

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY APRIL 1, 1895.

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## APOSTLES OF PEACE.

Incidents of their Arrival at the Beneficent Historic Town of Shimonoeki.

A War Correspondent's Impression of the Arrival of Li Hung Chang and His Magnificent Son.

(Correspondence New York Herald.)

SHIMONOEKI, Japan, March 22.—Should a happy event between Japan and China—visually interesting 450,000,000 of people—arrived at here, this little town of 30,000 inhabitants will be made famous and the "peace of Shimonoeki" will pass into history. Being in Hiroshima, the present seat of the Imperial Government, I ran down here by steamer on Sunday last to catch a glimpse of the peace plenipotentiaries. I arrived at daylight on Monday morning. There is about the most a wondrous suggestion of old Stamboul and the Bosphorus. The strait here is about a mile wide. The lapis lazuli shade of water; the soft, blue haze on the little mountains which on each side sweep gracefully down to the water's edge—so like the oaks of the Turk—loaded with women in bright colors—all recall the Bosphorus. The sharp, dark volcano back behind Shimonoeki, the embellished with grey tombstones and on every jutty perches a temple, a shrine, or a pretty modern villa. The town is two miles long, and with the exception of one spot, only about one hundred feet wide. Myriads of people cross the strait—the Sontari of the table—on an important shipping port, and at present a vast depot for army supplies. There is no hotel in Shimonoeki, no foreign shops, and the foreigner is still an object of wonderment to children.

I found the town agog. The coming of the Chinese ambassador had filled the populace with much expectancy as the advent of the circus creates in one of our villages. The police were patrolling the water front in sampans, examining passports and turning back hundreds of Japanese who could give no good account of themselves. Little houses for the police and gendarmes had been erected at all important points and the government was showing in every department a keen sense of its responsibility in connection with the distinguished Chinese envoy.

The police in the station opposite the little malodorous tea-house in which I lodged, finding that they could not keep one of their little modern frigate on a way my native courier, but an appeal to representative of the foreign office saved him.

About 9 o'clock a.m. two handsome steamships carrying the flag of the Viceroy Li and the other the flag of the Emperor, and both displaying the German flag, came off in the afternoon and took a look at the pretty little modern frigate on the highest point in the town, which had been assigned to him, but this did not quite satisfy the gaping populace, keyed up to the Chinese object point.

Speaking of Mr. Foster's charming villa—known as Koyukan—at the top of a gibe of a hundred stone steps, it should be said that the Japanese officials have behaved most kindly to these visitors. He furnished up and gave to them the only modern houses in the place, quartered the viceroy and his retinue in the old Buddhist temple, known as the Ina-ten-ji, while Count Ito, Li Hung Chang and their secretaries are lodged in plain little houses in humble quarters of the town. In this their Emperor sets them a good example, for he is living in Hiroshima in a plain house of the average New York workman. He is seen campaigning with his troops upon the theory set up by Napoleon's soldiers who sang on their way to Moscow: "Where can a father better be than in the midst of his family."

On the afternoon of the 20th, Li Hung Chang came ashore to meet the Japanese plenipotentiaries. He was carried from the landing place to the Shimonoeki Hotel, where the conference would be held in a gorgeous palanquin. Several thousand people were gathered about the landing place but they were very orderly. The meeting was a brief one and the Viceroy soon returned to his ship. Only the plenipotentiaries and their secretaries attend the conferences. The business is carried on in English and interpreted to Li Hung Chang, who speaks no word of English. On the morning of the 20th Li Hung Chang left his ship and took up his abode in the temple. I had a good view of him as he entered. He alighted from his chair with alacrity, walked erectly and without formality into his new home. No man of his stature ever carried 73 years with more ease. His eyes were bright and his head was as white as snow. He seemed to have brought from China the best types of Chinesemen he could lay his hands on. His adopted son, who is known as Lord Li, and who is about 40 years of age, impressed me as one of the handsomest men I had ever seen in Asiatic garb. I subsequently met him, and I found him bright and as jolly in his mood as if China had whipped Japan and he had come over to collect the bill therefor. He speaks English almost without foreign accent.

On the 20th I had a talk with Mr. Foster,

who, as is well known, had done all he could to bring the war to an end, and who has been for some time a close and confidential adviser of Li Hung Chang. He said, and in this I know that he speaks the peace sentiments of the Viceroy:

"This was not the sanction of the Emperor. It was inevitable and that China was in no way prepared. He begged for money to pay China as though war was footing, but he could not get it. He had a strong party against him in Peking. He even had to fight enemies in the Imperial household. Japan forced matters and she came upon China with unexpected suddenness. The war party has been all the time in Peking. Peace must be made here and now, or the war will go on indefinitely. There will be more sacrifices on the part of the Emperor and his family. The demands of the Japanese must be met. The Emperor will be able to pay promptly and without constraint. He will be willing to indemnify Japan to the extent of paying all her war expenses. She will not accept of any humiliating terms."

I said that I had not heard of less than 400,000,000 yen mentioned as the money indemnity.

"That would be greatly in excess of the war cost," said Mr. Foster. "The viceroy has full and complete powers and he will bring things to a conclusion here. He went to Peking and had three special interviews with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. He would not come here without a solemn authority and assurance that enemies at home could not stab him when his back was turned. He is willing to make sacrifices, but he fears that Japan's disposition is greedy. I have great faith in the ability of his son, Lord Li, to bring about an understanding. He is strong, magnanimous. As minister to Japan he studied the Japanese mind and ago. He speaks their language and I think they like him. If we reach no conclusion here, the war will simply go on interminably. China has been seriously hurt and she cannot offer much resistance. To her advantage her navy is now and ravage her vast territory will be only to force back the great, inert population and begot widespread misery. In the end nothing more will be gained by Japan than she has had before. The Chinese deadliest wounds will heal, and as a nation she will be said to be indestructible. Such a war as Japan will carry on if negotiations fall here will be expensive. Where can she get the money to sustain herself if the war is to be one of vengeance, and she seeks only to conquer the unconquered? China will look to the interference of the powers should the war become one of butchery."

"What is the sentiment of the Viceroy regarding the surrender of territory?" I asked.

"The Viceroy comes here," said Mr. Foster, "in the kindest spirit. This will be the great official act of his life—the peace of Shimonoeki. He will give up Port Arthur. Li Hung Chang will sacrifice much, for he is anxious to terminate the war. His powers are Imperial."

I inferred from this response that the Viceroy would pay Japan handsomely, that he would give up Port Arthur as a price and break on the question of Formosa.

But we will know how Mr. Foster's opinion when he went forth to make the treaty with Germany in 1871, declared that not a French fortification nor an inch of French territory would be surrendered. And we know how he came back stern. A proposal of Mr. Foster's remarks about Li Hung Chang's objection to the war, it must be he had the handling of the entire Korean question only of which the war could be no have prevented, or could be not by diplomatic dissembling have postponed it, despite Japan's eagerness to have the language of Richelieu to his king: "For justice, sir, all places temple and all seasons summer." As we approached the old temple, the morning being deliciously bright and clear, we found a number of Chinese gentlemen strolling about under the great umbrellas of pine of the front garden, where the Japanese karamaya waited with their little carts to serve them and where the British police from the improvised station at the entrance kept back the crowds of curious children. It could not be said of these Mongol countries as of the "poor exile of Erin," that they sighed for their country, for they looked bright and cheerful. Many of them carried large branches of cherry blossoms instead of the proverbial olive branch. Some fellows, perhaps they were the Japanese carpenters who hurriedly partitioned into rooms and the decorators had done their best to brighten up, and were shown into a combination reception and dining room. Mr. Wu-Ting Fang, the viceroy's special interpreter and some members of the suite, who spoke English, received us. They were all complaining of the chilliness of the quarters. After a brief walk the distinguished statesman—the Hemark of Asia—walked into the room with the pleasing informality and bonhomie of an Ohio farmer. He shook hands with me in a cordial way, and as I looked up into his heavy, Tartar-like face and felt his grip, I realized his manliness, he dropped comfortably into a chair on the opposite side of the table from me. He wore a pair of old-fashioned spectacles which had known much service and looked long, and I thought, rather strangely at first, that he was a heavy Chinese coat of brass with a thick fur collar and cuffs, and there was a general indifference about his after-breakfast attire. His black silk cap with red top-knot was well pulled down and there were no signs of gray hair about his temples, and his hair, long, lustrous, long, lustrous, now reduced to something like fifty gray threads. In the front of his face there was set a diamond as large as a silver dollar, and a small, worn, I should say, as much as a mandarin's ransom. When he opened his

mouth his teeth betrayed his age. He smoked a cigarette from plain meerschaum holder and dropped the ash on himself with the careless common to elderly members of the bar. His vigor was plainly to be seen. Nobody ever interviews Li Hung Chang on leading issues. He does not interview, and his fertility in devising questions is that of the inquiring schoolboy.

Count Ito, who is carrying Japan very largely upon his shoulders, and who is the very incarnation of war, is a native of this province of Nahato. In his hot viceroy he was a wild hater of foreigners and a follower of the fierce Fuxue Chooko. With Count Inoyas he plotted for a war against foreigners in Japan, but a visit to England before the war convinced him of the fighting capacity of the most western world and of the fact that Japan was not a native of this province of Nahato. He is now a peace plenipotentiary, and he served five years in prison for political views. These men are naturally proud of their position to-day and are, I really believe, the hope of the Mikado's empire.

PRAGMATIC SYMPATHY.

SEATTLE, April 10.—There was a meeting at the chamber of commerce rooms last night of citizens who are interested in the proposition to provide land and implements with which the unemployed men, principally with families, can raise vegetables enough to tide them through next winter. The meeting was called by the executive committee of the Bureau of Associated Charities, and was presided over by Rev. W. J. Garrett, who explained the plan as it was to be carried out, and stated that to successfully carry out the plan the city donations of land, implements, etc., should be secured. He also thought that a fund for the purchase of seed and fertilizer would be the success of the undertaking would be the formation of a good working committee to apportion the land and to superintend the work of the men, as in employment cases, he said he had particularly called attention to the fact that the Detroit plan has been in operation since the last June, and that the land given produced about \$3,000. He also said that the people who are in destitute circumstances, willing and anxious to work, are ready to take the poor than to pay a large tax for their support, and that they are thereby assisted without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that is the result of pauperism.

Rev. W. F. Twiss, who was greatly in favor of the proposition, as it placed the men in possession of the means of supporting their families, he thought every man should help the scheme along in his own good running order. He said: "Why, if you can make this plan a success in Detroit, it is a question of a few days to make it a double success here, and we can wait for the want of cultivation. People will be perfectly feasible. People will be better off in any case, and more vegetables and less on meat. If the more vegetables put into operation it will not necessitate men and women going to bed next winter."

At the close of the meeting several persons offered the use of lands, and other money to help the expenses of the undertaking.

BRIGHTER TRADE PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Henry Clews & Co.'s report for the past week says: "Employers are encouraged by the brighter prospects for a gradual and almost sure return of prosperity. They have, in consequence, in numerous instances, commenced to voluntarily advance wages, which in itself is substantial evidence of their confidence in the permanency of the improvement."

A larger construction of railway mileage will probably be made during the coming year for several recent years past. This cannot fail to give considerable increase of employment to labor, as well as an impetus to the profitable production of iron and steel.

"Business recovery is very perceptible in all directions, and the return of confidence and courage is certainly most encouraging. The change for the better is largely due to the belief that we have witnessed in this country the last of war and currency tinkering, as well as other detrimental national legislation for years to come."

Cheers for St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The steamship St. Paul, built for the American line, which struck on the ways at the first attempt to launch her on March 25, because of bad material, was successfully launched shortly after 1 o'clock to-day from Olympic shipyard. As the launch was being lowered into the water, the launch was struck by the ways Miss Grooms, daughter of the president of the International Navigation Company, broke the bottle of champagne on the bow of the vessel, saying as she did so: "I christen thee St. Paul."

The Price of Beef.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Manager Favoris, of the Armour Packing Co., said to-day in regard to the report from Washington that Secretary Morton intended to investigate the cause of the sudden advance in the price of beef: "The statement that the rise in prices is the result of a combine among the meat men or the formation of a trust is simply a myth. There are too many people in the business to permit of such a thing being consummated. Beef will stay up all the year. A short crop has caused a shrinkage in the cattle industry. It takes time to build up outside herds, and we must expect higher prices."

Dr. Flew Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Dr. John E. San Francisco was shot by James D. L. McGaughey in the city on March 30, died at 7 o'clock last evening in a private hospital. McGaughey was to-day formally charged with murder. His examination was deferred until the coroner's jury makes a return.

## THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Panchofote Shows Justice of Canadian Sealing Claims—Military Operations in India.

Press Comments on the Nicaragua Situation—Manchester Ship Canal Accident.

LONDON, April 11.—The Earl of Kimberley will lay before the House of Commons an elaborate reply to Senator Morgan's speech in the United States senate on the Behring sea question. The reply was prepared by Sir Julian Panchofote, and is an analysis of Morgan's statements, showing them, in many particulars, and unjust in their conclusions. The subject is handled in the form of a report from Sir Julian as to the status of the negotiations for paying the claims of the masters of Canadian seal vessels in Behring sea. It shows that Morgan erred in stating that fictitious values had been put on some vessels and cargoes seized. It also appears to be stated, that Morgan's statement that interest was added is erroneous, as no interest was added. The total amount is declared to be merely about half the amount claimed by the Canadian sealers. It has been agreed to as a compromise against the wishes of the Canadian masters, although they finally agreed to a reduction of their claims.

The Central News is informed by its Varas correspondent that in obedience to the Sultan's orders the grand vizier and minister of justice, the interior and foreign affairs conferred recently concerning a plan of reform for Armenia. They sat five hours. The result of the conference is not known. In an editorial the Standard (Conservative) says that if the Conservatives in the next general election obtain a majority, the government they will justify in electing a new speaker of the House of Commons. The paper declared it has nothing to say against Mr. Gully, but adds that he has been forced upon the house by the pressure of an extreme faction and occupies the chair without the real sympathy or the assent of the majority who elected him.

It is reported from Samoa, that the rebels are still making preparations for war. They are building boats, filling cartridges, etc., but the daily expected renewal of the conflict has not yet occurred. There is no doubt about the fact that they have decided to pay the poll tax only to their own local chiefs and that any effort to coerce them will be in effect the spark of ignition. No one can possibly be said to live over the present strained relations between the parties, and the only wonder is that the hurricane season has been permitted to pass without a raid by the rebels on the foreign residents, causing property government natives as hostages in their hands and down the coast for fear of their being ordered.

Chief Justice Ives, of Samoa, has denied the action brought by German Consul Bismarck against Saisai, governor of Matala, and making a search for arms. His Honor found that the accused had committed a technical breach of the law, but that he was justified by the circumstances.

It is reported from the island of Hawaii and other Samoan islands, that Matala and other Samoan exiles are in good health and are well treated by the Germans. The only food planted this past wet season was in the island of Hawaii.

The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on the circumlocution by the Canadian copyright society: "If this association represents accurately the views of the Canadian people on the general subject of copyright, the chances are a satisfactory settlement do not at present seem very distant. The manifesto is not conciliatory. Nevertheless we believe that conciliation, common sense and respect for literary property may be trusted to prevail eventually."

It is reported that Lord Medley, who is appointed to the governorship of New South Wales, which was left vacant by the death of Sir Robert Gordon, is a good lawyer and a Calcutta dispatch says that a Bengal paper who was taken prisoner at the same time with Lieut. Fowler, but escaped, reports that Mr. Robertson, the British agent who is in the Chitral fort, made a sortie recently, but was defeated after a sharp engagement, in which Lieut. Gordon and severalappers were killed.

The Capt. News correspondent in Hongkong says that Chinese robbers are plundering in the district of the New Orleans coast, and several forgers have gone ashore at Tai Wat to help the Chinese officers punish them.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that during practice firing in the Woo Sung forts to-day a magazine accidentally exploded. Forty men were killed and many more were injured.

The steamship Harold entered the Latchford dock of the Manchester ship canal to-day at full speed, smashed the gates, passed through and dropped sixteen feet into low water. The gates weigh 300 tons. One of the other gates across the canal, which the attendants closed and bound with hawsers the upper gates, thus preventing the disaster which would have resulted from the fifteen foot difference of the water levels. The Harold was much damaged.

A dispatch from Simla dated noon to-day says that Col. Kelly and a force of British troops who had been attempting to reach Chitral from Gilgit on March 25 have succeeded in crossing the Standard pass, and were about 60 miles from Chitral on April 7. It is impossible to beat or burst, consequently the pioneers had to carry the field and mountain guns during the last seven miles of the route through deep snow and with the weather in the hands of the troops. When these pioneers were forwarded to Simla the enemy was in position twenty miles from the force command by Col. Kelly and an engagement was expected to take place. The troops were less troublesome and cheaper to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite the

## CAPITAL NOTES.

A New Zealand Minister to Visit Ottawa—Advanced Preparations for the Session.

Colonial Representation on the Judicial Committee—Rife League Programme Announced.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 11.—A cable message was received from the High Commissioner to-day stating the possibility that Mr. Ward, postmaster-general of New Zealand, will return home by the Canadian route. In that event he will visit Ottawa and discuss with Sir Macdonald-Bowell the possibility of a preferential trade arrangement between the two colonies.

The executive of the Canadian Military Rife League have decided that there shall be four matches this year, the same as in 1894. It will be optional to use either Sauer or Martini. The Militia department will supply free ammunition as usual.

Preparations for the coming season are being pushed apace in the department. It is expected that the main estimates will pass on Saturday, and that when brought down they will show a large reduction from those of previous years. Consideration will be given to the departments this afternoon by the irresponsible newspaper statement that there would be no statutory increases to officers, and that an all round reduction of from five to ten per cent. in salaries would be made. Hon. Mr. Foster states, however, that no such proposition has been made.

The report of the Indian department places the total Indian population of Canada at about 100,500.

The Newfoundland delegates hope to catch the steamer from Halifax on Monday for home.

The Imperial proposal to appoint colonial representatives on the judicial committee occasions no surprise here, though curiosity exists respecting the details. Three years ago the British government made an offer of colonial representation, providing the colony nominating a judge paid his salary and expenses. The Dominion government would not entertain such a proposal. If the salary had to be voted annually it might lead to criticism in parliament and probably party strife, and the conduct of the judge might be unjustly criticized and his motive impugned, with the result that his influence would be weakened. It was felt that whoever went from Canada to the judicial committee, whether Sir John Thompson or Mr. Blake, he should be removed altogether from the domain of party politics. Consequently the Imperial proposal was rejected.

THE TORONTO BUDGET.

TORONTO, April 11.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury investigating the death of C. Spencer Millholland, the seller in the Toronto bank, who shot himself on Saturday, returned a verdict last night to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a revolver shot fired by himself while laboring under mental distress.

Issac Shaffer was arrested yesterday on a charge of setting fire to the premises on Front street, occupied by the prisoner's son and his partner, Ritzshaber, the firm carrying \$5,000 insurance on \$1,200 stock. The prisoner was booked for in the firm.

The railway bill resolutions brought down in the legislature last night, by the Ontario and Baity River railway, for a distance not to exceed forty-five miles, of \$3,000,000.

The Weston Woollen Manufacturing Co., of Weston, Ont., have assigned, liabilities about \$240,000.

THE SCHOOL ISSUE.

TORONTO, April 11.—(Special.)—At the nominations yesterday all the candidates made reference to the Manitoba school question. In Hamilton, Hon. Dr. Montague, while defending the course of the government, answered the allegations that it was prompted by a desire to catch the Catholic vote. He said: "I want you to understand that I am not here coaxing for Catholic votes. I am not here appealing to Roman Catholics, but I have done nothing that should specially bring their gratitude to me here."

In Vercheres, Mr. Geoffroy, the Liberal candidate, said: "If the government honestly comes forward with a law honestly framed I will vote for it. I have no objection to a vote for the Liberal candidate, declared that the school question was no issue of the campaign there, but the Conservative candidate maintained that it was."

A POLITICAL LABEL.

QUEBEC, April 11.—(Special.)—Judge Andrews rendered judgment to-day in the action for libel of Hon. A. R. Angers against Ernest Paquet, proprietor of l'Electeur, condemning defendant to pay \$5,000 damages and costs of suit. The libel was published in 1893, and charged that Hon. A. R. Angers having used his position as Lieutenant-governor to oust the Hon. Mr. Gougeon and bring about the preferment of his political friends, especially Hon. Mr. Fillion and Senator Landry in regard to the Beauport railway contract renewal, replied to the Hon. Mr. Gougeon that he had bought his Ottawa residence. Paquet was private secretary to Marcell, and a lengthy review of the case, Judge Andrews dwelt upon the gravity of the libel and the difficulty of overruling such a story with the apology that was afterwards given publicly in the same paper. It had not been proved, as urged, that the libel was penned by a political friend who took the responsibility therefor, but in any case the propriety of the paper must be held responsible. He therefore condemned Paquet to pay \$5,000 and costs of the suit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Melbourne Fair, San Francisco.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WOODBROOK, N. B., April 9.—The C.P.R. Queen street station was broken into yesterday afternoon and \$7,500 stolen. The agent upon whom the robbery occurred, at the lower station when the robbery occurred, was Mr. MONTREAL, April 9.—The Newfoundland delegates have declined the Montreal board of trade's invitation to a public banquet, on the ground of pressure of time. The Toronto board's invitation will be refused for the same reason.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Charles Lord, of Toronto, was found dead in his room in the Palace hotel this morning, the gas turned on. An inquest will be held.

