

their stewardship—a d well supported by a little or no room kind, and hence the position deserves the cause the objections most part extremely amply obviated. Is it the best of any nation? It is that my measure for the country whether it over a party or the will only oppose re at stake and when will be approved of by people, but who will wish to this in the present Parli- a short time in this d personally, any of Government or of the not be supposed to what. My conclusions I read in the an which I believe I am of intelligent readers, do not act in a way of decency and in- r? There are only a loss of temper at ion of those they op- pose estimate of pub- lice that by making d fury they increase dless to say a greater com- mitted, for why hind what arise in ditional rights or the dinal not left to the dicial training and d for such a respon- nomen chosen from the dification but their dmon sense? Just dory and experience t of all tests. Now d that what holds d hold good of 1,200 d a weeks a great ev- eeking hearing evi- dence in due time. d.

ONE OF THE JURY, a 10, 1894.

AREA A BOX. STAMPS IS. DACHE. Liver, etc.

in the Vital Organs, restoring long lost back the Keen, arousing with the whole Physical frame. These Facts, in all classes of & Soluble Compound. S. L. Mouton, Grand

eCandleless

AL RING

balance of our Win- ing lines at prices 15c a pair, \$1.00, 15c. a pair, at \$1.50, worth en's, worth \$1.00, men's sizes, \$1.00, \$1.12 and \$13, \$18. 5c. each, 19c. 20c. with capes, \$6.50, regular lass McIntoshes, ced from \$3.00 finest selection es. This is Cash nning a Store. ing in the coun- ORDER. WILL FILL IT. CANDLESS, TRIFLET.

on who are found in London, England, W. C. C. 103-12

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1894. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. Mof. Macleod.

NAKUSP AND SLOAN RAILWAY.

Mr. SWORN asked for still further information with reference to the Nakusp & Sloan railway, as follows: 1. Who are the shareholders in the company; 2. Who are the contractors for the work; 3. If a company, who are the individual members; 4. Who are the directors; 5. What were the terms upon which the work was let; 6. What tenders were received; what were their amounts; and the names of the tenderers; 7. Who acted as engineer in the interest of the C. P. R.; 8. What was the amount of capital paid up by the Nakusp & Sloan company; 9. All correspondence as to the price, at which the bonds could be sold; 10. The Duchesney estimate of the cost of the work; 11. Copy of the contract on which the work was carried out; 12. Any further particulars on which the government formed their opinion as to the cost of the work; 13. Copy of the order in council authorizing the agreement with the Nakusp & Sloan company; 14. Any alignment showing the curve of the line.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS replied that although no notice or previous intimation of the questions had been given, he would answer the questions at once, which proceeded to do, as follows: 1. I am not aware of the price, as I do not know; neither have I inquired; 2. I do not know; 3. I cannot say, further than that I have been informed that the lowest tender to do the work for the bonds was for the whole amount of the limit of issue, \$25,000 per mile at 4 per cent; 4. I do not know, but I can ascertain, I think; 5. I have not inquired; 6. I am not aware of any; 7. The government have none except the papers before the house; 8. I have none, but will procure one if I can procure it; 9. I must refer hon. gentlemen opposite to my speech of yesterday; 10. If there are any further orders in council in reference to this matter I will see that it is brought down; 11. I have none; 12. Mr. COTTON also asked for further papers, and wished to know if these were not to be brought down.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS said that relevant papers had been brought down, there might be a formal order in Council, approving the agreement with the C.P.R. besides the one authorizing the signature of the Chief Commissioner, but he did not think so. THE SPEAKER called attention to the fact that all the questions were irregular, and should have been put on the order paper, with the two days' notice required by the rules.

Mr. SWORN, as a matter of privilege, asked for a copy of the form of tender.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS said the hon. member could obtain the information himself by application to the company just as well as the Government could.

Mr. BROWN, pursuant to notice, asked, "Is it the intention of the Government to appoint one or more official scalers of timber? If so, when?"

Hon. Mr. VERNON—The Government will introduce a bill shortly dealing with this matter. I cannot say when the appointment will be made.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Hon. Mr. DAVIS stated that there are some appellate clauses to be added to the redistribution bill, and some other amendments to be made, and it is not probable that the bill will be proceeded with before Friday, and possibly not before Monday.