St. CATHERINES, April 9.—The Welland canal will be opened to navigation on April 20.

HAMILTON, April 9.—Mrs. H. A. Davis has obtained a verdict for \$5,000 damages against Brazeo Bros. & Co. for loss of her husband, who was killed while thawing out a dam.

MONTREAL, April 9.—At the Villa Maria convent last evening an employe named the late W. C. McLeod, of Woodstock, the well-known writer, claiming \$20,000 damages for alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

EMERSONVILLE, April 9.—The coroner's jury inquired into the death of John Thompson, who was killed by W. J. McArthur by breaking his skull with a hammer, returned a verdict of "excusable homicide," the evidence showing that the blow was given in self defence.

WOODBROCK, Ont., April 9.—Mrs. John Sims, an aged lady residing with her husband, was found dead yesterday morning, having been killed by gas escaping from a coal stove. Mr. Sims was unconscious, but it is thought he will recover.

TORONTO, April 9.—Jester has just been received here from St. William Van Horne agreeing to the proposition recently made by him to carry 100 poor patients per annum, free of charge, to some point along the line of the C.P.R. where a suitable site may be chosen for building a home for consumptives.

BROOKVILLE, April 11.—Thos. Tompkins, of this town, has entered an action for libel against the Times newspaper. On Wednesday last the Recorder published an interview with Mr. Tompkins, who has just returned from a trip to Australia. The interview contained a number of charges against the Dominion government, and in its article gave certain statements upon which Mr. Tompkins bases his charge of libel.

LONDON, April 11.—An order from headquarters has been issued, permanently closing the G.T.R. shops, to take effect at the beginning of next month. About 150 men, mostly married, will be affected.

PORT ARTHUR, April 11.—Fire yesterday destroyed Smith's furniture store, Neesden's grocery, Thompson's barber shop and Cook's building.

St. JOHN, N. B., April 11.—Cushing's lumber mill at Union Point, three miles from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, throwing 225 workmen out of employment. Loss \$80,000.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, April 9.—(Special.)—A convention to select a Conservative candidate for Selkirk was held to-day. G. H. Bradbury, H. Armstrong, M.P.P. for Woodlands, and D. J. McLean were nominated and balloted for. Armstrong received 54 votes, Bradbury 25 and McLean 13; on the nomination of Armstrong was made unanimous. Bradbury, however, says he will run as he was the choice of the previous convention. There are now five candidates for Selkirk for the Commons: Macdonnell, Liberal; Armstrong, Conservative; Fisher, Patron; Bradbury, Independent Conservative; and A. A. McArthur, Independent Conservative.

The new Mulvey school building on Farquhar avenue was totally destroyed by fire at midnight. The firemen were unable to save the building owing to the poor water supply. The provincial government museum and Normal school library were also burned. The loss will be from thirty to forty thousand dollars; insured for sixteen thousand dollars. April 9.—Jan. Reed, one of the first settlers of Fort Saskatchewan, was found dead in his house this morning from heart failure. Reed was a miner in California and British Columbia before seeking his fortune on the Saskatchewan in 1868.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Melbourne Fair, San Francisco.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Captain F. E. Younghusband on the 12th of March last read at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute a very interesting paper "On the Kashmir Frontier."

You must all of you, the lecturer said, be aware that our Indian Empire is hedged in on the north by a gigantic range of mountains—the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush.

But the time came when Great Britain felt it necessary to pay some attention to the northern frontier of India. The Russians were approaching the northern side of the Himalayas steadily if not rapidly.

At last accounts, says the New York Times, there was cholera in thirty-one governments or provinces of Russia. We select the following from the list, with dates which show how the disease and the germs of it have defied the low temperature of the season:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Deaths. Rows include Podolia, Nov. 11-Feb. 3, 1891, 1,051 cases, 867 deaths; Bessarabia, Nov. 11-Jan. 12, 1891, 1,051 cases, 867 deaths; etc.

The record in Russia for the last two years tends to support the theory which we advanced some months ago that in that country this disease may have found a new home.

In various parts of Turkey—both in Asia and in Europe—cholera has prevailed for several months past. In Adalia, from Dec. 11 to Feb. 13, there were 230 cases and 127 deaths.

The aversion of the natives to work in their own country is a fact which is becoming more and more apparent. When first came through these countries five years ago the people fought against doing any work whatever.

It may readily be supposed that these ignorant mountaineers are not very well skilled in the art of war, and that no matter how brave they may be, they are not a match for well trained and well equipped soldiers.

There must be something in the atmosphere of Kansas favorable to ultra radicalism. In political advanced views are eagerly accepted by its inhabitants, and attempts have been made to carry them out.

Small checks will be worn, all differing greatly, yet all commendable. Fancy alpaca appear again, and the ground in plain colors, such as wools worn in the early Victorian era.

Her Name. In search from A to Z they passed. And "Marguerite" chose at last. But thought it sounded far more sweet To call the baby "Marguerite."

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THE HORSE FLY MINE.

To THE EDITOR:—Through your columns I have seen a reply to "Cariboo Miner's" letter in the issue of the 21st of March.

We will not enter into any discussion of the merits of the various opinions, but we are affected by such vapors. We desire to be right and just to inform through this channel a large number of the stock holders of the Horse Fly Gold Mining Co.

Anderson Gray, the alleged hypnotist, was then arrested, tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, although he was not present when the crime was committed.

This, we believe, is the first case in which hypnotism has been recognized by courts of law. There can be no doubt that there will soon be other cases.

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The aversion of the natives to work in their own country is a fact which is becoming more and more apparent. When first came through these countries five years ago the people fought against doing any work whatever.

It may readily be supposed that these ignorant mountaineers are not very well skilled in the art of war, and that no matter how brave they may be, they are not a match for well trained and well equipped soldiers.

There must be something in the atmosphere of Kansas favorable to ultra radicalism. In political advanced views are eagerly accepted by its inhabitants, and attempts have been made to carry them out.

Small checks will be worn, all differing greatly, yet all commendable. Fancy alpaca appear again, and the ground in plain colors, such as wools worn in the early Victorian era.

Her Name. In search from A to Z they passed. And "Marguerite" chose at last. But thought it sounded far more sweet To call the baby "Marguerite."

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A QUESTION OF FACT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Those who are in the habit of looking at the rose side of life as it is.

Mr. William Wilson, who has received from the United States a large sum of money, has been in the habit of looking at the rose side of life as it is.

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THE POLICE AND THEIR WARDS.

TO THE EDITOR:—There was a great deal of fuss made by the police late last week on account of the invasion by fast women of certain houses on View Street, and they were compelled to use force to disperse them.

Somehow or other well informed men have been led to believe that, within the past eighteen months, there was a mild sort of a financial panic in the United States; that in one week after the other many banks suspended payment; that loan and deposit companies by the score and banks innumerable all at once failed and quit business without paying their depositors or security holders.

After many delays the case came up for hearing January 11, when testimony was taken to show that the terms of the lease had been complied with. Up to the time of the assignment made, no more had been expended under the lease than \$240,000, and since that time the evidence showed an expenditure of over \$220,000.

The hearing was then postponed as the request of the Crown to February 11, to give them time to produce witnesses from Cariboo.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COLIC, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS DESCRIBED BY SCORES OF CHLORODYNE PRESCRIPTIONS AS A REMEDY WHICH WILL NOT ONLY CURE BUT PREVENT THE RETURN OF THE DISEASE.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION.

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;

In fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective remedy. Scott's Emulsion, F.R.E.S., 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris. All Druggists, 5/6 & 7.

a wave of industrial disorder and dispute, which cost the government and the people millions upon millions of money and a number of lives, before a semblance of order took the place of chaos. How such reports were made, and how they were believed by sensible people is a mystery, at least to me, which I would like to see cleared up.

Surely Mr. Wilson has mistaken his vocation. He would make a great fortune in the United States if he would go over there and lecture to the people on the fallacies of their beliefs. He could tell those who lost their life savings in the shattered banks that, after all, they did not lose their money—they only thought they did; he could tell the hungry workmen that, after all, they were not hungry, but only thought they were; he could tell the farmers that they were not poor and impoverished, but only imagined it. And so on. There is scarcely a city in the United States in which he could not get great audiences, and if what he says is true, and if the people have been misled into believing that a sort of dreadful things have happened to them when in fact none of them have occurred, Mr. Wilson would become famed throughout the land as a soothsayer and prophet, and achieve an honor and glory which in his own poor Canada is denied him.

Today an fore I gave my eyes are There are leghorn and will run a d rough straw turned up the hats have er shape—the are some "su borders of these in black and appear turning warty in front and each side. quantities of foliage on quite low of there were one cherry hat was in The miller still a favorer of str calling the showing sor In bonnet The straw doll hats, as the most pro these are att may be flo dance, or the velvet or lac by the way, most usual r saw them form of bra wings, drag These are p low than h played to a grace are in je colors, some liant and all One lovely burnt straw coral velvet edges. On outerly wings burnished o stood two bl frothing on

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Conditions call-  
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for Phthisis, F.R.E.  
All Druggists, 60c. & 3t.

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1895.

S BICENTENARY.

allow me to call your  
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1695. Henry Purcell  
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ment; the man who  
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of English words, and  
the extraordinary musical  
produced.

THEIR WARDS.

ere was a great deal  
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rest, and they were  
and shiver, and  
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PATERFAMILIAS.

BROWNE'S  
DYNE.

WOOD stated  
J. COLIN BROWNE  
of Chlorodyne  
of Chlorodyne  
to be regretted to say  
-Times, July 13

CHLORODYNE  
MOST CERTAIN  
S. COLDS, ASTHMA  
N. NEURALGIA

CHLORODYNE  
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St. N. Y.

Send us your address  
and we will give you  
each year you receive  
a copy of our new  
we guarantee a clear  
of all diseases that  
No. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FOR SUNNY WEATHER

BEWILDERING ARRAY OF FEMINE  
FINERY FOR EASTER.

Bonnets That Cost From Ten to Seventy-  
five Dollars—Flowers and Spangles Used  
on Everything—First Communion Dress-  
es—Elaborate Chignon Parades.

(Copyright, 1895, by American Press Associa-  
tion.)

I think no person having the love of  
humanity at heart could blame the  
woman whose soul longs for an unat-  
tainable bonnet. Just think what it  
must mean to a woman, who, just be-  
cause she is a woman, loves all beau-  
tiful things, to see such bonnets and hats  
as are displayed in the windows and  
know that she cannot buy even one. She  
sees a dainty dream of beauty and men-



ASTER BONNETS.

tally sets that above her curls, and im-  
agines herself in it, but reality shows  
her pinched face under the shabby  
thing of two seasons ago. It is cruel,  
and I wish some one would start a soci-  
ety to provide women with spring bon-  
nets free of cost, or at least at a price  
making one a possibility. The bonnets  
are so little and the trimming is so  
small that it takes a new kind of arith-  
metic to find out how the price can be  
so large for so small an article. Ten to  
\$75 is the cost of a mite of a bonnet, the  
price largely depending upon where it  
is bought. If on Sixth avenue or Four-  
teenth street, where competition is  
sharp, a bonnet sells at its minimum.  
If it is bought at one of the semiprivate  
swell houses up town on Fifth avenue  
or Broadway the maximum is reached.

Today and yesterday and the day be-  
fore I gave up entirely to bonnets, and  
my eyes are dazzled with their beauties.  
There are lovely wide brimmed flats in  
leghorn and fine French chip. These  
will run a close race with the sunburnt  
rough straws. There are the brims  
turned up on one side, and nearly all of  
the hats have the crowns in the best  
shape—that is to say, the upper part  
is larger around than the lower. There  
are some "sunburnt" straws, with fluted  
borders and lace straw. I saw some of  
these in black and white. The black  
and appear becoming. The soft flutes are  
turned up at both sides and bent down  
in front and have masses of flowers on  
each side. One very elegant one had  
quantities of pink oleanders and their  
filings on each side, drooping down  
quite low over the hair. In the front  
there were two crushed bows of velvet,  
one cherry color and one white. The  
hat was of gray chip.

The sailor shape for young people is  
still a favorite, and there is a great  
variety of straws with brims generally re-  
calling the sailor form, but yet each  
showing some slight difference.  
In bonnets the variety is even greater.  
The straw shapes are no larger than  
doll hats, and the crowns are often of  
the most pronounced beater form. To  
these are added the trimmings. There  
may be flowers in springtime abun-  
dantly, or they may be ribbon, feathers,  
velvet or lace with spangles. Spangles,  
by the way, are seen everywhere. The  
most usual manner of using them is to  
sew them into bands, in the form of  
butterflies, humming birds,  
wings, dragon flies or such fanciful  
things. These are spread out widely and  
rather low than high. Osprey sigrets are em-  
ployed to add lightness and feathery  
grace to almost all bonnets. The spang-  
les are in jet and metallic and enamel  
colors, some of them being very bril-  
liant and all beautiful.

One lovely bonnet was of rough sun-  
burnt straw with a puffed drapery of  
cord velvet in front and around the  
edges. On each side there were two but-  
terfly wings of white net covered with  
burnished copper spangles. Above these  
stood two black sigrets with black jet  
frosting on them. The whole bonnet



COMMUNION GOWNS.

was a model. Such a bonnet could be  
worn with equal propriety by a young  
or an old woman. The old one would  
probably add strings.

Today I saw some very pretty first  
communion dresses, and as it will not be  
long from now until the day when the  
streets will be full of sweet young girls  
walking along with solemn steps and  
downcast eyes I will tell of a few that  
mother's eye will make up during these  
peaceful days. The Episcopal church  
ceremony of confirmation does not allow  
of a veil, but the Roman Catholic one  
does. The sisters of the nearest convent  
provide the wreaths and veils at a fair

A WOMAN OF TODAY.

WHY SHE HAS ENTERED THE RANKS  
OF LABOR.

Countess Norwalk Defends the Modern  
Woman—Her Hard Battle—A Significant  
Innovation—Conditions Which Must Be  
Faced Bravely—The Widened Sphere.

(Copyright, 1895, by American Press Associa-  
tion.)

The new woman marks an innovation  
in the feminine world more significant  
than mankind is able to realize. It is  
not fair to deride this in derelict prod-  
ucts for circumstances have made her  
high places to let her that "her proper  
sphere is the home;" that her highest  
aim in life is a beautiful reproduction  
of the race, and that to the monotonous  
rout of the cradle and the never ending  
stitch of the needle must all her high  
and holy ambitions be sacrificed. In  
other words, they tell us she should be-  
come a household machine, an automa-  
ton to supply the family needs, with  
never a thought of the indwelling soul  
that requires but the touch of the mag-  
ic wand of love to waken into life, that  
soul which, when aroused, responds to  
humanity's needs as the soul of man  
never can.

But it is irony of the cruellest kind to  
talk or even to think of woman in such  
a restricted light. The new woman, through  
past ages, what do we find? What does  
history reveal to us? That many great  
and gifted beings have always existed  
who were acknowledged as such, and  
across whose fair foreheads the legend  
"woman" was written. It is not the  
deal, but the with which we have to  
endless perplexities and struggles.

If home is the place where alone  
woman should shine, might I ask how  
many of the earnest, thoughtful work-  
ers of the current era have homes? Are  
not the majority already struggling for  
the barest existence—often, too, with  
children dependent on their exertions?  
It is unnecessary to suppose that woman  
enters the ranks of labor merely to  
gratify a passing whim or to exploit  
some special fad. Moreover, in this age  
of progress and advanced thought, why  
should she be relegated to the rear rank  
in the march of progression? Conditions,  
both social and economic, have forced  
her into the competitive arena, and once  
there she has learned to make the most  
of her opportunity. It would indeed be  
strange if it were not so, for all the  
keenly analytic mind woman to a pecu-  
liar degree possesses enduring patience.

It is true that women, as a class, are  
impulsive, but it is impulse born of in-  
tention. The same might be said in re-  
gard to our methods of reasoning. The  
mind of woman achieves results through  
different processes than those of the  
mind of man. He, it seems, reaches a  
conclusion by slow logic, while she in-  
tuitively obtains a like result with a  
bound and often without knowing ex-  
actly how. Thus, while man's actions  
are governed solely by sluggish reason,  
those of woman are largely due to quick  
intuition.

The new woman has had a hard bat-  
tle to fight, for in most instances she  
has been greatly misunderstood. She is  
generally regarded by conservatives  
among her own sex and most of the  
male contingent as a pushing, aggress-  
ive creature devoid of all those divine  
qualities which constitute female lov-  
ableness. This is a mistaken attribute  
with which to endow the new woman,  
for the oftentimes—in fact, it is the rule  
—turns out to be the daintiest bit of  
femininity imaginable. A positive will  
allied to earnest effort does not neces-  
sarily indicate a large, masculine, for-  
ward-looking woman.

Comparisons are frequently made be-  
tween the women of the present day and  
those of past decades, frequently to the  
disparagement of the former. Grandma,  
I confess, was a dear, lovable old lady.  
Strictly proper in every sense of the  
word, she was content to sit by the fire-  
side ministering contentedly first to the  
wants of her children and afterward to  
those of her grandchildren. But we must  
remember that she played an impor-  
tant part in those days. She stood ready  
with shield and buckler to protect her  
faithful helpmeet from the slightest  
passing storm of life. Grandma did not  
have to think day by day how to se-  
cure the food to fill the hungry mouths  
around her. Grandma attended to the  
edge of her Grandpa's handkerchief in  
the right which in his devoted wife  
manhood would well afford to play the  
personification of gentleness and good  
nature, seated in the "ginglenook."

Those were the days when the country  
was new, when foreign immigration  
had not invaded our shores and when  
overpopulated cities of the old world  
had not landed at our doors their sur-  
plus, unaged, uneducated poor. It is  
these who have helped to bring about the  
unequal and unjust state of affairs. The  
influx of the non-English speaking ele-  
ment among the lower classes has been  
a bar to material progress. Inured for  
centuries to poverty, they can sustain  
life on the merest pittance. Hence the  
father of an American family, no longer  
able to secure the same compensation  
for his labor as of old, is forced to en-  
deavor upon sons and daughters alike to aid  
in keeping the wolf from the door.

Is woman, then, to be blamed for con-  
ditions over which she has no control?  
It is the cause which should be probed  
should be examined and derided. Our  
greatest men have invariably risen from  
small beginnings, and why should not  
equal success attend the footsteps of the  
new woman? She is a glorious creature,  
endowed with all the gifts of the gods.  
What, then, is to retard her progress?  
Always the ruler of the household, she  
has by her present action merely widen-  
ed the sphere of her usefulness. Into the  
larger field of experience she steps forth  
in battle array, prepared to live or die  
by the result of the contest. Make way  
for the new woman!

COUNTRESS NORWALK.

A HOUSEHOLD SCRAPBOOK.

USE

If Carefully Made, It Will Prove a Con-  
venient and Valuable Reference Volume.

A scrapbook with the pages already  
mounted is very convenient, but if one  
cannot procure such a book take an old  
school atlas and cut about an inch  
through the binding, every other six leaves,  
through the entire book. For conven-  
ience in referring to sections something  
like the following: Animal, vegetable,  
mineral, political, social, domestic, for-  
eign and miscellaneous, allowing, say,  
ten pages to each section, or, if one is  
apt to have a greater number of clip-  
pings in one section than in another, a  
greater or less number of pages may be  
allotted, as the case requires. A few  
pages can be left for biographies and  
pictures that accompany such sketches.

A further subdivision of these sections  
may be made, if desired, for example:  
The "vegetable" section may be class-  
ified into garden, flower and forest, and  
the other similarly. Thus, with an index  
on the first page, one can refer to a clip-  
ping without a moment's delay and  
Now, after the clippings have been  
carefully trimmed, dampen the reverse  
side with a slightly moistened sponge if  
the first named book is used, but if the  
atlas a mullage brush is necessary. Be  
particular not to wet overmuch, for in  
either case the moisture will ooze from  
the edges of the clippings, and the in-  
evitable smeared and torn pages is the  
result. A dry cloth should be used to  
press down clippings and absorb excess  
moisture.

Clippings accumulate very rapidly,  
and after a two weeks' delay it is no  
light task to catch up again, and it is  
best to paste every evening. The author  
of the foregoing, a correspondent of  
The Household, also introduces a cor-  
respondent of The Household, the moth-  
er to determine the inclination of a  
child's mind.

She says: Give each child a scrapbook  
and instruct him to fill it with what-  
soever material he likes best, and one  
will contain a record of the family and  
another machines or flowers or histor-  
ical notes, as the mind inclines.

Physical Culture.  
In walking the heel should not be  
brought down too firmly. A part of the  
weight of the body belongs upon the  
toes, and when a due proportion is  
the gait which is lost when it is not  
properly distributed. Walking is a good  
exercise, although a fatiguing one.  
Hopping on each foot alternately is an-  
other. Dancing is a valuable accom-  
plishment for children. The conscious-  
ness of being able to dance well gives  
a young man and woman who would  
otherwise be bashful and awkward on  
their first entrance into society. The  
little people usually delight in the  
rhythical motion, and if it is not com-  
bined with late hours it does them noth-  
ing but good, says a writer in The  
Ladies' Home Journal, who adds:

All outdoor games that involve run-  
ning and active movement of any kind  
are useful adjuncts to physical develop-  
ment. An immense amount of exercise  
is taken under the guise of diversion.  
Batleador and shuttlecock, which was  
long a favorite amusement, is a capital  
indoor game where there is room to  
play it as might be revived with ad-  
vantage. Bean bags, colored bags filled  
with beans and aimed at a ring or other  
mark, and the form of quoits played on  
shipboard with rings of rope may be  
utilized to furnish exercise on rainy  
days. Especial attention should be paid  
to ventilation when the children are ex-  
ercising indoors. The respiration is  
checked, the lungs demand more air,  
and there should be a plentiful supply  
of oxygen to meet it.

Recipe For Lemon Pie.

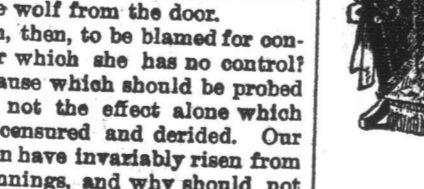
Into 1 1/2 cups of sugar stir 2 heap-  
ing teaspoons of flour, add the well  
beaten yolks of 6 eggs and the whites  
of 2 beaten stiff, the juice of 2 lemons,  
the grated rind of one, and a cupful of  
cold water. Line a pie plate with  
pastry, fill with the mixture and bake  
in a moderate oven. When done, cover  
with a meringue made from the whites  
of the 4 eggs and a cupful of powdered  
sugar. Cover the pie and brown lightly.

One Way to Fry Oysters.

Take large fresh oysters and drain.  
Have ready a plate of sifted cracker  
crumbs, in which mix a teaspoonful of  
salt. Take one oyster at a time, roll in  
the cracker crumbs and lay on a board.  
Let remain ten minutes; dip in beaten  
egg, roll in the cracker crumbs again  
and let stand 10 minutes. Drop in boil-  
ing fat and fry brown. Serve very hot.

A Picture Rack.

Provide a white wood foundation.  
Cover and drape the outside with ruby  
plush. Set off with gold gimp and



RECREATION FOR PICTURES.

fringe. Face and line the inside with  
pink satin. Add bows and streamers of  
moire ribbon.

The two diagonal bands of either an-  
tique brocade or embroidery are outlined  
with fringe and secured down with a  
few stitches to hold some small photo-  
graphs. The larger specimens with wa-  
ter colors are placed in the two com-  
partments, which are also handy to hold  
any fashionable odds and ends.

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Stiff Joints, Old Sores,  
Inflammation of all kinds,  
Lame Back, Pimples,  
Rheumatism, Pustules,  
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,  
Dissected Tendons,  
Contracted Muscles,  
And all Lameness and  
Soreness.

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day. It was thought at one time that a  
contest was probable; but Mr. W. C. Fund  
refused to allow himself to be nominated for  
the North ward, and therefore the three  
candidates were returned by acclamation as  
follows: North ward, A. G. Fuller and  
Thomas H. Milne. South ward, Fred H.  
Barnes. Mr. Fuller will bring to bear upon  
his duties an experience acquired during his  
office as a member of the first coun-  
cil after incorporation. The other alterna-  
tives have had no previous experience of  
this nature, but they are well known as  
enterprising citizens of sound judgment.

On Sunday afternoon the new Presby-  
terian church at Lumby was for the first  
time opened for divine service. A number  
had driven up from this city, and the neat  
little church, which is a credit to Lumby,  
was well filled with an attentive congre-  
gation. The dictatory service was con-  
ducted by the Rev. G. A. Wilson, B.A.,  
and indefatigable efforts are responsible  
to a large degree for the fact that the church  
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On Tuesday morning Mr. J. B. Donald,  
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Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report... THE CITY.

THE annual general meeting of the B.C. Fire Underwriters' association is to be held in Vancouver on the 27th inst.

NORTHERN residents now in the city predict a good salmon catch this year. One reliable indication is a good run of coho salmon and other small fish.

Mr. Justice Drake in chambers yesterday fixed the date for the trial of the suit of the Globe Furniture Co. v. Muirhead & Mann.

THE Law relief fund has now reached the handsome total of \$986.20, yesterday's addition being \$100.50.

A MEETING of the members of Calvary Baptist church was held last evening to select a new pastor.

JOHN McKAY was acquitted yesterday of the charge of stealing a pair of bracelets from Mrs. Olson.

JOHN GORDON, arrested for the attempted burglary of 35 Chatham street on Wednesday evening, was remanded till Saturday.

THE provincial and city offices are closed today, and the former will remain so until Tuesday.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains notice of the dates and places at which Court of Sessions will be held during the present year.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Lacrosse Club and the Association—A Cyclist's Narrow Escape.

Thos. G. Moody, jr., who is wheeling with "Olympic's" messengers as far as Portland, writes to the COLONIST as follows from Seattle.

THE boys in this city are all counting upon being the victors in the Birthday of the Vancouver club is practically dead and will not make much of a showing this year.

THE Westminister rifle association have elected the following officers: President, Captain F. Ward.

THE boating committee of the J.B.A. held a meeting last evening. Last year's crew has been picked to start work as soon as the ice is broken.

A well attended meeting of the Victoria Golf and Country Club was held yesterday evening at the College Hotel.

Drop kick—From behind a given line, each competitor to have three kicks, longest to count; ball to alight between two posts fifteen yards apart.

Drop kick—Each competitor to have three kicks, longest to count, first kick to be taken directly in front of the posts.

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KILLED BY FIRE.

Henry Horne Suffocated While Trying to Escape From His Burning House.

By a fire that started in the bedroom of his little three-roomed house on View street Henry Horne was yesterday morning burned to death.

As Constable Kavanagh was passing the corner of Blanchard and View streets yesterday morning at twenty minutes to five his attention was attracted by a dense column of smoke rising from 24 View street.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A Groundless Report That Caused Intense Anxiety in Many Victoria Homes.

The whole city was in a state of great excitement yesterday morning over a rumor that the steamer Walls Walls, which left here on Monday for San Francisco.

The "Quadra" Officially Locates a New Rock—Regarding the "Velos."

The Dominion steamer Quadra arrived in port yesterday evening from Nassau where she had been on a conference with the harbor board.

THE C.P.N. steamers Danube and Maude leave port on Monday, the former for the North and the latter for the West coast.

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was built, about a mile or so from Nelson. There is no little rivalry between the two cities.

Victoria, the new real-estate Land Company and Railway Company, has taken an office building, and has many...

LAND. and Miner April 6.) character of that the known to exist on the shore creek, which falls...

REMARKABLE fragment of red Montserrat. It is bounded by the E. Angle, Number One...

MINING Co. was incorporated March 30 under the Washington with a million dollars.

THE provincial and city offices are closed today, and the former will remain so until Tuesday.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains notice of the dates and places at which Court of Sessions will be held during the present year.

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HOUSE FURNISHING.

A MODIFICATION OF THE POPULAR COLONIAL STYLE.

A Modern Library Representing Furniture of Various Periods—Two Different Color Schemes, One For a Cold Light and One For a Direct Light.

Art Amateur has given an illustrated description of a library which is a modification of the present popular colonial style. This affords more opportunity for freedom in furnishing, as the furniture is of various periods and styles.



A MODERN LIBRARY.

A warm tone should be adhered to. It will be found best to keep the walls and ceiling of a plain tint, the stenciling on the ceiling to be of a tone lighter than the walls and darker than the mass of the ceiling.

The colors to be first introduced in the bric-a-brac and accessories should be browns and olives and tones of cream and ivory, but in spots, as in the shades of the lamps, the rugs and the brocade covering of the easy chair, stronger tints may be introduced—reds, blues and greens preferably.

Should the light be warm and direct, a colder general scheme may be adopted, and there may be a choice between rose-wood or mahogany woodwork, as before, but with walls in dark blue and ceiling in pale turquoise, and oak woodwork, with a correspondingly lighter treatment throughout.

But in color, as in form, it will be found that liberty as to the final decoration of a room depends very much on the strict maintenance of harmony in the first setting out of the scheme. One should not permit discord in the larger masses of color, with the idea of being able to bring them into harmony later.



ALOEVE IN MODERN LIBRARY.

by cleverly disposed spots of brighter color. Even if one should be successful, the result is never quite so good, and besides the objects that furnish such spots of color are commonly movable. Still there is no such thing as laying down unalterable rules in matters of decoration.

Treatment of Narrow Halls. There is no place so hard to treat artistically as the narrow hall in a small apartment. Every one knows it is a long line of space without a break, and from the main door to the kitchen door, which is within view at the end of the hall, to the homemaker it is an eyesore. In the middle of this hall place a pole, in which thick curtains can be adjusted by rings and hooks, so, when necessary, it can be drawn together, screening the working room beyond. To utilize a small space near the main door let the chest of drawers find a place there. With good decorating it will be equal to the occasion. For a background a large palm leaf forms an excellent scheme, says Decorator and Furnisher.

BOOTS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

The Trade Badly Affected by the Increased Wear of Shoes.

The diminished use of boots is a matter of concern to the manufacturers of them and to the producers of heavy leather and heavy calfskins. Twenty years ago the calf boot industry was a leading one in New England.

Whole towns were studded with factories which produced calf boots exclusively. For a decade the sale has been gradually falling off, and today it is of hardly any importance.

A few manufacturers of shoes include boots as a specialty, but the demand is too light to amount to much. When calf boots were more in vogue, manufacturers consulted the partialities of the cowboys, to whom price was a secondary consideration.

The legs were frequently corded with silk stitching. The stars and crescent and other fanciful ornamentations were inlaid on the legs of the boots. The soles were inlaid with copper, zinc and brass nails. The cowboys no longer pay \$15 or \$20 for a pair of boots. They were worn extensively by men. Many men prefer them today, though the number is growing less. The old fashioned stoga boots were formerly sold in large quantities. They are well nigh obsolete. There follows a demand for a lighter and more stylish article.

A kip boot of lighter texture was produced about equal in appearance to the best calf boot, but this, too, has fallen somewhat into disuse. Where there were 20 factories producing boots exclusively, there is now but one. Even the farmers are using heavy shoes instead of boots, and if it becomes a necessity to wear long legged boots they buy rubbers.

Twenty years ago the entire product of Salem and Peabody was heavy boots and bragan leather. Today there are less than half a dozen tanners making it. Brogans and plowshares are indispensable in many sections of country, but there are comparatively few exclusive manufacturers of these now.

The Creedmore, Dom Pedro, English ties and creole congress are supplanting them. The decline in the consumption of calf boots affects the tanners of calf skins. It is a question what is to be done with heavy skins. The tanners must necessarily buy more or less of them. They cannot select light and medium weights exclusively, and if they can they feel no certainty of being able to dispose of them in the finished state. There is nevertheless a use in this world for whatever is good for anything, and there will be some way of disposing of heavy calfskins, though for the moment it appears difficult to point out the direction into which they will be moved.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Fight Between Bull and Alligator.

I heard an interesting story of a fight between an alligator and a big bull on the shores of Lake Okechobee. Alligators are quite numerous in that lake, and it is little visited by white men, though Seminole Indians fish and hunt there. Herds of cattle roam about through that section of the state, and the bull in question belonged to one of these herds. It was drinking at a small inlet on this lake when it was caught by an alligator. The bull managed to free itself by pulling the gator partly out of the water. It then lowered its horns and caught the gator, throwing it on the bank. When the bull made another attack, the alligator struck the bull with its tail and severely hurt it. The bull managed to tear a hole in the abdomen of the gator, but on another charge the gator broke one of the legs of the bull by a blow from its tail. This disabled the bull, and the gator managed to break another leg in the same way, but the saurian soon bled to death, and the bull, when found with its two broken legs, had to be shot.—Florida Letter.

Some Explanations of the Ocean's Salt. The Pythagoreans held that the sea was salt by reason of the tears shed by Kronos, father of Zeus. According to the old Hebrew tradition, the ocean was originally a great body of fresh water, but which was made salt by the abundant tears of the fallen angels. One sect of Buddhists believe that Lot's wife—that is to say, the "pillar of salt" which was once the wife of the humble gentleman named above—lies at the bottom of the ocean in a certain narrow strait, and that once each year the waters of all oceans flow through that narrow channel. The Talmudic writers say that it was never salt until Moses wept repentance after breaking the tables of stone.—St. Louis Republic.

Notes Not Worth Having. Some people's notions of Hodge's ideas in politics are illustrated by the soliloquy of a laborer on his way to the poll: "Yes, yes, Gladstone was a great man, but I main think he was too cute for us poor folk. When votes was worth a f'p'n note, he kep us all to hisself, and now, when they ain't wuth a farden, we all has un! Ah, he was main too clever for us!" So he marches in and votes for the squire.—London Star.

Avoided the Subject. Winks—Did McKick have much to say on the subject of railroad monopoly while you were there? Minks—Well, no. You see, just after I called, a cartman drove up with a box for him. The railroad freight on it for 100 miles was a quarter; the cartman's charge for hauling it six blocks was 50 cents.—New York Weekly.

"Soots, Wha Hae," was by Burns. It was written on a dark day while the author was on a journey. The time is "Hey Tuttle Tattie," an old march that is said by tradition to have animated Bruce's men at Bannockburn.

Many towns in Europe have local holidays commemorative of some important event in their history.

CORRECT PROPORTIONS.

Fitness and Leanness—How to Obtain and Retain a Desirable Weight.

Women who are correctly proportioned and neither too fat nor too lean are few in number. In order to give some idea of the correct proportions of the features and the body, the following is here appended from Good Housekeeping:

The head should be one-seventh of the body. The nose, forehead and chin of equal length. The distance between the eyes, the length of the eye. The distance from the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 inches.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds; 5 feet 1 inch, 115; 5 feet 2 inches, 120; 5 feet 3 inches, 127; 5 feet 4 inches, 134; 5 feet 5 inches, 142; 5 feet 6 inches, 146; 5 feet 7 inches, 152; 5 feet 8 inches, 160.

It seems the tendency of women in middle life to grow stout. When such a condition exists, the appearance of too much flesh can, to a certain extent, be overcome by the arrangement of the clothing. The underwear should consist of a union suit of silk, balbriggan or wool, one skirt, made with a yoke fitting smoothly over the lower part of the corset and buttoned to it. The corset should also be provided with a hook in the front and back to prevent the dress skirt from becoming disarranged. Flat corset strings should be used, and not too tightly laced. If the abdomen is prominent, have the corset made to order with this defect in view.

Fleshy women should avoid everything in the way of liquors, especially beer, starchy cereals, like cornmeal, hominy, rye, oatmeal and brown bread; also avoid too much seasoning in the way of salt, pepper or sauces. These create an unnatural thirst, and water enters largely into the composition of fat. Meats can be eaten freely as they enter into muscle, not fat. Fleshy people should exercise vigorously every day. They should also sleep on hard beds. Pampering the body in habits of luxury predisposes one to embonpoint.

Some women are constitutionally inclined to thinness. In such a condition the right kind of food is one of the requisites toward change. Tea and coffee should be abstained from, and cream or rich milk substituted. Eggs, fish, cereals, the cereals and vegetables should be the diet, with a glass of water containing the juice of an orange and plenty of sugar, to be drunk immediately upon rising. Cultivate a cheerful state of mind, take plenty of sleep, and live upon a great deal in the daytime. No posture is so favorable for gaining flesh. Above all, don't worry.

Fashionable Millinery.

This season's millinery includes large hats, small bonnets and the intermediate toques and English walking hats. Lace, flowers and fur are associated on



A FASHIONABLE BONNET.

some of the winter hats. For street wear a favorite trimming consists in a border of sable, with sable tails standing erect.

Bonnets are no longer things of shreds and patches, but neat, plain and corners deftly treated, and made smart with new aigret and jet trimmings. Some of the aigrets are of cocks' feathers, edged with jet, and many feathers used in millinery are bordered with jet. Velvet forehead hats have been accepted with avidity.

We have had hats trimmed in front, trimmed at the side, trimmed at the back. Now the latest arrangement is to trim them round—rosettes and wings may stand up where they will, and crepe-trimmed from the center or back are equally fashionable.

Cranberry Shortcake.

Make a tender crust of say, a quart of flour, a quarter of a cup of butter and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. When baked, spread thickly with cranberry sauce ready prepared. A dressing of whipped cream will be quite an addition. The shortcake will be better served hot.

Odds and Ends.

Moire silk petticoats, lined with horse-hair, are another invention for keeping the dress skirts well spread at the bottom.

Evening silks in the style of 80 years ago are the height of modern fashion.

A fine Little Red Riding Hood frieze is on the market that will make a suitable paper for nurseries.

Sleeve buttons grow longer and more slender.

Long coats are in fashion for little girls of 4 years up to those who are 12. Plain cloths and rough cloths are both used this year.

Afternoon weddings are generally at 8 or half past, with the reception following.

Fantastic birds, never yet discovered by the most expert bird hunter, are a feature of French millinery. They are combinations of owls' heads, with jeweled eyes, paradise aligrets standing high on either side and widespread wings from another of the feathered tribe.

For the serving of oranges the silver-smiths have provided knives, spoons and cups, made especially for the purpose.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine.

HAS REACHED WASHINGTON.

A Beautiful Tale of Three Women Who Shared Their Heads at the Theater.

Three ladies walked down the center aisle in the National theater Monday night. They wore hats of a florid style of architecture and covered with luxuriant vegetation. Strong men shuddered and grew pale with anxiety as to where those hats would eventually locate themselves, and as the ladies slowly moved to the front the feelings of the audience verged upon the stormy and tumultuous.

So the fashion has reached Washington. We have among us, then, the pioneers of the propaganda of mercy, consideration and gentleness. A new standard of morality has been erected. Women are showing their thoughtless sisters how to be kind as well as beautiful, gentle as well as fair, how to bless as well as to adorn the world.

Why cannot the superior set make common cause in this? Why, if they must have their hats whereof to parade the vestibule and fill the aisles with pageantry as they come and go—why can they not at least follow the divine example we have chronicled and unnumber when they take their seats?—Washington Post.

THE NEW WOMAN IN GEORGIA.

She Cycled Through the Streets of Atlanta and Horrified the Natives.

A few days ago, before the snow came, there was an amusing little happening on one of the principal streets of the city which bears relating. Two women from away up in North Georgia who had come to be down here attending the United States court as witnesses in some moonshine cases were walking about talking enthusiastically about a proposition to go in and get an oyster stew for dinner. The matter of dinner was to be as to who should pay for the same. They were somewhat excited and paying little attention to the rest of the world when all of a sudden a woman on a bicycle swept up behind them, close to their backs and gave the wheel a sharp whirl of a spin.

Turning around, they saw the dashing one down the street, evidently bobbing up serenely over the Atlantic block.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Differing Opinions on This and Other Subjects Connected With Her Highness.

Queen Victoria has been in London recently, according to The Court Circular, but if it had not been for the official chronicles the inhabitants of the metropolis would probably not have been aware of their sovereign's presence among them, for, save for her drives to and from the railway stations, her majesty has only shown herself in public once, and then muffled up to the eyes against the cold weather.

The fact is that she never looked so aged and wan and worn as at present. She is less than ever to walk even the shortest distance without assistance, and she is bent almost double. Nevertheless the renewed talk of her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales may be dismissed as pure invention, for, if physically feeble, Queen Victoria is mentally a thoroughly sound woman, and she is said to retain to the fullest degree her marvellously clear perception of the most intricate affairs of state. She will start for the south of France in about a week.—London Letter.

One short puff of the breath through the blowers supplied with the Power Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painlessly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Sneezing, Serousitis and Inflammas.

IN ORDER that subscribers to THE WEEKLY COLONIST may have an opportunity to secure a set of the famous "MASTERPIECES," a limited number of Sets are offered to those sending to this office the Coupon which appears on another page, together with 10 cents for each Part—\$2.00 for the Set. A neat Portfolio to contain the Set may be had at the same time for 50 cents. First come, first served. THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Victoria

MEN'S SPRING SUITS \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$1.50, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75.

CALL AND SEE THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, ETC., IN THE CITY. B. WILLIAMS & CO. Clothiers and Hatters, 197 Johnson Street.

PLANET JR. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rollers, Garden Hose, Garden Tools, Garden Barrows. E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KIMLOOPS.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.



ECCENTRIC WAGERS.

CURIOS BETS MADE BY PROMINENT MEN IN OLD LONDON.

A Contest in Masquerading Which Went to the Wrong Man—Bets on Eating and Drinking—But Lord Lorne Won the Best of All These Wagers.

So far as we can go back into the world's history, we find the rage for making wagers prevalent. The Romans had a great inclination for betting, and they had a conventional form of ratifying their contracts, which consisted in talking from their finger the ring, which the higher classes invariably wore, and giving it to the keeper of some very extraordinary bets were made. Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead were in the castle yard, York, as to which should assume the most original character. Umpires were selected, whose duty it was to decide upon the comparative absurdity of the costumes in which the two gentlemen appeared. On the appointed day Hodgson came before the umpires decorated with bank notes of various value on his coat and waistcoat, a row of five guinea notes and a long netted purse of gold around his head, while a piece of paper bearing the words "John Bull" was attached to his back. Whitehead was dressed like a woman on one side; one half of his face was painted, and he wore a silk stocking and slipper on one leg. The other half of his face was blackened to resemble that of a negro. On the corresponding side of his body he wore a gaudy long tailed linen coat, and his leg was cased with leather breeches, with a boot and spur. Much to the astonishment of the crowd, the stakes were awarded to "John Bull."