LIBRARY BILL. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the establishment and maintenance of a library for the use of the legislative assembly and to constitute a bureau of statistics.

Opposition was offered to the provision that besides the librarian the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the conduct of the bureau, and Mr. Keith moved that this be struck out. The Government did not object and the clause disappeared.

Object of the bill was next taken to the provision that the officers of all societies or corporations in the province and all public institutions, shall promptly answer all official communications from the bureau, under penalty of fifty dollars; and Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that the clause be stricken out, and that the provision apply only to bodies receiving aid from the province. A very long discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost on division.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. Hon. COL. BAKER presented the report of the commissioners to the World's Fair.

NAKUSP AND SLOAN RAILWAY. The order for the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Nakusp & Sloan railway bill being called, Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to going on with this business until the further papers asked for had been brought down, particularly the order-in-council authorizing the making of an agreement with the company. It was explained by the Government that if such an order exists it is a document of the most formal kind and without any significance in the present discussion. Hon. Mr. Vernon produced the profile plans of the line, which he said would be exhibited to any member desiring to see them, though he did not think it necessary to have copies made.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN at length resumed the debate, proceeding under protest. He took exception to the statement made that the passage of the railway aid act without division showed that he agreed with it, and also to the statement that he was responsible for the Victoria & Sidmouth Railway guarantee because he was at that time Mayor of Victoria. He held that the absence of any order in council such as he had just asked for and been practically refused if, as seemed the case, there is no such order in existence—that the enterprise had not been legally entered into, and that the whole proceedings up to the present are irregular and illegal. Until an agreement between the Nakusp & Sloan railway and the Canadian Pacific were approved of, the statute expressly declared that no guarantee of any kind should be given. The difficulty of obtaining any information on this point from the government tended to create the suspicion that there is something about the matter which will not bear the light of day, and in only hoped that it can be shown that the government have not acted from any corrupt motive. An important factor in connection with an agreement such as that supposed to have been entered into in this case, is some assurance that the road will be properly equipped; another important factor is a guarantee, as provided for in the act, by the Nakusp & Sloan company shall give good and sufficient security for the payment of interest upon the bonds during construction.

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There is another peculiar thing—this being in connection with the \$18,400 paid in to the Treasury by the company in lieu of the Dominion subsidy, which has not yet been received. The money has been paid in under an agreement with the Bank of British Columbia, and when the public accounts committee were made aware of the payment they asked to see the agreement. For some mysterious reason it could not be had, and after several days' delay for one cause and another the committee could not get it. He had suggested that the Attorney-General should be brought before the committee, but the matter was not pressed. Why, he asked, should there have been any mystery? Why should the document not have been forthcoming when asked for?

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THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 9 p.m. Prayers by Rev. P. Mof. Macleod.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS. Dr. WATT moved: That in accordance with the practice in this and other provinces, and in the Dominion, but for the more efficient carrying out thereof, it be an order of this house that as soon as the Public Accounts or other departmental reports are printed and ready for distribution, the Printer be and is hereby directed to send a copy to each of the members of the house and to the various newspapers and public libraries in the province.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN said it appeared to him that this proposition was not quite courteous to the representatives of Her Majesty in this province, to whom such reports should be presented before distribution. He therefore moved in amendment to the effect that a respectful address be presented to His Honor, stating that this house is of opinion that as soon as possible after being printed, and having been presented to His Honor, he might be pleased to have the departmental reports laid before each member of the house.

Hon. Mr. VERNON said he had not noticed the wording of the original resolution, but he approved of the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition should be adopted as more courteous to His Honor. The amendment, and the resolution as amended, were adopted.

INDIAN RESERVATION. DE WATT moved: Whereas many of the Indian reservations throughout the province, especially in the interior, comprise vast areas of the best agricultural lands for the Indians, or if cultivated by them in many cases in a slovenly way so as to be rather than to improve the land, seeding it as well as adjoining property with noxious weeds; and whereas in most cases a much smaller area would suffice for the wants of the Indians, and the surplus if thrown open for sale or otherwise would be of permanent advantage to the province: Therefore resolved that in the opinion of this house steps should be at once taken to acquire back the interest of the tribes in those reservations or portions thereof suitable for agriculture on equitable terms of purchase or exchange, and that thereupon the re-acquired lands be thrown open for settlement on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Hon. Mr. VERNON gave an interesting review of the circumstances attending the establishment of the Indian reservations, and of the progress in cultivation made by the Indians. He pointed out, however, that they and their reserves are under the control of the Dominion government, and that therefore it would be useless to pass this resolution.