The Duke of Queensbury laid a singular wager with Sir Charles Bunbury about the end of the last century. The former was to produce a man who was to walk from his grace's house in Piccadilly, London, to the ten mile stone beyond Hounslow in the space of three hours, advancing four steps and every fourth step retiring one step backward. The bet was for £1,000. Most probably the Duke of Queensbury had borrowed the hint from a circumstance recorded in the history of Catherine Medicis. This celebrated and beautiful queen made a vow that if an enterprise of consequence in which she was engaged should terminate successfully she would send a pilgrim to Jerusalem, traveling on foot in the manner described. Having succeeded in her first point, it remained to discover a man with vigor and patience enough to undertake the journey. A citizen of Verberis, Picardy, presented himself and promised most scrupulously to accomplish the feat. He fulfilled his engagement with great precision, of which the queen was well assured by those whom she had appointed to travel by his side and watch his motions.

There was a notorious gambler at the end of the last century who ruined himself finally by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorne. His stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table, and seizing a large punch bowl said: "For once I'll have a bet when I've got a chance of winning! Odd or even for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall, and on the pieces being counted there proved to be an odd one.

The rash gambler paid his 15,000 guineas; but, if tradition be correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

Here is a record of another wager: A member of parliament bet a gentleman well known from London to Edinburgh in a million of dots while another made a million of dots with a pen and ink upon writing paper.

Eating and drinking have at all times been the subject of bets, and we hear of a courier, by name Aristocratio Tom of the Old Lion, London, for the trifling bet of a shilling undertook to drink three gills of lumpy oil of the most rank and nauseous quality that could be procured, which he performed with as much gusto and relish as if it had been the most delicious cordial. The money he had won was immediately converted into strong beer, which, with a penny loaf soaked in another portion of oil, he likewise swallowed. About two hours after this repast for another wager he swallowed 30 eggs with the shells in 30 minutes, but the last having a young chicken in it he complained, it spoiled his stomach.

Feats of strength, too, have been a fruitful source of wagering. In 1792 a wager for £50 was made between a Mr. Hopkins and a Mr. Dalton that the latter could not carry 500 sacks of flour weighing 20 stone 30 yards in 12 hours. Mr. Dalton began the undertaking, but there not being a sufficient number of sacks in the town he used but one weighing 20 stone 8 pounds, which he carried 250 times each way 21 yards, and notwithstanding he carried above the weight and the distance one yard more than agreed upon, the feat was performed with great ease in seven hours and 25 minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

Surprised, but Equal to It. The marshal in a western town had occasion to arrest four or five ugly citizens, and he called on Mr. William Smith, better known as Bill, to act as posse comitatus. The offenders were found in a saloon, and Mr. Smith went in there with the sheriff very modestly. The sheriff hadn't more than stated his business when he pulled a pistol and the crowd broke for the back door. The sheriff fired and missed, and Mr. Smith tumbled the hindmost man, the others escaping. Then Mr. Smith looked at the sheriff with a look of pain. "H—! Jim," he said, "why didn't you tell me you was going to open the mesquite with pra' and I'd 'a' had a full house for you?"—New York Sun.

DEAR DISCIPLINE.

Imprisoned in an absence dress By Jailer Time For unknown crime, Bestowed, I sigh in narrow sphere. But laughing Love, who looks disdain, To me brings in For discipline A presence which my soul enchains. Now sweet is my captivity When solitude Does thus include The one who is most dear to me. So Pyramus, as I have heard, His Thibae dear, So far, though near, Could woe, though neither looks a word. —Kate Field's Washington.

SAD LIFE OF A BEAUTY.

The Countess of Dudley a Devoted Wife to a Repulsive Husband.

Georgina, countess of Dudley, enjoys the well deserved reputation of being not only one of the most beautiful matrons in London society, but also one of the kindest and most warm hearted of the great ladies of Mayfair. She is a devoted mother and deserves a great amount of credit for the manner in which she has brought up her children and for the devoted care and loyalty which she manifested to her eccentric husband. Until his death her existence was little better than a martyrdom, which she bore with the most exemplary patience and fortitude. The late earl was many years her senior and the reverse of handsome, in addition to which he was in many matters entirely insane, having inherited his madness from his father. All this would have caused many a mother to hesitate before even permitting her daughter to wed such a man, but Lady Dudley's mother, Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, dazzled by the earl's income of over \$3,000,000 a year, forced her lovely daughter to bind herself to him.

The contrast between the beautiful woman and the almost repulsive looking husband who was her constant companion was so startling that it drew forth the hackneyed exclamation of "beauty and the beast" wherever they went. Had Lord Dudley been less wealthy he would inevitably have been confined in a madhouse, but even during the closing years of his life Lady Dudley never permitted him to be considered as insane, although he sometimes experienced lucid moments. Lady Dudley was the second wife of the late earl and has seven children, six sons and one daughter.—Philadelphia Press.

A Tough Manxman.

I'm a Manxman, and I have inherited a rugged constitution. I seldom wear gloves even in your winters, and much of the time I go without an overcoat. For many years I followed the sea, and I had one adventure that few would have lived to tell of. It was a midnight of December when I was ordered aloft to stow the main royal, and before I knew what I was about I fell from the yardarm into the sea. No one on deck had noticed my fall, and apparently no one had heard my cry, for the ship kept right on. There I was, with my boots and a heavy coat, alone amid the waves of the Atlantic. You may not believe me, but I did not feel greatly alarmed. I managed to get out of my boots and coat, and then I began to swim to keep myself afloat. Somehow I felt that I should be saved. We had passed a vessel about sunset, and I thought she'd come along and pick me up. I had been a good swimmer all my life, and I kept afloat till daybreak, when that other vessel did come along and fish me out, four hours after I fell in. We got into New York three days after my ship arrived, and when I came aboard, as she lay at her wharf, my mates took me for a ghost.—New York Sun.

Truthful. "General Grant was," says General Horace Porter in McClure's Magazine, "without exception the most absolutely truthful man I ever encountered in public or private life. He was not only truthful himself, but he had a horror of untruth in others." An anecdote illustrates this trait.

One day while sitting in his bedroom in the White House, where he had retired to write a message to congress, a card was brought in by a servant. An officer on duty at the time, seeing that the president did not want to be disturbed, remarked to the servant, "Say the president is not in." General Grant overheard the remark, turned around suddenly in his chair and cried out to the servant: "Tell him no such thing! I don't lie myself, and I don't want any one to lie for me!"

A Scrap of Paper.

Not long ago, says a writer in The Realm, I was walking in the garden at Hawarden with Mr. Gladstone. "What would you do with that?" he said suddenly, pointing to a bit of newspaper lying on the lawn. "I think I'd pick it up and take it away," I answered, astonished. "Well, this is what I do with it," said Mr. Gladstone. Thereupon he placed the point of his walking stick on the middle of the scrap of paper, twisted the stick round and round, and with much dexterity left the bit of paper in the soil and out of sight. "The Duke of Buccleugh taught me to do that," he said as we resumed our walk. "It is good for the ground."

Sheridan and Waterloo.

An American gentleman recently went over the field of Waterloo with a guide who boasted that he escorted General Sheridan over the scene of Napoleon's great defeat. "What did General Sheridan say?" asked my friend. "Oh, nothing." "He must have said something." "Well, he only said, 'It was a good place for a fight.'"

In Zante, one of the Ionian Isles, there is a petroleum spring that is mentioned by Herodotus. It has been known for nearly 6,000 years.

Port Wayne was named after General Anthony Wayne.

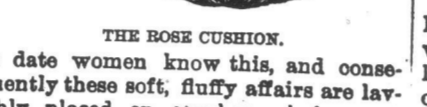
THE PILLOW CRAZE.

IT BRINGS COMFORT AND BANISHES FORMALITY.

Soft, Fluffy Cushions Are in Demand For Chairs, Couches and Cozy Corners—These Restful Affairs May Be Gorgeous and Costly or Simple and Inexpensive.

A pleasing fashion, which it is devoutly hoped has come to stay, is the one that demands numberless pillows and cushions of all sorts, shapes and sizes. The advent of the cushion and pillow in an air of restfulness and comfort where formerly severity and stiffness prevailed. Indeed few crosses have been so insinuated in such beneficent effects. These innumerable comforters have proved a boon alike to old and young regardless of sex. Pillows and cushions are by no means restricted to cozy corners in a lady's boudoir and family lounging or sitting room. Bachelors' apartments, a rich and varied assortment, the number having noticeably increased since the fad for souvenir spoons gave way to the craze for souvenir pillows.

A generous supply of shapely pillows scattered about imparts an air of comfort to the least inviting of rooms. Up



THE ROSE CUSHION.

to date women know this, and consequently these soft, fluffy affairs are lavishly placed on couches, chairs and sofas, while floor cushions are conveniently located in front of high seats and in corners adjoining the fireplace. In a word, one cannot have too many of these comforters about the house. When the housewife has an eye to decorative effect, she varies the shape and the coverings, and herein lies a large field for the exercise of artistic taste.

In selecting the materials for covering pillows and cushions everything depends on the wear and tear these affairs are to encounter. Cushions for parlor and other formal rooms demand dainty materials and more elaborate decorations than do those for the much used sitting room or nursery. Where elegance as well as comfort is demanded silk faced velvet, satin and india silks, with embroideries and laces, combine to make ornamental effects as well as cozy resting places in the apartment.

An effective pillow is one covered with openwork scrim, with rows of ribbon placed upon the plain stripes, made over a contrasting cushion of silk, with ruffles of sheer lace surrounding the whole. An india silk pillow is a very pleasant one to lay one's face against, and when selected with due regard to harmonious coloring the effect is very satisfactory. A very airy effect is gained with a gradation of yellow tints—as, for example, a yellow silk cushion, finished with three ruffles of silk, each shorter than the other and one degree lighter in shade than the cushion, these ruffles to be all set in the seam.

Quite out of the ordinary are the rose cushions, made in crapes and gauze of any desired color. Another unique affair is a cushion and chair back combined. Now that crocheted work is again to the fore, colored cushions of openwork being covered with crocheted openwork in knitting silk. Wheels and medallions are favorite designs in this work. Another popular pillow is the one embroidered with disks of different sizes and varying colors. Cushions are also covered with narrow ribbons feather stitched together, after the fashion of the old time crazy quilts, and exceedingly effective is this cover when the ribbons are selected with an eye to a pleasant combination of colors.

The ever popular denims afford the most serviceable material for the marking of all sorts of cushions and pillows. Denim possesses the additional merit of withstanding the laundry, an important item when the pillows are in constant use. Blue denim enhanced with bands of Irish point embroidery is decidedly pleasing in effect. Denim pillows are also decorated with what is known as novelty braid embroidery. The novelty braid is composed of openwork medals.



CUSHION AND CHAIR BACK COMBINED.

Lions having pincots or loops on each side and connected by narrow closely woven strips. The pattern selected, the braid is fastened down with sewing silk. Gold and silver braid embroidery is sometimes employed on denim; but as a rule, this style of ornamentation is reserved for material that cannot be laundered.

Floor cushions are dividing favor with the regulation footstool, but they have not banished this old time convenience. Many of these cushions are simply immense pillows, usually square in form and covered with some heavy serviceable material, while others are

BURNARD OF PUNCH.

What With a Man Who Narrates Alleged Funny Cases a Week.

When I wrote F. O. Burnard asking him to grant an interview, I did it with trepidation, having heard that he objected to the modern inquisition of the interviewer. My eloquence evidently prevailed, however, for he replied that I might have the satisfaction of executing my editorial commission. It could only be a "sketchy" affair, as at the present time he was so very busy that his leisure moments were few and precious. As probably I knew as much about him as was necessary, I should let him off easily.

I had to be contented with merely catching a glimpse of him in his comfortable study at the "Boltons." He was preparing to start off for the Savoy, where he was occupied in rehearsing his new piece.

"Of the many comic papers Punch is decidedly the only one that appears to excite a vague, mysterious interest in the bosom of the reading public. What is the cause, Mr. Burnard?" "Probably the hebdomadical dinner, at which it is supposed, no doubt, that the jokes are handed round to be digested." "When was Punch started?" "Punch was started in 1841, a year of three eventful P's—the introduction of penny postage and the birth of the prince. It was to be a comic chronicle of the times." "And its first editors?" "Were Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks and Tom Taylor."

In their identical chair now sits Mr. Burnard, who, no doubt, through his other works, is better known to the general public than his predecessors. Francis Cowley Burnard was born on Nov. 29, 1838. His very earliest years showed a promise of literary talent. At Eton his little plays were acted in his tutor's room, and at the age of 14 his "Guy Fawkes' Day" was produced at Worting. He carried his energies on to Cambridge, where he founded the A. D. C., which still flourishes.

Mr. Burnard quite made up his mind that the church should be his profession. And from reading at Cuddesdon he passed to St. Charles' seminary to study under the late Cardinal (then Dr. Manning), which resulted in his discovering that the cure of souls was not his vocation. His earliest contribution to Punch dates back to 1855, when he sent in a drawing which was reproduced by the great John Leech. Though the stage has always possessed a great attraction for him, journalism equally claims him as one of its successful lights. With what other papers was he connected? He once edited a small paper, The Glowworm, when Arthur A. Beckett was his "rah." He contributed a good deal to Fun. In fact, it was through Fun that he brought his ideas of a literary joke that brought him directly in connection with Punch.

"What was the idea?" I asked him. "The burlesquing of popular novels—lets of the day. Of these 'Mokanna' appeared in Punch Feb. 21, 1868. It was attributed to Thackeray. The idea regularly caught on, and soon after that I joined the staff, on which for a long time, owing to my youth, I was called 'The New Boy.'"

The new and original style of "Happy Thoughts" won his popularity as a true wit. Its very simplicity of quaint humor appealed to all. "Happy Thoughts" and Burnards are synonymous, and not undeservedly so. The same keen sense of humor runs through every line of his writing.

"When did you become editor?" was my next question. "I succeeded to the editorial chair in 1880. Though a post of honor, the life of an editor of a comic journal is not exactly a happy one, for many people seem to imagine that a joke has only to be made, and it becomes 'good enough for Punch!' The home of the waste paper basket of The Punch office."—London Sketch.

"Shoes Half Sold While You Wait." "Your shoes half sold while you wait!" is a Seventh Avenue sign which recalls many pleasant memories to the man who was raised in the back country and paid periodical visits to the crossroads oolier during boyhood days. The face of an old man with all his hair on his chin, and that white with age and streaked with tobacco juice, sitting on a low shoemaker's bench in a little back kitchen of a log house, small words rises before me as I pass. I smell the sole leather soaking in the tub near the red-hot kitchen stove and hear the play of the shining hammer as the old man beats the stiff cowhide on his knee. And such knees! Many a time have I seen him crack walnuts on them with no other protection than his shoemaker's apron. The old man always performed that trick for my boyish edification as I sat metaphorically at his feet of a cold winter's night and my shoes were being half sold while I waited. It seemed to give him as much pleasure as it did me.

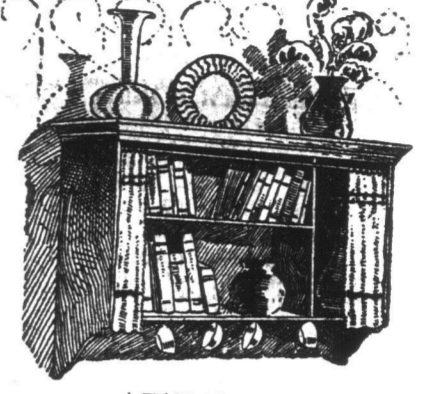
He was a philosopher who had seen much of the great world and had retired from it to the low cabin in the backwoods of northern Indiana, and as he drove the boxwood pegs home with certain aim he awoke in me the overmastering desire to see some of that same world on my own account. He seemed to me to know everything worth knowing and scrupled not to part with the slightest fraction of that knowledge upon the request of a young boy. The shoe pegs or waxed ends in his mouth never interfered materially with his volubility. Nothing ever disturbed his good humor. That was 40 years ago, but I remember the deeply sympathetic glance from the mild blue eyes of the old shoemaker as he turned them from the shoe he was trimming and bent them upon me one night after I had given crude expression to a desire to "see the world." "You'll be disappointed, boy. There's nothing in it."—New York Herald.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

EVOLUTION OF A BOX.

WITH INGENUITY AND PAINT IT BECOMES FURNITURE.

Many Sizes and Kinds of Boxes May Be Employed—Detailed Instructions For Making a Hanging Cabinet and a Standing Bookcase.



A WALL CABINET.

one side, the lower ends of the sides being allowed to project below the bottom of the case and out in bracketshape. A strip of cornice molding should cap the cabinet all around the top. With several coats of paint of some desirable shade and the addition of a small brass rod, from which curtains may be suspended, the bookcase will be completed. A few brass hooks can be screwed under the bottom shelf, on which toupers or other articles may be hung.

A convenient and decorative bookcase may be made from a wooden shoebox and a square wooden box such as canned goods come in, the boxes to be screwed fast side by side and a cornice molding nailed around the top of each. Shelves should then be arranged the proper distance apart to receive books of regular size, and six wooden balls made and arranged under the case to raise it up from the floor. The rough parts of the wood should be rubbed smooth with sandpaper and all the nailholes puttied up, after which the inside and outside of the case should be painted to har-



A HOME MADE BOOKCASE.

monize with other furniture in the room. With the addition of brass rods and some light curtains, some books arranged on the shelves and bric-a-brac on top, the standing bookcase will form an attractive and useful piece of furniture.

The foregoing descriptions are only two out of several suggested and illustrated in The Ladies' Home Journal, with a view to assisting ingenious but unpromising housewives in tastefully furnishing their homes. If the reader is not equal to handling hammer, saw and paintbrush, any carpenter will find it an easy matter to duplicate the models here described. These patterns will suggest to inventive minds other forms and combinations with boxes of varying sizes.

The driving park has been leased by the company to Mr. B. Stanley, who will make several very much needed changes in and around Victoria's race track. One of the attractions the new lease intends to add is a steeplechase track suitable for gymkhana races.

Miss Fanny Lawson arrived last night from Pender Island to spend the Easter holidays with her father, Mr. Henry Lawson.

WESTON, Ont., April 9.—The Weston woolen mills closed down yesterday, throwing 200 employees out of work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

SHAK... South... Building... V... night... felt... business... killed... injured... at 11.30... driving... any... thousands... The train... Some say... lovable... indicate... the... Serjano... in Hung... As Veld... Trieste... bazza... A... aged... S... places, in... street... M... Rome, A... were... several... quake... T... L... during... the... shock was... tion was... into the... were block... sick and... places of... with furnit... Men and... boxes of... often stop... Turfied gro... the ob... and being... The narra... laid in ruins... were crack... foundations... Players' the... building wh... crowded mad... were irred... boats filled... Flame whar... hardly a year... Flume mill... land... The... The affrighted... down injury... The harbor... and several... shipping was... throughou... TO... TONKOW... planning... early... about 77... by instanc... caused by... Ex-A firm... writ to be... which he... between the... Railway Com... The L. G... must be pe... On a meet... the Sons of... here, distrib... the different... were crack... Millard... Mary O... arrested at U... It is alleged... Bismarck Wh... that she liv... went to the... that Mary O... Dukes on Sep... the commis... Co., has disa... by the police... CH... LONDON... pendent in... Chang's son-l... lated terms... of one Kore... conquered pl... territory east... sion of Per... \$200,000 all... fensive allie... Shanghai di... must there... result of a p... signed by the... empire is ende... is unable to f... The proclai... rruption in f... issued the p... had nothing... The Standard... quarters th... Yamagata is... tris, who sever... titles, took... coast as 'aph... from since... seems to belie... he gives many... true... THE S... INTERVIEW... to-night Arab... he had rec... Rome on the... Grace, howev... toe from... which the Que... with the a... Canada in the... matter of secur... Roma. The... made special... schools. His... who suppo... of Masabete w...





The Colonist. FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Parliament of the Dominion opens today. It is said that the session will be short—that nothing but what is absolutely necessary will be done. It is very difficult to say how long a session may be. Many things may happen to cause it to be longer than even the members of the Government expect. Parliament is, in practice, as to the length of the session its own master. The most important matter before the country just now is the Manitoba school question, and no doubt a good part of the time will be taken up with its discussion. The position occupied by the Government with regard to it is well known, but the Leader of the Opposition has of late been as dumb as an oyster on the subject. He cannot maintain this singular silence much longer. He will be obliged to speak when the Speech from the Throne is discussed. He will have to get rid of his convenient "if" when he rises to speak on the subject in the House of Commons. It is perhaps too much to expect that he will express himself frankly and definitely. It will be very difficult for him to candidly commend the course which the Government has taken, but it will be even harder and more embarrassing for him to condemn that course. If he adopts the policy which the chief newspaper organ of the Liberal party has outlined for him, his language will in effect be, "This is a hard question, come let us shirk it." Not long ago Mr. Laurier twitted the Government about their silence and their indecision on the Manitoba school question. Since then the tables have been completely turned. It is the Leader of the Opposition who is now silent and undecided, while the Government, even since the time for action came, have been outspoken on the subject and have pursued the course they saw fit to take firmly and unflinchingly. Something perhaps will be done during the session towards receiving Newfoundland into the Confederation, but it seems as though the negotiations are not yet far enough advanced to permit of this being done. It will have to be found how the people of Newfoundland feel on the subject before any decided step can be taken. The patriotic Grits are, we see, in great grief at the prospect of a serious deficit at the end of the year. Although they know perfectly well that the government are not in the least to blame because the revenue has been less than the expenditure, they fully expect that they will be able during the session and after it close to manufacture capital for their party out of the prospective deficit. They may, however, be mistaken. It is more than likely that as time advances they will find that they have much to do in defending their own policy and their own actions that they will have neither the time nor the inclination to use the unavoidable deficit as a weapon against the Government.

There can be no doubt that the session, whether long or short, will be a very important one. Much, very much, depends on the way in which Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government acquit themselves. We feel confident that they will pursue a course both patriotic and judicious, and that at its close they will be in a position to appeal to the country with a good record and confident success.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The result of the bye-elections will be a surprise to those who believed, or affected to believe, that the constituencies in which the majority is Catholic would be certain to return supporters of the Government. The very opposite has been the case. Antigonish and Vercheres have elected Liberals. Vercheres has been for many years a Liberal constituency and Antigonish was Liberal until it returned Sir John Thompson. It has now, we see, gone back to its first love. Both these constituencies have shown the Liberals, who in Ontario and elsewhere declared that "of course they would support the Government which is trying to force separate schools on Manitoba," had grossly miscalculated. The result in Haldimand has been a sore blow and a great discouragement to those who believed that it was easy to stir up religious strife in most of the counties of Ontario. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was evidently of this opinion. The candidate who opposed the Secretary of State was personally defeated, and he did his very best personally to secure his return. He stumped the county for him, and he prevailed upon "Fighting Joe Martin" and Mr. Sifton, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, to travel all the way from Manitoba to Haldimand to help to return his candidate, and thus show the Dominion and the rest of the world that Ontario disapproves of what the Government has done in the matter of the Manitoba schools. But Mr. McCarthy's candidate has been almost contemptuously rejected by the Ontario constituency that was appealed to to condemn the Government. The rebuff that has been administered to Mr. McCarthy must surprise those who believed that he has become a power in the land. Had a Quebec constituency returned a supporter or a member of the Government with such a sweeping majority the McCarthyites would raise a fearful outcry. They would, wherever they could get a hearing, declare that it was a terrible example of Catholic ascendancy, and they would assert in the loudest tones and in the most impressive manner that the Protestant religion is in danger. But when in a Protestant constituency in the Protestant Province of Ontario which gives a member of the Government this magnificent majority, the astonishment of the sowers of religious discord must be un-

bounded, and so must be their disappointment and chagrin. The results of the bye-elections have, in three of the constituencies, been exactly the opposite of what they predicted.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND NEGOTIATIONS.

The delegates from Newfoundland appear to have had a pleasant time in Ottawa. They have been warmly welcomed by the Government and by the citizens. Every attention has been paid them, and it will be singular if they do not take away with them an exceedingly good impression of Canada and Canadians. Very little has been heard of the negotiations that have been going on, but the indications are that neither the representatives of the Dominion nor those of Newfoundland have found any very great difficulties in the way of union. The negotiators know that they must be careful, for the terms they agree upon must be such as will meet with general approval both in the Dominion and in Newfoundland. It seems to us that Canadians will readily agree to any terms that are within the bounds of reason. The people of Canada do not appear disposed to drive a hard bargain with the Newfoundlanders, but there are indications that the Newfoundlanders expect more from Canada than their people will feel disposed to give. There is in the old colony a party which is strongly opposed to union with the Dominion. This party is not composed of the scum of the colony, as some of the injudicious advocates of confederation would have us believe. There are in it respectable and intelligent men, who are naturally indispensed to give up the independence they have enjoyed so long. They no doubt place an undue, and what Canadians generally would consider an unreasonable, value on their independence, but to belittle them and to abuse them is no way to show them that if their province was part of the Dominion they would, to all intents and purposes, be quite as independent as they are now. Allowances should be made for an isolated people, for they have generally a strong prejudice in favor of isolation, and it is difficult to prove to them that they would feel quite as happy and as every bit as free as they do now if they threw in their lot with the province of the Dominion. There are in the colony zealous anti-confederates who believe it to be their duty to do all they can to oppose union with the Dominion, and there are others quite as zealous who consider that it is their interest, personal and political, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of confederation. These people have to be reckoned with. The more kindly they are treated and the more delicately they are handled, the less effective will their opposition be. It would be foolish in the extreme to give any of them cause to pose before their fellow-countrymen as martyrs in the cause of independence. This they will be sure to do if the slightest pretext is afforded them.

No terms that Canada can offer will be considered sufficient by the anti-confederates. Their first move will be to try to convince the people of Newfoundland that they have been betrayed and sold by the delegates, and this without regard to the terms which those delegates have been able to negotiate. They will counsel their immediate rejection, or if they find that hopeless they will do their best to induce the people to ask for more. It will be folly to attempt to satisfy them. Every concession they gain will be made the ground of a new demand. If the Dominion Government at first offer Newfoundland as good terms as they can in justice to the different Provinces of the Dominion, and then leave it for the Newfoundlanders to accept or reject them as they see fit, with the clear understanding that those are the best terms that can be offered, the opposition to Confederation will not, we venture to say, be very fierce or very stubborn. It will not take the people long if they are left alone to find out that they will be better off in the Dominion than out of it. The opposition to Confederation will become less and less formidable, and even the anti-confederates will gladly accept terms which when they were first offered were rejected with scorn. There need be no hurry; the Government of Canada can better afford to wait than the people of Newfoundland.

A DOCTORS' DICTUM.

Not long ago some doctors of good repute took it into their heads to denounce kissing. Kissing, they said, has a tendency to spread disease. Deadly microbes make the lips of children and of lovely women their home, and the breath of the most kissable creatures in creation is at times laden with the germs of disease. Thus an attempt was made by a few of the doctors to create a prejudice against kissing. They may have been very old or they may have been envious of the happiness of kissers, or they may have been the victims of a malicious feud. Their dictum against osculation had no doubt some effect upon timid and nervous people, but there were many warm-hearted and emotional persons of both sexes and all ages who continued to kiss in spite of all that the doctors could say. The habits with them had become inveterate. They could not leave it off if they were ever so much inclined to do so. They found themselves kissing those they loved before they had time to think of the warning uttered by the doctors. But these soft-hearted and impetuous people will be in their glory now. A physician has lately found out that kissing is conducive to health, that the habit aids in the dissemination of microbes that help digestion and consequently it promotes cheerfulness. This discovery lets us into the secret of the healthiness and the unflagging good humor of those who are given to much kissing. Kiss-

ing is their medicine and the more they take of it the better they are. Our readers have no doubt observed that bilious and dyspeptic persons are not fond of kissing, and a great many of them are not in the least kissable. Is this the cause of their disease, or a consequence of it? The man who discovered the microbes of the kiss is a benefactor of the human race. His name is A. E. Bridger and he lives in England. We expect to hear before long that he is the most popular man in the world.

THE BEST PAVING MATERIAL.

Experiments have been made in St. Paul, Minnesota, to find out which is the best material for paving. It appears that the investigators at their first consultation rejected wood. Wood, as a material for pavements, they declare, has been tried and found wanting. They have, too, come to the conclusion that, no matter what the paving material may be, a solid, indestructible road-bed is the first essential of a good roadway, whether in town or country. Without a firm and unyielding road-bed no matter what the material on the surface may be it is impossible to have a good road. The plank foundation for a road they, with one voice, pronounce to be a delusion and a snare. The committee agreed that concrete made the best road-bed. The only room for choice of paving material was, in their opinion, between granite blocks, vitrified bricks, and asphalt. These three materials have been used in American cities, and they all have a good character. The cheapest of them found to be bricks. They are made especially for pavements and have been found to answer the purpose very well. They have been tried in Detroit, Kansas City, Des Moines, and elsewhere. "They make," says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, "a smooth and handsome pavement. So far they give evidence of durability; but they have not been sufficiently tested to justify any positive conclusion." The granite blocks make a smooth and durable pavement, but they are very expensive and seem, except where the traffic is very heavy indeed, to be needlessly solid. The St. Paul investigators gave the preference to asphalt. They say that it is nearly as durable as granite, it has a smooth surface, is easily kept clean, and it is noiseless. There is just now an exhibition of paving material in St. Paul, and those interested in the improvement of the city go to see it and to hear all that can be said about the advantages and disadvantages of the different kinds of pavement. This is a matter in which the citizens of Victoria should feel interested, for the streets of their city are in urgent need of improvement.

"FOBTY YEARS' SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR.—I remember in my youthful days being much touched by the refrain of an old song I heard at a concert in London, which ran: "When sorrow that there was wisdom as well as pain." Those words, and at the present time I could wish that they had impressed our old friend Dr. Edmondson as well as myself. The schism in the Anglican church which took place in 18—, which gave rise in Victoria to the so-called "Reformed Episcopal Church," produced in all her members a great deal of bitterness and ill-will. Many of the people would rather sleep than again drag to the light of day. As to the having been caused by the influence of modern ritualism, everyone who knows and thinks of the matter is convinced that such had nothing whatever to do with it. The real cause of the unhappy division sprang from friction between the Bishop and the Dean. These things in the Old Church mean a great deal. My old Bishop had an income of over \$100,000 a year, and the Dean of Winchester in one of the finest historic palaces in England. But the terms bishop and dean in the early days of this province meant little more than a poor rector of a wooden church and his still poorer curate. Both the gentlemen who occupied these positions had been accustomed to independent positions—Bishop Hills as Vicar of Great Yarmouth, with several curates under him, and a large sphere of usefulness. Dean Grigg, had surveyed both spiritually and temporally, of the Church of England in British Columbia. Nothing short of a miracle could have such men work together in their new range of action. And so it happened that trouble arose between Archbishop Rees and his old Bishop with regard to the unfortunate sermon, it should be borne in mind that Dean Grigg knew the Archbishop to be a high churchman in his own way, and he was a high churchman, yet he preached in his cathedral, yet he preached in his cathedral against the sermon that he should have diagnosed beforehand he would preach. As for calling Bishop Hills a high churchman in his own way is simply absurd. The fact is, that the best service at the cathedral was a high church character, such a service as you will hardly find anywhere in England at the present day save in some mining districts where the people are very ignorant. If, on the other hand, any man sets up his own opinion and cries out, "I only am right," and thinks he knows better than the bishops of Canterbury and York and all the bishops and clergy and great mass of the laymen of the English church, I can only say in the words of Shakespeare that such "dangerous conceits are, in their action, the stars that burn in our eyes, the suns that burn in our faces, the mad'ning fires, the unquiet humors, the little children, let us love (not hate) one another." The words that Tenyson puts into the mouth of John of Salisbury are only too true in this case: We are self-uncertain creatures, and we may, even when we know not, mix our spirits with private hates with our own hearts.

WOMAN IN HER MOOD.

WHY SHE IS "UNCERTAIN, COY AND HARD TO PLEASE."

Idiosyncrasies of Femininity—Relation of Inconstancy to Nerves—Caprice and Ennui—Woman's Waywardness is Man's Opportunity.—It Might Have Been. [Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]



It is a question asked, in infinite variations, of women and about them. And the woman's answer, as likely as not, is "Oh, because." It is for these men call us illogical, inconsistent, insupportable, and sometimes we admit, with ingenuous frankness, that we can't quite understand ourselves. Perhaps not, and yet I believe that about this mystery, like most other mysteries, there is a great deal of fiction and nonsense. Take every woman in her mood, and she is not such a complex being, after all. Woman's caprice is man's opportunity—that is, when he has the wit to seize it, which is by no means the rule—and as to her being a puzzle, or a bore, or herself, such a thing even if true would be quite unnecessary if she would but keep a judicious eye upon her own moods and tempers. Now let no gentle reader tremble lest I give away the secrets of the soul's prison house and betray our sex's natural defenses into the hands of the enemy—or, in other words, to some masculine reader who may have the intrepid curiosity to explore this page. No, indeed, not for the world. All I desire to do is to glance at the sources of those whims, humors and fickle fancies which no doubt are often determining factors in a woman's life. And having accounted for these, as well as may be, I should like, if possible, to analyze them sufficiently to distinguish honest earnestness from caprice, and to separate earnestness from ennui. It is all very well to say that nature has made woman a giddy creature and that changing her mind is her inalienable prerogative. Fallacy! The truth is that—to reverse the old saw—the woman of "yours" is not born, but made. The process begins, like the Chinese custom of compressing their feet, in early childhood. From first to last she is removed from the healthy conditions of nature, in the matter of sleeping, for example, which, when you come to think of it, constitutes about one-third of our entire existence. The boys usually sleep alone, and perhaps have each a separate room; while, partly to provide for this comfort for their brothers, and partly from custom, the girls are packed away two or three together, or worse still, put to bed with their elders. Then, as they grow up, their tender little bodies are so handicapped and weighted down by all the formidable paraphernalia of the high heeled shoe, the heavy dragging skirts, the tart elastic, the innumerable pins, and heaven only knows what other devices of wire, bone, buckram and steel—that not a muscle can enjoy its free, flexible movement, while the nerves are "set on edge," and every movement is painfully distorted. Of course, a cramped body breeds warped ideas and a narrow mind. Then, the physical freedom, exercise, amusement and recuperative hygiene under which men develop and thrive are for the most part denied to women, if only by reason of costume and conventionality. Even the outdoor sports which a broadening civilization at last consents to regard as not unbecomingly ladylike they can seldom enjoy independently. And by themselves, the Turkish and Russian baths are mostly for the luxurious few who can afford them as home accessories. Such solace as tobacco may afford is forbidden them, although every argument is in its favor for men would apply with tenfold force to the mercurial and high strung temperament of woman-kind. Under these conditions, is it any wonder if a woman is "uncertain, coy and hard to please;" that she should sometimes say no when she means yes, or that she should reconsider a thing two or three times with baffling suddenness and with diametrically opposite conclusions? The fact is, she is chained to the traditional rock of physical discomfort and moral oppression and welcomed with desperate eagerness the first knight errant who shows a disposition to set her free. When such an opportunity does come along, and she has the courage or recklessness to accept it, regardless of worldly considerations, she is pointed out as an extreme case of the whimsical folly known to be characteristic of her sex.

Most Europeans who visit this country, as Messrs. Max O'Connell and Paul Bourget have done, recently, with the gracious purpose of telling us all about ourselves, declare that they are the earthly paradises of woman-kind. Churches la parade with us, they say, and you find her upon a pedestal, feted and caressed, the object of something like a chivalric devotion. They might have added that too often she is spoiled. Really, to be killed with kindness is not an enviable destiny. We have just been considering the case

of those who are crocheted merely from physical exasperation and the petty material annoyances of life. There is another class, perhaps larger still, whose morbid moods arise from conditions exactly the reverse—that is to say—from an excess of effort, comfort, if not of idle luxury, and a woeful lack of both physical and mental occupation. These are the easy prey of the demon Ennui. The philosopher (pessimist) hath said that ennui and ennui are the two poles of human life. The further we are removed from the one, the nearer we approach the other. A woman with every material want provided for, with nothing to "worry" about and everything to enjoy, and whose future is one long unbroken perspective of flowing ease, is indeed to be pitied. Having no real emotions to exaggerate, she falls back upon imaginary ones, and these, when once allowed to gain control, are the most tyrannical of evil geni. They drive a woman, through the very defects of her qualities of heart and impulse, to the most extreme inconsistencies. They induce fits of morbid personal vanity, in which ill fault souffrir because beauty is not attained—or, because beauty is ineffective. They make her a ridiculous malade imaginaire. They awaken a superstitious conscience or perhaps violent religious fervor, which expresses itself in all sorts of misguided charities and superfluous social. Again, these sham emotions find expression in a series of capricious yet demonstrative friendships with individuals of her own sex—friendships as short lived and tempestuous as they are capricious. These, and a hundred similar humors, are bred of ennui, pure and simple. And herein, if I may venture to suggest it without indiscretion, lies the clue to the restlessness and impatience which are summed up as the present "womanhood."

But, caprice and ennui aside, it is in love that the innate and incorrigible humors, the legendary inconsistency and caprice of woman-kind most strikingly assert themselves. "She is a woman, therefore to be wooed," and accordingly to the accidents of the wooing, or because the sky is so blue on a certain day, she takes long chances, not particularly unhappy in itself, is dissolved as it was contracted—with insouciant good will, or at worst indifference, on both sides. Other marriages, ill devised and thoroughly wretched, are struck through thick and thin merely from bravado or false pride. What a confession it would be if men and women were to tell with frank earnestness their precise reasons for marrying! Many, of course, have an eye to material welfare and advancement. Some men marry from a sense of duty, and not a few women from mere curiosity.

Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh"—the story of a rich nobleman who, in the disguise of a landscape painter, courted and won a simple village maiden, who was envious to death when she found out the deception—is based upon a similar fact. The bells of a dozen seasons, rich, beautiful, sought after, refused the elite of marriageable parties in two hemispheres, and then at a day's notice weds an impoverished Bohemian, simply because she is touched at observing, during the dance, that the elbows of his coat sleeve are frayed and shiny from assiduous (and presumably ill requited) work! Why do they do it? Why does the wind change? Such moods in woman have ever been and doubtless must always be regarded as the outcropping of deep and divine instincts. At any rate, there they are, and what better course than to study and chart them, even as the multitudinous seas? In this connection, evidently, the proper study of mankind is woman.

One of the most moving historiettes of the late unfortunate Guy de Maupassant was entitled, if I remember rightly, "Remorse." It related the despairing love of a man who worshipped from afar a splendid creature of the gay world in which both laughed and sighed away their youth. It was only after many years, when both had grown old, saddened and sedate, that he ventured to declare the passion of his prime. "Would you," he asks fervently in a momentary fanning of the old flame—"would you on a certain night which we both remember well have listened to the declaration which I make you now, and what would have been your answer?" She replied, simply, "My answer would have been, Yes, with all my heart." Ah, and it is now too late! A woman's humors, then, are somewhat like the sphinx's riddle. But here let the simile stop short. For not only is the woman herself the riddle, easy enough for him who has the heart to try, but she is also the prize to be won in the successful solution.

Hairdressing. Just at present the hair is parted and brushed aside, but the rumor is that parted hair is not to be the fashion much longer. To women no longer young, particularly if the hair be brushed smoothly back from the temples, the other rumor is to the effect that the old-fashioned "waterfall" is to be revived. Like crinoline, this fashion will be fought against by the majority of women until there is no possible hope left.

Dr. Charlotte Ellaby is the ophthalmic surgeon to the New Hospital For Women in London, and she lately took a voyage to India to perform an operation for cataract on the eyes of the maharani of Jamnagar, a masculine surgeon not being allowed to operate on the eyes of a Hindoo lady. Dr. Ellaby's work was entirely successful, and the lady's sight was restored.

DEATHS.

BURNS—On the 14th inst., the wife of Gavin MacLennan Burns, of a daughter. HAMPTON—In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of George Hampton, of a son. WATSON—On the 12th April, the wife of Geo. Watson, of a son. ELLIS—April 13 at 61 Kings road, the wife of Mr. F. A. Ellis, a nine-pound girl. GIVENS—At 50 Coburg street, on the 13th inst., the wife of D. Givens, of a daughter. BROWN—At 28 Green street, on the 14th inst., the wife of H. W. Brown, of a son. GRICE—At 50 Pembroke street, on the 14th inst., the wife of J. Grice, of a son.

MARRIED.

GALLEY-SHRAPEL—In this city, on the 16th inst., at St. James Church, by the Rev. Canon Fiddon, Frederick Gallely, son of John J. M. Scorp Shrapel, eldest daughter of E. E. Shrapel, A. R. C. A., grand-son of Major Shrapel, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and great-granddaughter of the late General Shrapel.

BRED.

STRAVENSON—Suddenly on the 4th inst., John C. Stravenson, a native of Scotland, aged 38 years. MORGAN—In this city, on the 13th inst., William Morgan, infant son of S. C. Morgan, grand-son of Capt. H. G. Morgan, San Francisco, aged 10 months and 10 days. (San Francisco papers please copy.) SIMPSON—At her residence, on the 14th inst., Martha Jane, beloved wife of G. H. Simpson, in her forty-sixth year. BROWN—On the 14th inst., Mary, the only surviving child of Mr. Peter Brown, aged 3 years and 4 months.

PRETTY NEW DANCES.