THE SPEAKER ruled the resolution out of order, as contemplating an expenditure of public money.

LABOR BUREAU. Mr. FORSTER moved: Whereas a return of the house has been granted allowing, among other things, a detailed statement of the expenditure in connection with the working of the bureau of labor statistics; and whereas in said statement of statistics, 7th September to 31st October, 1893, at \$100 per month, \$179 92; 7th September, 1893, to 31st January, 1894, at \$60 per month, \$238. Travelling expenses—Purchase of buggy for collector, \$110; team of horses for collector, \$180; saddle horse, \$50; harness, saddle, etc.; \$23; care of horse and horse stable; \$4; as in said statement, it is explained in general as to the object for which such expenses were incurred, the locality in which the money was spent: Therefore be it resolved, that a further return be granted giving the name of the collector of statistics, the name of the clerk, the localities in which they operated, and all statistics collected.

Motion agreed to.

MORNING CREEK LEASE. Hon. COL. BAKER answered a series of questions put by Dr. Watt as follows: 1. What sums have been paid into the treasury since the Lightning Creek (Cariboo) lease was granted (a) by the grantees, Harper and Cameron? \$300. (b) By the province, J. C. Prevest and Henry B. C. lease? J. C. Prevest and Henry B. C. lease? When was it granted to them? March 31, 1891. For what period? Fifteen years, with the privilege of renewal for ten years. And on what terms as to rent and water? The premises for the term of fifteen years from the date of the presents, at a rate of one dollar per acre, and was calculated during the first two years of the term hereinafter created the annual rent of \$500, and the annual rental of \$1,000 during the remaining thirteen years of the said term. By order in council dated the 12th of May, 1893, the time for the commencement of active operations was extended to the 31st day of March, 1894, provided the rent in arrears was paid.

3. Have the terms of the lease been complied with as to work to be done? No. And if not, in the ground now open for location by others? Yes.

VICTORIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Mr. ANDERSON moved the adoption of the report from committee of the whole on the Victoria electric railway and light company's bill.

Mr. BEAVEN moved to strike out clause 23, providing for exemption from provincial taxation for four years. Amendment lost on division; and report adopted.

KASLO-SLOAN RAILWAY. Mr. HUNTER moved the third reading of the Kaslo-Sloan railway bill, authorizing the change of gauge.

Bill read a third time and passed.

CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Mr. SWORN called attention to a discrepancy between the preamble of the Consolidated electric railway and light company's bill and the advertisement published in the official gazette giving notice of the intention to apply for the bill. In this advertisement the name of the Westminster tramway company was not mentioned, and he could not readily see, therefore, why some of the shareholders in that company should, as mentioned in the advertisement, be interested in the bill. He suggested that the company be added to the list of shareholders in the bill.

The SPEAKER asked for a little while to look into the matter, and in the meantime the bill was laid over.

CHILLIWACK DRAINAGE. The house went into committee on the Chilliwack drainage bill, (Mr. Kitchin) with Mr. Grant in the chair. The several clauses were read and adopted.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS said he understood that this bill had been passed through the private bills committee as an unopposed measure; and it was only on the understanding that it is unopposed he would consent to its report from committee of the whole.

Mr. KITCHEN announced that no petitions had been presented to the private bills committee against this bill, and it was unopposed.

Bill reported complete without amendments.

CONCURRENCE. DE WATT moved: That in accordance with the practice in this and other provinces, and in the Dominion, but for the more efficient carrying out thereof, it be an order of this house that as soon as the Public Accounts or other departmental reports are printed and ready for distribution, the Printer be and is hereby directed to send a copy to each of the members of the house and to the various newspapers and public libraries in the province.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN said it appeared to him that this proposition was not quite courteous to the representatives of Her Majesty in this province, to whom such reports should be presented before distribution. He therefore moved in amendment to the effect that a respectful address be presented to His Honor, stating that this house is of opinion that as soon as possible after being printed, and having been presented to His Honor, he might be pleased to have the departmental reports laid before each member of the house.