Fancy Figures Are Coming Into Favor Again. The cotton or the german is absolutely necessary to the success of a dance, and new figures are hailed with delight. Probably the secret of its success is its possibility of endless variety. Each season sees the introduction of new figures, and this winter there have been introduced a number of novelties, one of the prettiest of which, according to the New York Commercial Advertiser, is the fencing figure. In this two men are supposed to fight for the privilege of dancing with a certain girl. Foils are given them, tipped on the ends with powder puffs liberally dusted with powder. The one who makes the first white mark over a vital spot is the victor and dances with the cause of the duel. Another novelty is dancing through paper doors. For this figure frames are erected with tissue paper are set up, and the couples dance through them. The scarf figure is pretty and is danced by almost a dozen couples, who wear light colored silken scarfs. Flower figures are particularly pretty. Long stemmed roses are tied with ribbons to a certain number of blossoms are given to each man, who kneels and offers them to a lady. If she refuses, she waves him away; if she accepts, she detaches a small boutonniere from the others and pins it upon the coat of the favored one. Many of the Japanese novelties are used for favors. Paper caps, aprons, flowers, etc., are arranged and must be worn through the figure. The Little Ribbon would hoops used for rattles make attractive favors; also the bell trimmed tambourines. The success of a german depends upon the leader, for, as he must start all the figures, and that he is most ready with novel features is in the greatest demand as a cotton leader. The "two step" is the favorite dance just now and can be danced so almost any music and be as slow or as fast as one chooses to make it. One of the newest dances this season is the "Burling caprice." If someone resembles the Oxford madness and is composed of several different steps, including the polka, saravandine and the mazourka, and is remarkable for the variety of its steps and poses. The quadrille and lancers are always danced, for nothing seems to take the place of these dances in the public favor.

Cine Veal Croquette. Two cups of the meat chopped fine, a dozen oysters, a cupful of bread crumbs soaked in a half cupful of hot milk until soft, a salted cupful of each made mustard, grated nutmeg and pepper, an even teaspoonful of salt, butter (the size of an egg) melted in hot milk, and the meat was cooked into a cake like egg at the last and make into rolls like large corks and dip them into an egg beaten with a teaspoonful of cold water and roll in fine bread crumbs. Fry a nice brown in hot drippings or butter.

France's Popularity. President Faure's campaign of popularity is being carried on with unabated skill and persistence. He has just paid a bill of \$20,000 for a quarter of a bottle of wine supplied to every soldier in the army, with which to drink his health. He continued his long round of visits to the hospitals of Paris, going through all the wards, including those where there are cases of infectious diseases. He visits the kitchens of public institutions and eats and drinks the regulation food and wine supplied there. The Parisians now recognize the president on these tours and cheer him wildly in the street.—Paris Letter.

Handicapped, but Game. There is a bright young man over in west Washington (old Georgetown) who belongs to one of the oldest families in that extremely aristocratic section, and everybody who is anybody knows him. Some time ago a young woman tempted him into wagering that he could grow a head of hair as long as hers. He is doing it. Already his hair reaches his shoulders, and neither ridicule nor persuasion has prevailed to induce him to visit a barber.—Rochester Post-Express.

A Father to His Son. "My son," said a fond father, a man whose early life had been a hard one, but whose great success qualified him to give advice, "take this for your motto in life, 'K. K.—Keep Cool.'"—New York Sun.

Vancouver 'Oysters are getting ready for the first meet of the season, to take place on the 4th of May.

A Rep...

Wise O...

Dr. Mont...

Haldimand...

Quebec...

Halifax...

London...

The Span...

A Vienna...

Swiss...

Paris...

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

A Representative Ontario Constituency Endorses the Government on the School Issue.

Wise Choice in Quebec West—Antiquish and Vercheres Return Liberals.

TORONTO, April 17.—(Special)—There is great rejoicing in Haldimand to-night over the splendid majority of 647 which Hon. Dr. Montague, seeking re-election as Secretary of State, received over Jeff McCarthey, the partner and partisan of Dalton McCarthy. The school issue was the great one in Haldimand, and the friends of the government here are well satisfied at the outcome in this representative Ontario constituency.

This is the sixth contest Dr. Montague has had in Haldimand in eight years, beginning with the general election in 1877, and though he only once lost his majority has until now been re-elected every time.

MONTREAL, April 17.—As expected, Vercheres remains true to the house of Geoffroy, returning the cousin of the late majority holder, who had represented it for more than thirty years. The majority was slightly increased. C. A. Geoffroy, Liberal, polled about 200 more than Bissillon, Conservative.

The successful candidate declared the approval of the government's course on the school question, and personal considerations therefore largely determined the election.

Quebec West, where there were two candidates, both of Conservative antecedents but declaring themselves independents on this occasion, did itself credit by returning R. R. Dohall, one of the most highly respected members of the mercantile community, in preference to Thomas McGreevey.

The majority, however, was only 6 for while the numerous personal friends of the late named suitor to him despite the scandals which caused him to abandon his seat a few years ago, the Liberals who placed party considerations above everything else cast their votes for Mr. McGreevey in the hope that they might gain benefit in the community, on both sides of politics, supported Mr. Dohall.

HALIFAX, April 17.—Antigonish returns to its historic allegiance, electing Hon. C. E. Macleod, Liberal, by 112 majority over F. Chisholm, Conservative. The member-elect is a member without portfolio of the provincial executive, and he is a brother of the late Hon. Sir John Thompson on his acceptance of office in the Dominion government.

The result of the election to-day was therefore no surprise to the government supporters, though they had hoped for success and did succeed in reducing Mr. Macleod's majority to less than half of that by which he held the seat for the local house. His refusal to make the school question an issue no doubt assisted him materially.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 17.—Earl Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, who has been spending the Easter recess in the country, suddenly made his appearance in London this afternoon, and the Globe, on the authority of the Exchange Telegraph Co., says it is understood that his return is connected with the conclusion of peace negotiations between China and Japan and the situation of the Nicaragua dispute.

The Canadian officers who came to England to train with the Imperial forces have left London. Col. Oster has gone to Aldershot, Messrs. Wilson and Butherford to Portsmouth, and Mr. Lessard and Mr. McDougall to Shoeburyness.

In regard to the report that Secretary Greaham has informed the English government that the bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, would be considered an act in violation of the laws of the United States, the Morning Post to-morrow will print the following: "Inquiry shows that there is certainly no question of the bombardment of Greytown."

The Spanish government has abandoned the negotiations looking to the purchase of the cruiser recently built at Kiel for China, which the purchaser intended to pay for the sum of £50,000 for the vessel, and this figure the Spanish authorities consider exorbitant. Several torpedo gunboats will sail for Cuba to-morrow.

The Junaders Campana and Loozola have been added by the government to the Royal Naval Auxiliary to be used in the event of war.

The Scotch oil companies have agreed to increase the price of oil to two pence a gallon.

A Friedrichshafen dispatch says Bismarck received the visiting guests to-day. He appeared to have fully recovered from his late illness.

A Vienna dispatch says earthquake shocks were again experienced in Ljubal last night, doing additional damage and greatly increasing the existing panic. All the people are fleeing to the country. Food is scarce and great distress prevails.

The North German Gazette announces that Germany will strengthen her quadron in the Eastern Asian waters to protect and maintain her commercial interests. The iron clad Kaiser and the cruiser Princess Wilhelma are to be added to the fleet, the former becoming flagship of the squadron.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that the French measures against cattle from the United States are likely to embarrass Canadian shippers. The French consul in Canada should be accompanied by certificates of their origin which have been endorsed by the local French consuls, otherwise the exports may have difficulty at the French ports.

Sugar Refineries Starting. New York, April 16.—President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Company, has announced that all the island refineries of the company started yesterday morning. From this time on he anticipates a continued demand for sugar. The question of advancing sugar prices will, he says, depend upon the condition of the foreign markets.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—Oil continued up yesterday and no one seemed able to predict when the return trip would begin. The Standard put up its price 25 cents to \$2, which gave prices on the exchange a very impetus. May options open at \$2 05 bid, an advance of six cents over the closing of Saturday. First sales were at \$2 15, and the price kept going up until at 10:15 10,000 barrels were sold at \$2 25.

Winnipeg, April 17.—(Special)—Moses's jewelry store at Lathbridge was entered by burglars last night, and stock to the value of \$200 taken.

There are no new developments in the attempted arson case and the escape of William Farr, who is still at large.

News has been received here of the death of E. H. R. A. Bell, at Joliet, Ill. He was formerly government inspector of steamboats here, and prior to that was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, April 17.—The Standard says: "Whatever the exact stipulations of the Sino-Japanese treaty may prove to be, it must be distinctly understood that they are subject to the approval of the other states having relations with Eastern Asia. Only so far as they do not unfairly conflict with the legitimate rights of Europeans can they be permitted to have effect. Anything that could serve as the basis of a scheme giving Japan a political and commercial mastery over China cannot be allowed to pass."

The Daily News, referring to the Chinese alliance, said to be one of the conditions of the treaty, says that under the new conditions such an alliance would be so much more to the advantage of China that it can scarcely imagine Japan proposing it. "Japan," says the News, has emerged from the conflict a great power of the world to her marvelous adaptability and initiative genius.

The Graphic is inclined to believe in the reported alliance. It says: "This Japanese alliance of China would be the death knell of the European in Eastern Asia, and the ruin of Western industry."

The Times, apparently sharing in the general scepticism as to the reported terms of the treaty of peace, endeavours to show that a necessarily brief dispatch may cover much that is not stated. Possibly it will see the alliance clause does not cover more than a commercial arrangement. The Times advises a suspension of judgment on the matter and deprecates the hasty assumption that Japan will necessarily become a powerful rival of Europe.

The Chronicle says that such terms as would be announced as the conditions of peace between China and Japan would be a defiance of Europe and a danger to the world.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the terms of peace between China and Japan, as defined in the imperial edict, says the conditions are better than those mentioned in the Times dispatches, that the cessation of Fuzhou will surely displease England, while the cessation of Port Arthur will be objected to by Russia. "Our government," the Gazette says, "may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, unless other powers take action."

The St. James Gazette says: "If Japan declines to become frightened Russia may come to the conclusion that it is better not to try force. In the meantime England is benevolent and has no feeling of anger against Japan. The opening of factories in China by Japan does not mean a monopoly as England could also open factories if she chose."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Police Force to Be Investigated—Long Voyage of Frozen Salmon.

Westminster's Municipal Appropriations—Queen of the May for This Year's Celebration.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, April 17.—According to arrangement with the council the Police Magistrate appeared yesterday to hear charges against the police force. City Solicitor Hammerley was present for the city, and Mr. Davis, C. C., for the police. A general investigation was asked for by Ald. Gallagher, who was instrumental in bringing about the inquiry, but both counsel agreed to the fairness and propriety of having the police force by any citizen who chooses to try force. In the meantime the magistrate adopted their suggestion. Ald. Gallagher objected, and made the accusation that there was evidently an attempt to try force. In the meantime the magistrate explained that he referred to Mr. Hammerley. Mr. Hammerley asked that the Police Magistrate make his decision as to the charges before him during the next week. The general impression is that the investigation will amount to nothing.

Rev. G. R. Maxwell arrived to-day by the Pacific express.

WESTMINSTER. The young lady chosen for May Queen this year is Miss Dorothy Thompson, daughter of Mr. J. B. D. Thompson.

The following estimates of expenditures have been passed by the council: Interest on debentures, sinking fund and bank, \$57,950; water, \$6,585; health, \$1,892; police, \$9,290; library, \$700; assessments, \$1,570; hospital, \$1,500; printing and advertising, \$1,400; fire department, \$7,990; Fraser river bridge account if the contract is not let, \$8,000; sundries, contingencies and park, \$6,000; ferry, \$1,484; light department, \$28,807; board of works, \$10,888.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

PARIS, April 17.—George Malcolm, an old resident, died yesterday. During the troubles of 1837 he was arrested as a rebel, but was afterwards released, and charge being proven against him.

TORONTO, April 17.—Color Sergeant Butterworth, aged 64, a veteran of the rebellion of 1837, died to-day.

LONDON, April 17.—Rev. James Gordon, M. A., late treasurer of the London Presbyterian, died yesterday, aged 68.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 17.—(Special)—Moses's jewelry store at Lathbridge was entered by burglars last night, and stock to the value of \$200 taken.

There are no new developments in the attempted arson case and the escape of William Farr, who is still at large.

News has been received here of the death of E. H. R. A. Bell, at Joliet, Ill. He was formerly government inspector of steamboats here, and prior to that was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

PEACE AT LAST.

The Treaty Between China and Japan Puts an End to Hostilities.

Li Hung Chang Officially Signs the Convention Between the Parties.

LONDON, April 17.—The Daily News will say to-morrow: "It is evident that Japan will necessarily become the dominant power in China if she supplies the proper leadership. The world will witness the rise of a new power on a colossal scale. There is no cause for alarm in any case. What is done is done and virtually nothing can alter it, and nothing ought to. It is a true conquest effected by war. It is a conquest of the right to a market apparently on an enormous scale. There is something positively exhilarating in the thought of China open to the enterprise of the human race. We do not believe in the enterprise will suffer. Nothing but our own follies and mistakes will deprive us of the leadership through the East. The new treaty in its industrial aspect only improves our opportunities; in its political aspect it may safely be left to take care of itself."

The Daily News correspondent in Berlin learns that Germany objects to the conclusion of peace only so far as they encroach upon German colonial interests, and regards the whole question, as one to be settled between China and Japan as long as European interests are not affected.

[A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the correspondent of the Politische, of Vienna, says: "Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cessation of China to Japan of any territory on the Eastern Asian continent, and will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan if her wishes are not otherwise to be attained. France is resolved to support Russia in this position. Reports from England show that the country is lending support to Japan."

TIENTSIN, April 17.—The imperial edict was issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the terms of peace in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum. The indemnity to be paid by China is 200,000,000 taels. The edict further authorizes Li Hung Chang to grant possession of Liao-tung peninsula, on the fortieth degree of latitude, and the island of Formosa to the Japanese; also to consent to the opening of Peking and other ports to open cotton factories and other industries in China. By the terms of the proclamation the import duties at open ports are not to exceed five per cent. Another proclamation has been issued ordering Li to retire to his native province. The indemnity to be paid in taels on five yearly payments. No territory will be occupied by Japan as a temporary guarantee except perhaps Liu Kung Tao. Peace negotiations for Peking this afternoon, and the Japanese plenipotentiaries will return to Hiroshima to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The state department has been officially advised of the signing of a treaty of peace between Japan and China. The British government, conforming with those agreed upon in the Associated Press, gave the amount of the indemnity, which was subsequently reduced, sufficient to cover the war expenses. It is doubted, though, whether it has been brought down as low as \$100,000,000 in gold. Such territory as Japan is to possess for coasts, which is absolutely ceded, will be not territory, but a temporary occupation, probably until after all the indemnity has been paid. This would include Liao-tung peninsula, from Fort Arthur, at the southern extremity, to Port Menckden, the capital of Manchuria, on the north, and from the Leao river, on which the Liao-tung peninsula is situated, to the Korean border on the east. This amounts to about 3,000 square miles.

FRONT ALASKA. JUNEAU, Alaska, April 9.—I have just arrived down from the Yukon Portage. There were 475 men there, of whom about 200 had crossed the trail, taking large supplies on account of the reported scarcity of the necessities of life at the mines. This shortage was partly due to the grounding of the steamer Arctic on the Porcupine flats, near Fort Yukon. There are at least 120 tons of provisions and merchandise on the Porcupine flats, and the men are taking in for their own use. This is not the first time that miners of the Yukon have found themselves too near the coast for their own good. In the winter of 1889, when 85 miners were obliged to leave their diggings, with bacon and beans were a luxury of the past. Only 45 were left to winter there, who would have suffered greatly had it not been for a large number of caribou and moose crossing the trail, and for the crop of turkeys which Mr. McQuesten (the storekeeper) had raised during the summer. It was then remain in the country, or leave and try to reach the coast. This trip of 1,600 miles will long be remembered by the early miners.

Since the arrival of Mr. Ogilvie in December last to survey the Yukon route and other passes for a road to the head waters of the Yukon river the people of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia have been in hopes that the necessity to indemnify the mighty summit now travelled would soon be a thing of the past, and the route now adopted made known and road construction commenced at an early date.

If the officials who are to see justice done to the early prospectors and miners could only realize the conditions, they would have them to be a thing of the past, and the route now adopted made known and road construction commenced at an early date.

SPAIN AND CUBA. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 17.—Following the arrival of General Martinez Campos, active measures for the suppression of the rebellion have already been taken. General Garcia has been appointed governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and General Ochoa has been appointed commander of the first division, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, and General Lechamea has been assigned to headquarters of the second division, with headquarters at Bayamo. General Martinez Campos has issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reforms at the cessation of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Annie Kelly, aged 20, threw herself into Big Creek yesterday, and was drowned. She was dependent because she was afflicted with paralysis and loss of speech.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Members Gathering at the Capital for the Opening of the Session.

Subjects to Which His Excellency May Refer—Amendment to the Address.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 17.—There is a decidedly seasonal aspect about the Capital to-night. What with the arrivals of new members and the local excitement over the bye-elections, the rotunda of the Russell house presented a scene of great animation for several hours this evening. As usual the members from distant constituencies are the first to arrive. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia are all well represented. It is noteworthy that leading Grits are on the ground sooner than the Conservatives. Mr. Laurier arrived two days ago, and to-day was joined by Mr. Mills, Mr. Edgar, Major Jim Sullivan, George Casey, John Charlton, and other well-known men on the front opposition benches. It is surmised that they are here to devise a line of action in reference to the address. It is fully expected that an amendment will be offered.

The speech from the throne was finally approved by His Excellency to-day. It is expected that the Governor-General in his address to the two houses will make a feeble reference to the sudden and lamented death of Sir John Thompson and to the grievous loss which Canada thereby sustained. It would be fitting on His Excellency's part to mention the manifestations of sorrow with which the intelligence of the late Premier's death was received throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence has taken place in regard to the French treaty, and the Governor will probably say that satisfactory assurances have been received from Her Majesty's government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses, ratifications will be changed when legislation has been passed.

An outcome of the colonial conference is seen in the recent address of the Imperial parliament by which the various Australasian governments have been enabled to enter into preferential trade relations with the governing colonies of the Empire. This action further gratifies proof that the suggestions of the colonial conference are regarded in a favorable light by the British authorities.

As already foreshadowed, the speech will make mention of the Manitoba school question. The recent judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council declared that the dissentient minority in Manitoba had a constitutional right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against the acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba in relation to education. That appeal has been heard and the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council commended to the legislature of the province. Papers on the subject will be promulgated.

A reference to the prevailing depression in trade may be looked for. The British Canada has suffered to a less degree than other countries. While the value of our foreign trade has been kept up, owing to the low price prevailing, and the recent reduction in the tariff, there has been a serious decrease in the revenue, thereby rendering strict economy necessary in every branch of the public service.

The Governor-General during the recess visited the different portions of Canada, and will probably allude to the loyalty and public spirit of the people as evidenced wherever he was present.

With reference to the recent Newfoundland negotiations, the speech will probably say that it will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations of the island for admission to the Canadian confederation are successful.

Among the measures which will likely be mentioned is one respecting bankruptcy and insolvency, and others regarding joint stock companies, insurance, Dominion lands, Dominion lands, the Indians, Northwest Territories representation, and a bill regarding the land subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railway.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA. LONDON, April 17.—Nicaragua's answer to the British ultimatum falls very short of Britain's demands. The British government demanded reparation for the explosion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent, for personal injury sustained by British subjects, and the appointment of a commission to arbitrate the amount of damages done to the property of British subjects, also, indicating the position of the committee, and suggesting that no American should be chosen as a member. Nicaragua has refused to refer the matter to an impartial commission of arbitration. The foreign office is not to state what Great Britain's course will be, but has received no information, and discredits the reports that the United States has indicated objections to the bombardment of Greytown and the landing of troops.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, has received a definite advice concerning the latest Nicaraguan developments. There are two views taken by diplomats of the status of affairs. One is that Great Britain's ultimatum was not submitted for acceptance or rejection. Nicaragua's answer proposed other terms, but is indirectly a rejection of the British terms. If Great Britain considers this an evasion, she will proceed to enforce the ultimatum. The other view is that Great Britain would not exert immediate force until the foreign office had taken the usual diplomatic course of rejecting Nicaragua's counter-proposition, in which case it would be still a subject for diplomacy, and not force.

CONCERNING PINS. An industrious correspondent of the Home Journal has been collecting items in relation to pins. He says: "Thorns were originally used in fastening garments together. Pins did not immediately succeed thorns as fasteners, but different appliances were used, such as hooks, buckles and laces. It was the latter half of the fifteenth century before pins were used in Great Britain. When first manufactured in England, the iron wire of the proper length was filed to a point and the other extremity twisted into a head. This was a slow process, and 400 or 600-pins was a good day's work for an expert hand. The United States has the credit of inventing the first machine for making pins. This was in 1824. The inventor was one Lemuel Wollman Wright.

FOUR LEAVED CLOVER. This plant derived its significance from the fact that its four leaves are arranged in the form of a cross. Moreover, its comparative rarity and its very abnormality made it seem noteworthy or remarkable. If a person shall wear a bit of this plant, he can detect the presence of evil spirits. It also brings a good fortune. These are superstitions connected with this plant. It is also told that a two leaved clover enables a maid to see her future lover.

IN ARMENIA, 100 years ago, when a man had enough to be placed his spoon across the cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Facts Concerning Fire Engines, Ancient and Modern.

What is perhaps the oldest known fire engine for pumping water is mentioned in the Spiritalia of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine had two single acting pumps, the plungers of which were worked by the steam which pivoted between the two. The streams were in a single discharge pipe, passing up a trunk in which was an air chamber, and out at a nozzle which could be turned in any direction. This description might stand for a great many forms of hand fire engines used even to the present day, writes Joseph Sachs in Cassier's Magazine.