Hon. Mr. VERNON said he had not noticed the wording of the original resolution, but he approved of the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition should be adopted as more courteous to His Honor. The amendment, and the resolution as amended, were adopted.

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INDIAN RESERVATION. DE WATT moved: Whereas many of the Indian reservations throughout the province, especially in the interior, comprise vast areas of the best agricultural lands for the Indians, or if cultivated by them in many cases in a slovenly way so as to be rather than to improve the land, seeding it as well as adjoining property with noxious weeds; and whereas in most cases a much smaller area would suffice for the wants of the Indians, and the surplus if thrown open for sale or otherwise would be of permanent advantage to the province: Therefore resolved that in the opinion of this house steps should be at once taken to acquire back the interest of the tribes in those reservations or portions thereof suitable for agriculture on equitable terms of purchase or exchange, and that thereupon the re-acquired lands be thrown open for settlement on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Hon. Mr. VERNON gave an interesting review of the circumstances attending the establishment of the Indian reservations, and of the progress in cultivation made by the Indians. He pointed out, however, that they and their reserves are under the control of the Dominion government, and that therefore it would be useless to pass this resolution.

THE SPEAKER ruled the resolution out of order, as contemplating an expenditure of public money.

LABOR BUREAU. Mr. FORSTER moved: Whereas a return of the house has been granted allowing, among other things, a detailed statement of the expenditure in connection with the working of the bureau of labor statistics; and whereas in said statement of statistics, 7th September to 31st October, 1893, at \$100 per month, \$179 92; 7th September, 1893, to 31st January, 1894, at \$60 per month, \$238. Travelling expenses—Purchase of buggy for collector, \$110; team of horses for collector, \$180; saddle horse, \$50; harness, saddle, etc.; \$23; care of horse and horse stable; \$4; as in said statement, it is explained in general as to the object for which such expenses were incurred, the locality in which the money was spent: Therefore be it resolved, that a further return be granted giving the name of the collector of statistics, the name of the clerk, the localities in which they operated, and all statistics collected.

Motion agreed to.

MORNING CREEK LEASE. Hon. COL. BAKER answered a series of questions put by Dr. Watt as follows: 1. What sums have been paid into the treasury since the Lightning Creek (Cariboo) lease was granted (a) by the grantees, Harper and Cameron? \$300. (b) By the province, J. C. Prevest and Henry B. C. lease? J. C. Prevest and Henry B. C. lease? When was it granted to them? March 31, 1891. For what period? Fifteen years, with the privilege of renewal for ten years. And on what terms as to rent and water? The premises for the term of fifteen years from the date of the presents, at a rate of one dollar per acre, and was calculated during the first two years of the term hereinafter created the annual rent of \$500, and the annual rental of \$1,000 during the remaining thirteen years of the said term. By order in council dated the 12th of May, 1893, the time for the commencement of active operations was extended to the 31st day of March, 1894, provided the rent in arrears was paid.

3. Have the terms of the lease been complied with as to work to be done? No. And if not, in the ground now open for location by others? Yes.

VICTORIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Mr. ANDERSON moved the adoption of the report from committee of the whole on the Victoria electric railway and light company's bill.

Mr. BEAVEN moved to strike out clause 23, providing for exemption from provincial taxation for four years. Amendment lost on division; and report adopted.

KASLO-SLOAN RAILWAY. Mr. HUNTER moved the third reading of the Kaslo-Sloan railway bill, authorizing the change of gauge.

Bill read a third time and passed.

CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Mr. SWORN called attention to a discrepancy between the preamble of the Consolidated electric railway and light company's bill and the advertisement published in the official gazette giving notice of the intention to apply for the bill. In this advertisement the name of the Westminster tramway company was not mentioned, and he could not readily see, therefore, why some of the shareholders in that company should, as mentioned in the advertisement, be interested in the bill. He suggested that the company be added to the list of shareholders in the bill.

The SPEAKER asked for a little while to look into the matter, and in the meantime the bill was laid over.

CHILLIWACK DRAINAGE. The house went into committee on the Chilliwack drainage bill, (Mr. Kitchin) with Mr. Grant in the chair. The several clauses were read and adopted.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS said he understood that this bill had been passed through the private bills committee as an unopposed measure; and it was only on the understanding that it is unopposed he would consent to its report from committee of the whole.

Mr. KITCHEN announced that no petitions had been presented to the private bills committee against this bill, and it was unopposed.

Bill reported complete without amendments.

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The Colonist

NEW SOUTH WALES TRAGEDY. The City Clerk of Burford Shoots the Mayor and Then Kills Himself.

Whipping as a Preventive Measure—Strike and Riot Threatened—News Notes.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a miscellaneous character...

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion, No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Yesterday at Victoria College, the annual meeting of the College cricket club was held. The chair was taken by Ven. Archbishop Servino.

The following is a list of patrons and officers for this year: Patron, Hon. D. W. Higgins, M.P.P.; Lieut.-Col. Paterson, R. P. Hunter, M.P.P.; Ald. D. B. Harris, R. P. Hunter and W. Wilson, President.

It was decided that the first college match should be played on Wednesday, April 4, subject to the approval of the committee.

THE FOLLOWING TEAM TO REPRESENT THE WORLD IN THE RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH to be held on Saturday next in the Celestons grounds, their opponents being the unengaged Irish: H. Pettifer, back; J. P. Foulkes, R. B. Haines and E. Marshall, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and C. W. Ward, half backs; H. F. M. Jones (captain), W. Langley, L. O'Connell, P. Hibben, P. Wollaston, E. O. Gibson, A. D. O'Connell, J. Slidley and J. O'Reilly, forwards.

BRAZILIAN CONCERNS. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10.—According to the official statements, the march of the insurgents upon Sao Paulo has not been successful, and it is believed the insurgents' invasion of Sao Paulo is very remote.

HAMILTON, March 9.—Diphtheria of a particularly malignant type has broken out in the eastern part of the city, and it is likely some of the city schools will be closed.

THE HAWAIIAN PRESS

Criticism of Theophilus H. Davies Sharply in Connection With the "Queen's Guard"

Advice from Honolulu by the steamer Warrimoo deal almost exclusively with the presence in the islands of a force secretly organized, friendly to Royalist interests, and supposed to have been recruited in Canada and sent to Honolulu there to be held in readiness for the service of Liliuokalani when an opportune time should arrive for assisting a blow.

The scheme was outlined in these columns on the sailing of the Warrimoo hence in January, and though operations were no doubt hampered by that publication, which gave the tip to the Provisional government, they have been in no way defeated.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS. Practical Lesson on the Management of a Husband.

It is a true story. I who narrate it vouch for it. The exquisite humor is enhanced by the fact that the wife did not know there was any humor at all in the story or that it was anything else than a thoroughly serious and business-like matter.

THE BOARD OF TRADE. Transportation Report Further Deferred—The Acquisition of the Exchange Room.

Possible Tariff Changes in Regard to Rice—Action Deferred of Necessity.

ROYAL ON INDEPENDENCE. MONTEREAL, March 12.—Le Monde, referring to Hon. Joseph E. Loche's brochure on the subject of Independence, says he deprecates the credit for his outspoken remarks on the subject.

A DEAD LETTER. TORONTO, March 12.—A dispatch from St. Andrews, N.B., says that President Van Horn, being interviewed at his summer residence there regarding the fast Atlantic service, said that the matter was a dead letter as far as the C.P.R. was concerned.

AUSTRALIAN LINER

"Warrimoo" Reaches Port After an Uneventful Voyage Across the Pacific.

The R. M. Warrimoo, from Sydney, N.S. S.W., February 17, arrived in port shortly before noon yesterday, completing a pleasant but not especially eventful passage.

Guarding Against Royalist Immigrants at Hawaii—Wily Wilson's Libel Suits Dropped.

THE BOARD OF TRADE. The consumption of dried and unseasoned rice in that part of the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains for the year ending 30th June, 1893, was 19,782,482 pounds.

A FEW NEW IDEAS. The Latest Fads and Fancies of the Fair Sex.

THE BOARD OF TRADE. The departure of Mr. Ritche, who was called away at this juncture, left the board without a quorum, and the resolution could not, therefore, be dealt with.

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DOMINION PARLIAM

Opening of the Session—Speech of the Throne—Opposition Debate Address.

Keen Feeling on School Question—Some Contemplated Measures—Lawrence Navigation.

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, March 15.—To-day's proceedings passed off with great interest, there being the biggest crush of the session.

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