The early Romans appear to have paid some attention to fire extinguishing apparatus and had an organized fire brigade. Something like the more modern fire engine appears to have been brought out in the early part of the sixteenth century and is described as a "water syringe." This was mounted on wheels and worked by levers. Fire engines of this kind were apparently much used in Germany. In England during the latter part of the sixteenth century large brass syringes were employed, holding several quarts of water, operated by three men, two holding and directing the nozzle with one hand and the third operating the plungers. After having discharged the water the syringe was refilled from a cistern or well near the fire or from buckets. Later these water syringes were fitted to portable cisterns or tanks.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century a portable engine, mounted on a cistern or tank, which the water was drawn, was introduced in England by Newsham. This engine was in many respects similar to the modern hand fire engine and continued in use in England up to 1832. The Newsham engine was perhaps the first successful fire engine and really was the pioneer of the modern manually operated engines. There were of various sizes and designs and were in most cases operated by levers. Various forms of engines similar to the Newsham engine continued in use as late as 1850.

How the Cat Falls. A select company of the savants of Paris has been endeavoring to determine why it is that when a cat falls to the ground it invariably falls upon its feet. To this end a series of falls from a height of some eight and forty inches have been made as awkward for the animal as science knew how, but the result has always been the same. In the course of its brief descent Grimalkin has always contrived a means to land neatly on all fours, with its tail at right angles. How does it do it? The cat's determination to keep its secret has baffled the closest inquiry. No less than 60 instantaneous photographs have been taken as many phases of the chute. At a convenient distance from the finish the cat is seen revolving in itself, without any visible assisting force, and stopping in its revolution when it has got right side up. The cat's fall is a Parisian science can do to abuse the law of gravitation. The editor of The Engineer, New York, having read about these researches resolved to make some original investigations on the same subject, but he did not meet with complete success. He is credited with saying at the close of his experience, "Some cats that we experimented with, being careless of weak minds, came down on their backs with resounding thumps."

Items About Oysters. New York is the largest oyster consuming community in the world. Between Sept. 1 and May 1, according to a dealer's estimate, are consumed in the city alone on an average of 10,000,000 a day. Besides those that are shipped west. Besides this are shipped 6,000 barrels a week to Europe.

To handle and get to the consumer the millions of oysters are employed about 35,000 men. Besides being the biggest consumers of oysters New York are the consumers of all the best oysters. Nearly all the oysters that are shipped west from New York are opened in New York. In opening for all the west over a hundred men are employed. They get \$1 a thousand. The record for oyster opening is 85,000 in ten hours.

CHOLLY AND THE INCOME TAX. The Idea is Oubious to the Dudes, and They Can't "Make Out" the Papers. The income tax fellow has been around to see me. I was out. So he left his card in the shape of a huge printed document as big as a copy of The Recorder. It is covered with affidavits, and I have signed them all. I believe I've sworn that I'm worth \$4,000 a year; that I'm not; that I'm a charge on the county; and that I am as rich as Jack Astor.

It's the most muddled up paper I ever tried to read and understand. I believe that I am what is called a person of ordinary intelligence, yet I can't make out the thing at all. What show will the chappies have who don't come up to my high order of intellect?

There is some frightful penalty, "with boiling oil in it," provided for any one who distorts the truth in making his returns, but how to tell the truth is what bothers me.

The whole idea of an income tax is odious to us dudes. It makes us begin to think how we live anyhow, when the whole joy of life is in not knowing anything about such things.

"I suppose I've got money," said Dottie Onatavia yesterday, looking over his high collar as his varnished boots and smart clothes, "but I'll be hanged if I know how much. I will ask my man if he has any idea."

But "his man" didn't know and reminded Dottie that his wages for the last few months had not, etc.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

CINCINNATI Archery Club, No. 1, A. O. F., met last evening and elected officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Goodwin; vice-president, Mrs. Roe; field captain, Mr. T. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. P. J. Davis; and clerk, Mrs. G. Hall. It was decided at the meeting that the club should meet on the first Wednesday of every month.

Mrs. Laura Agnew was the recipient of numerous handsome bouquets during last night's performance of Il Trovatore. Her Leonard is much admired.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mail Advices From Australia Show Increased Interest in the Cable Project.

State Dinner at Rideau Hall—Arrival of British Columbia Members.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 17.—The government to-day received mail advices from Australia in reference to the Pacific cable from both official and private sources, which state that in all parts of the Australian colonies the importance of this alternative communication is fully recognized, and the establishment of the service as suggested by Canada is having favorable consideration. Some of the governments have already affirmed the principle of state ownership, and there is no valid objection made to the project by any of the other colonies. Hopes are expressed that the Home Government will now take speedy action in the direction of appointing a joint commission for the purpose of working out the details suggested by Canada some weeks ago.

Hon. Mr. Foster, as leader, will take Sir John Thompson's seat in the House of Commons. A state dinner was held to-night. Hon. Mr. Laurier did not go on the advice of his physicians.

Colonel Prior and Senators Macdonald and McLane were the first of the British Columbia contingent to arrive.

EXCLUSIVE STATESMEN. Red Tape Surrounds the Sacred Person of the Bay State Legislator.

When the member of years before 1839 heard of the new rules of the house, by which he could not be admitted to the floor without sending a card to the speaker, he was filled with contempt about the new fangled exclusiveness of the members who had succeeded him. In his time any one was admitted to the floor of the house and occupied seats of members. The rear of the hall used to be lined with lobbyists, and nobody kicked.

But even the new rules of 1839 were mild compared with the red tape now requires to get on the floor, into one of the luxurious new chairs, which the mob in the men's public gallery can never hope to attain to. In 1839 the visitor to the hall is stopped by the sentinel at the outer gate and told that he must send in a card to the member he wishes to see. A card to be filled out by him is furnished as follows:

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ desires to see Representative \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

The sentinel at the outer gate passes this card in to the inner guard, who, in blue uniform and bright brass buttons, is stationed in the inner gate and works the inner guard takes the card to the member whose presence is desired, who comes out to see the man, he chooses, or, if he is a man he does not wish to see, the caller may cool his heels on the handsome marble corridor. But if the member goes out and wishes to invite his friend in, he must take another card, of which the following is a sample:

Representative \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ desires to invite Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to the floor of the house of representatives.

This he must fill out with the name of his friend and take in person to the speaker, leaving his friend outside while the red tape is being unwound. If the speaker consents, then he may usher his friend in and give him a seat in one of the envied places.—Boston Co. Springfield Republican.

CHOLLY AND THE INCOME TAX. The Idea is Oubious to the Dudes, and They Can't "Make Out" the Papers. The income tax fellow has been around to see me. I was out. So he left his card in the shape of a huge printed document as big as a copy of The Recorder. It is covered with affidavits, and I have signed them all. I believe I've sworn that I'm worth \$4,000 a year; that I'm not; that I'm a charge on the county; and that I am as rich as Jack Astor.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

MEAN TACTICS.

Messrs. Earle and Prior uttered no extraordinary sentiments at the recent meeting of the Board of Trade. On the contrary they both the common sense ground that it would be extremely foolish in them to agitate in Parliament for aid to the British Pacific Railroad before the project of that road considered it advisable that such an application should be made. Those most deeply interested in the enterprise have indicated that the project is not yet advanced to the stage in which it would be judicious for the representatives of Victoria District to ask Parliament to help it. It was only the other day that Mr. Ribbet said in the presence of both Mr. Earle and Mr. Prior that he was quite satisfied that when the time came to ask Parliament for aid, the enterprise would be favorably considered by the present Government. The fact that Mr. Ribbet and others who have the success of the British Pacific at heart, and who are doing their utmost to promote it, are staunch supporters of the present Government, is proof positive that they do not distrust that Government.

If the Liberal party and its nominees in this city think that they can gain votes by placing on the language uttered by Messrs. Earle and Prior at the Board of Trade meeting a construction that it will not bear, they are greatly mistaken. The electors admit and appreciate fair play, and they can see through the campaign tricks of the Grits—as the editor of the Times will see when the general election takes place. Besides, the people of Victoria know very well that in the matter of aid to the British Pacific, or any other British Columbia railway, they have very little to hope from the liberality of the Liberals. They remember too well how they were treated by that party when they were in power over to place any reliance upon their love of fair play or their sense of justice. Since then the Liberal leaders have been opposed to any concession to the claims of this Province—one of the shreds and skirts—according to Sir Richard Cartwright—of the Dominion.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

It seems impossible to convince our good friends the Grits that there are hard times in Great Britain to-day, although it has enjoyed the blessings of free trade for nearly fifty years. They pool-pool the information contained in the newspapers, and they are ready either to contradict or explain away the complaints that are made by Old Country men and women in their letters to their friends on this side of the Atlantic. When we see their flat denials and their ingenious explanations we are very forcibly reminded of the old proverb, "None are so blind as those who will not see."

But as everyone is not willfully blind and stubbornly sceptical the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city may convince some who have given a favorable ear to the fine stories that have been told about the wonderful effects of free trade as it is in England, that there are thousands in Great Britain who, in spite of the advantages which free trade is said to bring in the train, are suffering from the consequences of extreme trade depression. The writer is a farmer. He says:

"Times here here just now are very dull indeed in every branch of business. Hundreds of men are out of employment, which is a very unusual thing for our part of the country, and it is thought that unless tin should go up in price very shortly there will be scarcely a tin mine working in the county. There is not a mine in the county that is paying, not even Dolosath, so you can just fancy what it is like at home here. And farming is just as bad. It is impossible for us to compete with the foreigner, everything is so cheap. We have a very cheap loaf but no money to buy it. So much for free trade. If the foreigner can continue to supply us at the present prices the quicker we do shut shop the better."

INOCORRIBLE.

It seems impossible for the Times of this city to abandon the petty and the mean ways of village journalism. It evidently believes that personal destruction and senseless impertinence are the principal elements of political discussion. Its editorial paragraphs on our notice of the return of Chief Justice Davie from Ottawa are examples of the village gossip style of journalism. That notice was, from a political standpoint, perfectly colorless. It was simply a short news "local," which contained information with respect to the business done by the late Premier while in Ottawa, which is of interest to a very large proportion of the public. There was nothing in the paragraph that could possibly be considered a "puff." Yet the Times could not allow the harmless item of news to pass without commenting upon it editorially. There was neither sense nor humor in the editorial remarks. They were simply impertinent and cheeky. They did not advance the cause of Liberalism to

the very smallest extent, but they did show that the organ of the Liberals is wanting in both good sense and good manners. The person who in respectable society would be so lost to all sense of what is proper and becoming as to make such remarks on such an occasion, would be immediately set down as a cad, of the vulgar and most disagreeable kind. We, for our part, cannot see that there is any necessity for a newspaper regarding the amenities of decent society. The exigencies of party do not require it to be continually exhibiting ill-breeding and ill-temper in their ugliest forms.

DEBT COMPARATIVE.

The News-Advertiser and the Statistic News-Advertiser, Vancouver, have been endeavoring to do what they can to place the financial position of this Province in as bad a light as possible in order to injure the prospects of raising the loan which the Hon. the Finance Minister has now in hand. There can be no other object at the present time in harping upon a subject that has been so thoroughly thrashed out. This is strange conduct on the part of the editor of the News-Advertiser, who is so able an apologist for bad times in business in other instances. When the C. P. R. Co. failed to pay a dividend on its ordinary stock, and when it was announced that the reserve fund had been treasured upon so seriously as to occasion so severe a rebuke as that administered by Mr. MacMaster, the News-Advertiser was the first to take up the cudgels for Sir William Van Horne, and argued with him and for him that there was an unexpected falling off of revenue, and that the financial maelstrom could not have been foreseen or avoided. Consequently he holds, and with reason too, that the directors of the C.P.R. Co. were not to blame, and, comparatively speaking, it was in a much better position than any of the other transcontinental railways. These and other things in behalf of Sir W. C. Van Horne the News-Advertiser sets forth with much perspicuity and force. When it comes to the Province of British Columbia, the finances of which were affected in a similar manner to those of the C. P. R. Co., by the hard times, instead of arguing after the fashion of Mr. Van Horne it takes up the role of Mr. MacMaster and has nothing but "blue ruin" to picture.

The Statistic News-Advertiser, in order to arrive at a conclusion as unfavorable as possible to the Province, makes an estimate of all liabilities, private and public, at \$22,000,000. How it arrives at such a sum it does not state. Any such estimate must be mere guesswork, but even supposing it to be approximately correct it would only have been fair and consistent—if we can imagine the writer to be fair in Provincial politics—to have given us an estimate of the assets, private and public, of the Province. As a matter of fact, at the present time the public debt is much less per head than that of the principal colonies of Great Britain, and of many of the principal nations of the world, including that of Great Britain herself.

But debt after all is only to be reckoned comparatively. A man who owes only \$100, but has no assets, is many times worse off than the man who owes \$100 and has \$200 worth of property with which to pay his debts. So we can only arrive at the relative position of countries by—not comparing their respective per capita debts alone, but by taking into consideration their respective resources. It is the ability to pay a debt, not the amount of his debt itself, by which a man's or a country's financial position is ascertained. The editor of the News-Advertiser being statistically inclined should devote a little of his time to making up the credit side of the Provincial account. He will find that while our per capita debt is less than that of Canada, of any of the seven colonies of Australia, of Great Britain, of France, of Belgium, of the Cape of Good Hope, of the Argentine, and so on, its wealth per head exceeds, and we are safe in saying, that of any other country in the world. Here is a proposition upon which the economist of the News-Advertiser might fairly exercise his peculiar abilities, and if he fails in arriving at an estimate favorable to our contentions we shall accept it as a pleasurable task indeed to assist him. In the meantime we await with interest the result of his operations in a problem that should present no difficulties to one of his statistical aptness.

A MISCHIEVOUS DEVISE.

The rookback of the Times relative to the language alleged to have been used by Messrs. Earle and Prior at the recent Board of Trade meeting was premature. It is a pity that so much ingenious mendacity should be wasted. Long before election day comes its shallowness and its untruthfulness will have been so completely exposed that there will be no one in the city or out of it so gullible enough to believe that there was ever a word of truth in it. The attempt to make the electors of Victoria believe that the representatives of this city in the Dominion Parliament and the majority of the members of the Board of Trade are hostile to the British Pacific enterprise, is too absurd to meet with any measure of success among the citizens of Victoria.

To object to the ill-timed and unauthorized advocacy of a project is an evidence not of hostility but of friendliness. A good cause is often injured by having fools for its advocates. There is, we venture to say, nothing that pleases the enemies of the British Pacific better than to see the Times making use of it in a tricky attempt to injure the election prospects of Messrs. Earle and Prior and to brighten those of Messrs. Templeman and Milne. The project has really nothing to do with the coming election, but to drag it into the contest as the Times does is not calculated to recommend it to those who are not friendly to it, or to stimulate

the zeal or increase the efforts of those who desire to see it become an accomplished fact. But there are men so blindly and so stupidly selfish that they will not hesitate to sacrifice anything or anybody if they think that the sacrifice will help them to accomplish their petty purpose.

POLITICS FROM THE PULPIT.

The discussion of the Manitoba School question has caused some clergymen to put their fingers in the political pie. Some of these gentlemen are well qualified to take their part in the discussion intelligently and dispassionately, while others have shown that they have not given much thought to the subject or inquired into it at all deeply, and their performances have in consequence been such as to increase and intensify the dislike to "political persons" that, with or without reason, prevails among laymen of all denominations. A critical examination of some of these performances has caused the Moomin Spectator, one of the most ably conducted weekly papers in the Dominion, to philosophize upon politics in the pulpit. It says, among other things:

The tendency of modern thought is to bring religion more and more into the practical life of every day, to make it out of the domain of mere ecclesiasticalism, and raise it to the plane of good citizenship and self-sacrifice. The "new secularism," as it has been termed by its opponents, not only expects but enjoins its adherents to take an active interest in everything that affects the public weal. This is a worthy aim, but there are several errors connected with it. In the first place, the clergyman when he undertakes to lecture on anything that affects the public weal tends to minimize the importance of the public weal and to maximize the importance of his own position. Second, it has the effect of giving to the utterances of public orators when they undertake to enlighten the public on social and political questions a weight to which their knowledge of the subjects frequently does not entitle them. In the third place, the clergyman who takes up public questions which are clear and unambiguous, and which are not clouded and opaque when "sickled" or "with the pale coat"—not of thought, but of religious sentimentality.

The Spectator goes on to show that it requires some special preparation to qualify a man, whether he is a clergyman or a layman, to give his countrymen sound advice on political subjects. What it says on that head is well worthy the thoughtful regard of men who are ambitious to become political leaders.

The truth is that to speak authoritatively on political questions a man must be acquainted with the great constitutional principles which underlie them. This knowledge can only be acquired by study; study of the original sources, of the history of the newspapers and public records. The man who wishes to make a study of politics must find his own fountain of information: there is no text book on the subject, no course of University lectures, no text book on the subject, if you have a mind capable of discriminating between wheat and chaff, and is one which will repay the labor bestowed on it. We would caution the man ignorant of the history of the country, and the man ignorant of the beauties of Virgil's swelling lambs, or of the newly arrived immigrant who would tell us how our Indians ought to be treated; of those who would attempt to instruct us in the most abstruse and delicate questions of political economy, and who are not well equipped and partly because as being of no account, and partly because as being within the range of ordinary canons of criticism.

What our contemporary says about the way in which the Manitoba school question has been discussed by clergymen is undeniably true. It says:

Much that has been preached on the subject of the Manitoba School Question has been characterized by unwisdom, not to say ignorance. On the other hand it is refreshing to note that a few clergymen have seriously studied the question and spoken with marked tolerance and clear conception of the facts; while the majority of those who have not given it this consideration, which it requires have wisely remained silent.

A great many seem to forget that this Manitoba School question is not—except incidentally, as almost all questions are—a religious question at all. It is really a question of Canadian constitutional law, and could be as logically and perhaps as effectively discussed by the parties implicated in it were represented by X, Y, Z and other letters of the alphabet as by the names of religious denominations and legislative, executive and judicial bodies. In fact, if the man who studies the question with the desire of arriving at a logical conclusion eliminates from it everything calculated to excite religious feeling and to arouse denominational jealousy and antipathy, the chances of his accomplishing the end he desires would be very greatly increased.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

The London Times has not been convinced that it is for the benefit of the nation to pay members of Parliament for the services they render to the state. It still regards "the principle of unpaid parliamentary service as one of the great practical safeguards of the British Constitution." It admits that the case of the workmen who are sent to Parliament to represent their fellows was put with great moderation and fairness, and it, in a way, recognizes the necessity of compensating such representatives of labor for their loss of time in attending Parliament, but it believes that the payment should be voluntarily made by the supporters of such representatives. What it says on the subject shows how English Conservatives regard this matter of paying members who cannot be expected to serve the constituencies they are elected to represent without remuneration:

But in such cases as these... The representatives may be placed in a position of independence by the payment of a salary. Indeed on the part of those who return and who have presumably an interest in maintaining them in Westminster. If, for instance, every man who voted at the last general election for Mr. John Burns in East London were to contribute one shilling a year—one penny a month—a salary of £280 a year would be provided. But why should those who regard Mr. Burns as a misbegotten and mischievous poltroon be called upon to share the cost of keeping him at Westminster. If other con-

situations think that they are likely to be better served by an unpaid representative, why should they be compelled to pay? It is so remembered that the supporters of Mr. Allen's motion have repudiated the suggestion that an exceptional allowance might be made to working class members who could make a declaration that their Parliamentary service prevented them from earning a living by their ordinary occupations. The plan, in favor of which the House voted by a small majority last night, is that all members are to be paid, whether their constituents desire it or not. This seems to be an outrage on common sense.

It is amusing to see a practice which in this country and countries similarly situated is considered almost an essential of parliamentary representation denounced as an outrage on common sense. Payment of members, which is the rule in the British colonies and in the United States, is not productive of the results feared by those who oppose it in Great Britain. "Payment of members," the Times says, "has done in the long run, if not immediately, power will pass into the hands of professional politicians, mainly dependent on their salaries for legislative service." It does not mean this in Canada. There are many members in the Dominion House of Commons who do not give a moment's thought to the indemnity they receive and very many more whom it does not begin to recompense for the loss and inconvenience consequent upon their spending so large a part of their time in the performance of their parliamentary duties. Still these men remain in Parliament as long as the electors are willing to elect them. Here, as well as in Great Britain, political life has a charm for men which they do not try to resist, although they know well that there is "no money in politics." We are quite sure that payment of members in this country has not the tendency attributed to it by Sir William Haegourt in what the Times calls "his unregenerate days." It is this: "Once pay a member for his votes collectively and he will soon make a market for his individual votes." And although corruption is not unknown in Canada, we have no reason to believe that it is directly or indirectly a consequence of the practice of paying members for the time they lose in the public service. The corrupt member would be corrupted under any system, and certainly the fact that the community he serves does not give him a cent for the time and the labor he devotes to its service is not calculated to help a needy member of Parliament to resist temptation, or to keep him from swerving from the path of political virtue.

THE FITZSIMMONS CASE.

As much has been lately said and written about the re-appointment of Mr. James Fitzsimmons to the post of Deputy Warden of the Westminister Penitentiary, and as we knew that the greater number of those who raised and circulated the rumors could have had no information on the subject that it would be prudent to rely upon, we took measures to find out the truth about the re-appointment. If indeed there had been an appointment. The result of our inquiries has been to convince us that the greater part of the stories that have been in circulation about the matter was pure fiction, or, as our informant plainly puts it, "a tissue of lies." We are advised that no political pressure of any kind has been applied to promote the reinstatement of Mr. Fitzsimmons. It was done on the recommendation of the new Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Douglas Stewart. The matter was referred to him, and he, after examining the evidence and studying the report of the Commissioner, found that Mr. Fitzsimmons was not guilty of the charges of personal dishonesty brought against him, and he recommended his reinstatement. Those who were so busy circulating reports about religious partiality and political favoritism might have known that charges of this kind are not made capriciously; neither is any man condemned without being allowed the opportunity to defend himself. They might have known that some such proceeding as we have spoken of would be instituted before final action was taken.

Those who take an interest in the matter will no doubt get all the information they require with respect to it before the session which opens to-morrow closes. The Minister of Justice will be questioned about it, and all the papers connected with it will be laid before Parliament. The man who wishes to form an intelligent opinion on the subject, and who desires to judge the course pursued by the Government with regard to it fairly, will suspend his judgment until he is in possession of all the facts. He will not have long to wait. As for the opponents of the Government, no one expects them to change their minds, or to reconsider their verdict. They wish no better evidence than mere rumor. They have condemned the Government on such evidence, and no one expects them to give anything like a fair consideration to what has to offer in justification of the course it has taken.

A WIFE'S TRIBUTE.

We gladly publish the following note, telling as it does the pathetic story of a woman's unchangeable love. TO THE EDITOR.—Having seen an account in your paper of my husband's death I would like to make a correction on his behalf. The paper stated he was a worthless fellow. I wish to say he was a good father and husband till drink led him away two years ago. So please oblige, for his wife's and six children's sake. M. A. HORN.

Vancouver, April 13, 1895.

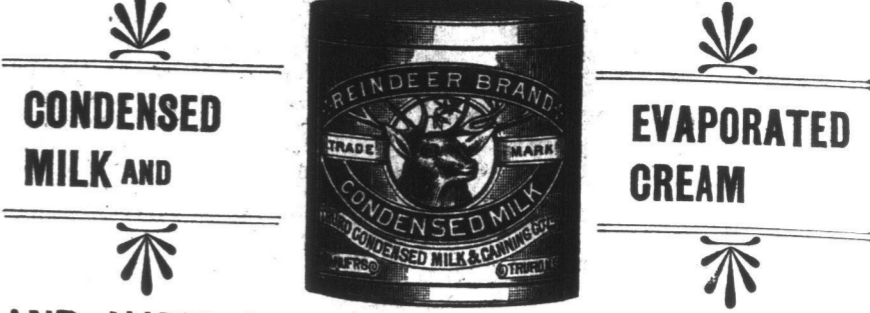
The Gentlest Merit

Of Hood Sars parilla wine friends wherever it health you must have pure blood, and the best is Hood's Sars parilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all kind of scrofula, salt rheum, all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 25c.

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USE "REINDEER" BRAND



CONDENSED MILK AND EVAPORATED CREAM AND AVOID ALL DANGER OF TUBERCULOSIS.

HERBERT SPENCER.

As a great deal has been said about the views held by that deepest and most original of British thinkers Herbert Spencer on the ownership of land and compensation to private property, we have thought it well to give further consideration to the subject as contained in the preface of his new work soon to be published. A profound misconception respecting the difference between my original view concerning land ownership and my present view has been widely diffused, and it seems desirable that this misconception should be dispelled by a simple statement of what the original view was and what the present view is.

1. I originally contended that the land could not become individual property, but was the property of the community, and that this is, in fact, the current legal doctrine, since the state assumes the power to appropriate any land it pleases on making compensation, a like power subject to a like condition being, I believe, asserted by the Supreme Court. This doctrine I continue to hold, and in justice I have not only adhered to it, but have emphasized it and strengthened it by numerous facts, showing that the tenure of land in early communities, and that such tenure is the kind alleged—ownership by the community. In these passages it is shown that among the unutilized "private ownership of land is unknown"; that originally among the relation of men to the soil was one of joint ownership and not one of individual ownership; that the cause of the change from this original state "must have been the exercise of direct or indirect force—sometimes internal, but chiefly external; that in England "no absolute ownership of land is recognized by our law books except in the Crown"; and that the changes which have "replaced the supreme power of the monarch by the supreme power of the people, by implication, replaced the monarch's supreme ownership of the land." Here, then, there is not the least surrendering of the original doctrine, but rather an enforcement of it.

2. "Along with this assertion of the claim of the community to the land itself, in Social Statics I made the further assertion that the private owner has a claim on all that value given to the land by clearing, draining, cultivating and all the appliances standing upon it for carrying on food production. Here are two passages from the chapter on 'The Right to the Use of the Earth,' clearly showing this: (a) "Well, but surely you would not give me without making some recompense for the great additional value which is given to this tract, by reducing what was a wilderness into fertile fields. You would not turn me adrift and deprive me of all the benefits that the original owner has given to this spot into its present state." "Of course not; just as in the case of a house, you would have an equitable title to compensation from the proprietor for repairs and new fittings, so the community cannot justly take possession of this estate without paying for all that you have done to it. This extra worth which your labor has imparted to it is fairly yours; and although you have, without leave, vested yourself in bettering what belongs to the community, yet no doubt the community will duly charge your claim. But admitting this is quite a different thing from recognizing your right to the land itself. It may be true that you are entitled to compensation for the improvements this inclosure has received at your hands, and at the same time it may be equally true that no such form, proceeding or ceremony can make this inclosure your private property." (b) "But, unfortunately, most of our present land owners are men who have, either mediately or otherwise, either by their own acts or by the acts of their ancestors—given for their estates equivalents to the original owner, and believing that they were entitled to bring this land upon a legitimate basis, they have proceeded as we have spoken of would be instituted before final action was taken.

Those who take an interest in the matter will no doubt get all the information they require with respect to it before the session which opens to-morrow closes. The Minister of Justice will be questioned about it, and all the papers connected with it will be laid before Parliament. The man who wishes to form an intelligent opinion on the subject, and who desires to judge the course pursued by the Government with regard to it fairly, will suspend his judgment until he is in possession of all the facts. He will not have long to wait. As for the opponents of the Government, no one expects them to change their minds, or to reconsider their verdict. They wish no better evidence than mere rumor. They have condemned the Government on such evidence, and no one expects them to give anything like a fair consideration to what has to offer in justification of the course it has taken.

"The view thus set forth in 'Social Statics' is the view still held by me. Here are two passages from the chapter on 'The Right to the Use of the Earth,' clearly showing this: (a) "Well, but surely you would not give me without making some recompense for the great additional value which is given to this tract, by reducing what was a wilderness into fertile fields. You would not turn me adrift and deprive me of all the benefits that the original owner has given to this spot into its present state." "Of course not; just as in the case of a house, you would have an equitable title to compensation from the proprietor for repairs and new fittings, so the community cannot justly take possession of this estate without paying for all that you have done to it. This extra worth which your labor has imparted to it is fairly yours; and although you have, without leave, vested yourself in bettering what belongs to the community, yet no doubt the community will duly charge your claim. But admitting this is quite a different thing from recognizing your right to the land itself. It may be true that you are entitled to compensation for the improvements this inclosure has received at your hands, and at the same time it may be equally true that no such form, proceeding or ceremony can make this inclosure your private property." (b) "But, unfortunately, most of our present land owners are men who have, either mediately or otherwise, either by their own acts or by the acts of their ancestors—given for their estates equivalents to the original owner, and believing that they were entitled to bring this land upon a legitimate basis, they have proceeded as we have spoken of would be instituted before final action was taken.

2. "What, then, is the change? Of course when, in Social Statics, recognition of the land by the community was shown to be equitable and advocated as desirable, it was on the assumption that the transaction, after making compensation, would leave a balance of benefits to the community. It is clear that if I had thought that the change, though equitable, would entail a loss on the community, I should not have held that the community ought to bring this land upon itself, but should have held that though as a matter of abstract equity, it might properly make possession of the land, it would be impolitic to do this if the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit to the community. Hence I have come to the conclusion that the change of tenure from private to public would be impolitic. Respecting my original view in Social Statics, I have said: "Moreover, I did not clearly see that it would be implied by the giving of compensation for all that value which the labor of ages has given to the land." "It is true that in further qualification of my original view I have pointed out (more especially referring to England) the truth of the prevailing assumption that the existing landowners are either those who made the misappropriation or the descendants of those who made it, and further pointed out that among the people who are supposed to be robbed, exist, in large measure, those who are the anger everywhere fostered is misdirected. And I have also pointed out (again in respect of England) that if anything like the proposed restoration were to be carried out, it would require the Celtae of Wales and Scotland, as the only people who have any claim (though a dis-

putable claim) to be regarded as original proprietors. It is also true that I have pointed out to how large an extent in England, since the reign of Elizabeth, the land, less class has shared in the proceeds of the land under the Poor Law, and that, therefore, if we go back upon the past, this fact must be taken into account. But all these further considerations are put in the form of difficulties in the way of a charge, and are not at all held to invalidate the two original propositions—(1) that the land itself belongs to the community, and (2) that it cannot be resumed by the community without compensation for the artificial value given to it. These were my original views; these are my views still. "Fifth—It should be added, in further explanation, that the views originally held by me, as well as the modified views I now hold, are not, as is commonly supposed, at variance with the views held by the landed classes in England, but, on the contrary, are views which they have themselves publicly enunciated through certain representative members of their class. The council of the Liberty and Property Defence League, on which I sit, and which I have since, and in their report for 1889, that the land on of course be "resumed" on payment of full compensation, and managed by the people if they so will it. Supreme ownership by the state is fully recognized, and the only reason urged for maintaining the existing system of landholding is the badness of the alternative system of administration by public officials. They do not, however, name the primary obstacle to the proposed change—the enormous cost of equitable compensation, bringing to the community not gain but loss. "These are not matters of opinion, but are matters of fact which anybody can ascertain by referring to early editions of Social Statics and to Justice. They are there in print, not to be gained or argued away. "H. S."

"FORTY YEARS' SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR.—The following letter from my old friend Bishop Griggs I received yesterday. It refers to my statement, published in the COLONIST April 2, under the caption "Forty Years' Service," viz.: "Bishop Hills arrived in 1860. Soon Mr. Griggs was persuaded to give up his independence and the property of the church (i.e. church reserves), "join the Bishop on condition that he received \$400 per annum." "By independence" I did not mean in pecuniary sense, but religious freedom, freedom from superiors save God, Gospel and congregation. MARLBOROUGH, April 9, 1895. DEAR HERBERT SPENCER,—I did not at first permit great full import of that statement of your interesting and otherwise accurate sketch of early times relative to the \$400 a year reported as given to me by the Bishop at the price of the sacrifice of my independence. The fact I received the Bishop's income in 1860, because I was led to think that I must; and also that the Bishop had the right to make the church his cathedral. In point of fact his letters patent were to this effect. There was no pecuniary consideration whatever offered or received in connection with this transaction. E. CARLTON. Mr. Griggs, though not very explicit, means to say "that he made no agreement whatever with Bishop Hills about stipend, interest in the church reserve or income to be derived therefrom. Further, that neither before nor after the land had been conveyed (1864) did he receive any of the income therefrom, but depended entirely for his support on voluntary gifts, pen rents and so forth, of his congregation." The error then is mine. If Mr. Griggs had not joined Bishop Hills, St. John's from church would have been the cathedral, and the material embarrassment of future ruling. Save that it is dangerous to the religious and other freedom of the public, that religious corporations should have and control large tracts of land giving them an independent income, and thus undue influence, it matters but little now whether this church reserve, like the other, had been made to give an incumbent officer an income during the time he held office, as in the case of Governor Blanchard, or whether the land remained and returned to the government or colony on the expiration of the office. Suffice it to say that at the settlement of final accounts between the government and the H. B. Co. by arbitration, the property officially described as church reserve, parsonage and cemetery, 25 acres, fell into the temporary possession of H. M. government. Previous to that settlement a petition (it is reported) had been presented by the clergy interested to H. M. government praying that the church reserve should be withdrawn from the lands in dispute. No opposition arose. Governor Blanchard's reserve had fallen into oblivion long before. Governor Douglas received a salary. About 1862 Bishop Hills drew up a draft of an agreement, according to which the reserve should be used: First, to provide for the incumbent of the 1st district (now Christ) church. Second, if there were any surplus it was to be used for establishing a school in connection with the church; and then, third, if any remained, then for the church generally. This proposed agreement was debated by Mr. Griggs and his numerous church-worshippers on one side, and the Bishop and Mr. (now Justice) Crease on the other, on many occasions, but no settlement was arrived at. The churchwarden believed that Mr. Griggs' position and interests had not been sufficiently guarded; and, further, that the Bishop had constitutionally (church law) no right to administer the property of Christ church. Anyhow, after a while the Bishop went to England, and whilst there he induced the proper authorities to agree to this proposal, and they in due legal form conveyed the reserve without Mr. Griggs' consent being asked for or obtained at all. Unwillingly the Archbishop of Canterbury became one of the trustees; the Governor of the colony (Kennedy) and the Bishop (the time being) the other two. The Bishop returned with the legal conveyance in his pocket (1865) asking, What do you think of it? There is no need to pursue this subject any further. VICTORIA, April 11, 1895. S. HELMECKEN.

THE... at the... evening... It is... per cent... fore days... forelock... THE... ground... for Bob... Government... THE... Christian... to complete... annual of... May 14... A... from each... fore mid... city tem... come dow... Ma Mc... College, N... succeed R... Cook, H... Ridge, W... few days... SINCE... has received... from "A... amount no... more being... sand... CAPTAIN... Salvation A... this moral... side. The... past, he... had bar... ARRANGE... the Law... grand ban... tender to... occasion of... Justiceship... of the last... Saturday... instant... IN THE... fairly large... tallmen giv... the L.O... presented, I... follows: In... Collis; son... Nobles; son... Miss Oates;... Mr. Holden... Ball and N... Mr. McGaly... song, Miss J... song, Mr. J... Messrs. Cla... THERE... the Metropol... The chorus... leadership of... good, the... St. Paul's... the solo, bet... and sung... organ solo, B... treat; the... peniments a... of the singin... ally in Mrs... St. Paul's... ing greatly e... ed notes of... usual gave gr... and take a... complete a... COLLECTOR... today receiv... operat... meagre infl... of about 30... from Mrs. J... and I have t... of the unick... dispatoh, nor... the office me... rescted by M... Mr. Daykin... house from... ashore at a... sequence oth... his own. The... of the Indian... based chiefly... THE... service... Easter Sunda... The vocal solo... Mount were... of the trad... (aged 12) sang... Gault's cantata... with more ple... very nice voc... careful train... were well re... solos were play... high praise... are pr... organist, w... choir and rai... music, which I... nature. There... tion and a mod... THE... site of the... house is, as... Messrs Smith... pushing forw... promptly as... offices and bla... snowload of gra... discharged on... the snow and... for cutting. So... from not yet... samples have... be approved by... AS THE... city of... not to shouder... the reception... on the occasion... Henry Clay, wh... in the drill... members of the... the \$300 due hi... ter in the hand... & Helmecken... issued in a day... that they hav... meeting of citiz... ball, the allians... the committee...







The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

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GOOD FOR PARTS I TO 20 INCLUSIVE. NAME: P.O.: Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World. With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

IN REPLY TO MR. WILSON. TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. Wilson took notice of mine before the Liberal-Conservative Association and endeavored to cite statistics to show that I was in error in having said Canada had not suffered in the same degree as other countries.

Further increase of wages of industrial employees; heavier shipments of wheat abroad, and the rush of the volume of the week's bank clearing above the \$1,000,000,000 mark, are evidences of the continuation of a better feeling in trade circles and returning confidence in many lines of business.

MR. McPHILLIPS AND THE "TIMES." TO THE EDITOR:—The Times has made its explanation—can it be deemed a fair one? I was willing to concede that the manuscript was not readable, and did not refer to the newspaper.

THE GLOBE says England will reject the Nicaraguan government's answer and take immediate steps to force her demands.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Comment Upon the Result of Their Suggestions—King's Daughters' Plans.

Nurses Who have Graduated—Report on the Craig Case—Meeting Next Week.

The Jubilee hospital board met last evening, the president, Mr. Joshua Davies, in the chair, and Messrs. G. H. Brown, W. M. Chudley, Thomas L. Culp, A. C. Flumerfelt, Charles Hayward, Alex. Wilson, J. S. Yates and F. B. Pemberton also present.

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging receipt of your letter April 1 I am requested by the ladies' auxiliary to express regret that their desire to assist the hospital has been so misunderstood.

TO THE EDITOR:—The criticism which is being directed against Messrs. Earle and Prior in connection with the recent meeting of the Board of Trade savors too strongly of party feeling to be honest.

MR. WILSON'S LETTER. TO THE EDITOR:—The letter signed "Carlos" appearing in Monday's issue of the Colonist was provocative of a smile, for one could not help noticing how lamely it was written.

A HAPPY CHOICE. AFTER 25 YEARS. A Wise Mother Chooses the Right Medicinal and Her Son Tells of its Wonderful Effects.

THE EDITOR:—Some distinguished American and English political economists growingly believe that radical people in the ideal fiscal philosophy.

THE SCOURGE OF THE TARIFF TINKER.

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ALONG THE E. & N. R.R.

Observations and Impressions of a Traveller—Outlook for Vegetable and Fruit Culture.

A gentleman just returned from a trip over the line of the E. and N. says he was favorably impressed with the appearance of the farming country, so far as could be seen from the car window.

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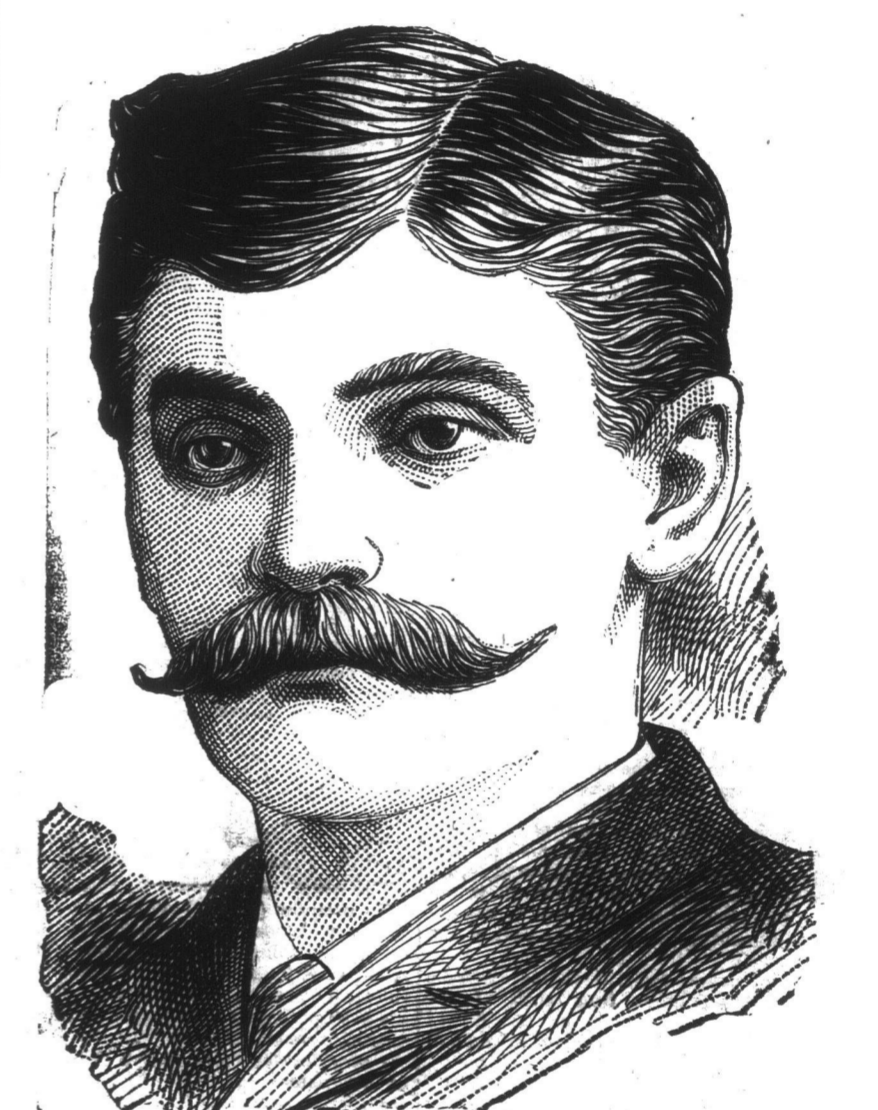
LIKE A SOLID BALL.

The Horrors of Terrible Indigestion.

The Awful Sufferings Can Only Be Banished by Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. Pethick, of Bowmanville, Ont., Tried all the Advertised Sarsaparillas and Pills Without Any Good Results.

WAS CURED BY NATURE'S MEDICINE.



Are you a sufferer from indigestion, one of the most common diseases of modern times? If you are, be assured this awful trouble demands instant attention, because it is one of the most obstinate and lingering of diseases.

NEW ENGLAND FLOODS. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., April 16.—Owing to the heavy rains the White river is on a rampage.

CLOVER VALLEY'S MYSTERY. VANCOUVER, April 16.—(Special)—The Clover Valley mystery is developing in a startling manner.

RETIRED IN SIX HOURS. DISTRESSING Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE."

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