





TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, is Still Seriously Ill.

The Crown Prince of Siam Invested With His Rank and Title To-Day.

London, March 8.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, for years private secretary to the Queen and who was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis some months ago, is still in a critical condition and it has been found impossible to remove him to his house in St. James' Place, London.

The crown prince of Siam, Cow Fa Maha Vajirval, who was solemnly proclaimed heir to the throne, in Bangkok on January 7th, was to-day formally invested with his rank and title at the Siamese legation in this city by a commission named by the king of Siam for that purpose.

The steamer Essequibo, which arrived at Havre to-day, reports passing an American vessel, oil laden, on March 1st almost burned to the water's edge, in latitude 44, longitude 17 west.

The German reichstag has rejected the paragraphs in the anti-revolutionary bill imposing penalties for public attacks on religion and on the government.

Ontario Legislature. Patrons not at All Pleased at the Action of Their Leader.

Toronto, March 9.—The ultimate result of the vote in the legislature points to a disruption of the Patron party. Some of the Patrons are much annoyed at their leader's speech.

New York, March 8.—Thirteen Japanese captains who arrived on the steamer Havel from Germany start this evening for Japan via San Francisco. They have been called home by the Japanese war department. They have been in the regular Germany army.

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Rome, March 9.—Marquis Berardi, president of the board of lunacy, who was beaten by a lunatic yesterday, died this morning. He was inspecting an insane asylum in the suburbs of Rome yesterday when a lunatic attacked him. The attendant was not on hand and the senator was thrown to the floor and terribly beaten before help arrived.

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BOWELL'S SCHEME.

'How Happy Could I Be With Either Were I Other Dear Charmer Away.'

Ottawa, March 8.—The government is expected to issue to-day or to-morrow a remedial order asking the Manitoba legislature to give separate schools to the Roman Catholics, the same as extended previous to the act of 1890. Once this is done writs will be issued for the general election. Supporters of the government here say that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec have been pledged to Bowell to support him if the order is passed. In this way the government expect to get a large vote in Quebec. In Ontario Clarke Wallace will promise the Orangemen that remedial legislation will never be passed, and that even if the house of commons did pass the bill, the senate, which is led by Bowell, will throw it out; so that the government is utilizing this question as an election cry to keep its own iniquities out of sight, and escape the main issue of the coming contest, which is high protection vs. tariff for revenue only.

The premier has sent for Sir Frank Smith, and a full meeting of the cabinet will be held to-morrow to consider the Manitoba case.

SILL FIGHTING.

Japanese Score Another Victory Against the Chinese.

London, March 8.—A Hai Chang dispatch says the Japanese second army yesterday captured Ying Kow and Port New Chwang after heavy fighting.

A Shanghai dispatch says now only 100 Japanese soldiers and three small warships are at Wei Hai Wei. The Chen Yuen, one of the Chinese vessels surrendered to the Japanese at Wei Hai Wei is being repaired at Port Arthur by Chinese workmen. Japanese troops are reported to have reached a point west of the Liao river.

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IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Entire Medical Staff of the Ottawa Hospital Tender Their Resignations.

Funeral of Contractor Toms Held in Ottawa—Victoria Masons Thanked.

Ottawa, March 8.—The entire medical staff of the general hospital has resigned in a body.

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the use of duty boomsticks and chains for the purpose of enclosing or towing logs from Canada to the United States, so long as the latter allow similar articles of Canadian manufacture to enter that country free.

The United States government want Canada to adopt their new rules of the road on the great lakes.

The funeral of Contractor Toms took place to-day and was largely attended. The Masonic brethren of Ottawa gratefully appreciate the kindness of the Victoria craftsmen to the deceased and his widow.

Winnipeg, March 7.—Wilhelm Hedin, a famous explorer, died at his home in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on March 7th.

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NOT A BIT ABASHED.

William K. Vanderbilt Still Sporting Around the Gay Resorts.

Cannes, March 8.—William K. Vanderbilt's yacht yacht Valiant, which is lying at Nice some time. Vanderbilt lives on board the yacht and is a frequent visitor to Monte Carlo. Nellie Neustretter, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the divorce proceedings, inhabits a villa at Monte Carlo.

Minneapolis Jury Find Him Guilty of Murder.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—After being out for a short time the jury in the Hayward case this afternoon brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge will deliver sentence on Monday. It will likely be hanging, as the conviction is a crime in the first degree.

Hayward was charged with murdering Miss Geng and the evidence went to show that the deed was one of the most cold-blooded and horrible in the history of the city. After inquiring her to give him her money, Hayward and a man, whom he had under his control, took her in a hack and cruelly murdered her. The man who was with Hayward turned state's evidence.

In a Railway Wreck. Two Members of the Roland Reed Company Killed and Others Injured.

New Orleans, March 8.—A dispatch from Scotland, Ga., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway says Roland Reed's theatrical company has been wrecked near that place. The train was the Florida vestibule. Mrs. Subers and her daughter, of Pickens, Miss., were killed and the following injured: Roland Reed, badly; May Meyers, James Douglass, Julian Reed, Miss Push, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Norton and W. R. Berrian, nearly all western people.

First and Last Voyage. Two Apprentices Find a Watery Grave in the English Channel.

San Francisco, March 8.—A private letter just received in this city gives particulars of the death of four of the crew of the British ship Sierra Parinma, now on her way from Liverpool to Portland, Oregon. An accident occurred while she was going down the English Channel. The boys were swinging in their davits out from the poop deck and orders had been given to take them in. The boatswain and two apprentices were in one boat hanging out over the sea. Contrary to the mate's instructions the boatswain went to work on the boat tackle. The mate yelled to him to desist, but the warning came too late, for the next moment the lashings of the lifeboat parted and the boat fell into the sea, throwing all hands overboard. Immediately orders were given to lower another lifeboat and in three minutes after the accident occurred a boat had been launched but by that time the struggling sailors were far behind. The two apprentices could not swim and they were the first to throw up their hands and disappear beneath the cruel waves. The boatswain and a sailor who was helping the former, struggled valiantly to reach the fragments of the lifeboat which had been smashed in its descent and they held up bravely until the rescuing crew was in halting distance when they sank to the bottom. An inquiry was held next day at Milford Haven and the captain and crew exonerated, the blame being laid to the unfortunate boatswain.

False and Malicious. The Judge Charges the Jury in the Mulley Libel Suit.

New York, March 8.—The case of Arthur F. Mulley for libel against the St. John's Zeitung, was brought to trial yesterday. On October 25, 1892, there appeared in the St. John's Zeitung an article headed: "Half Faust, Half Bluebeard." "The mystery of Park Row," and other glaring headings. It was a column in length and went to state that Mulley had in control a beautiful maiden, scarce 16 years old; that he had a chapel back of his store in Park Row where there was an altar and a Bible. In that place he kept the girl and for months she never saw the light of day. Outside of the door of the chapel Mulley is said to have had a pack of blood hounds. One night, so goes the story, Annie, the girl, escaped, going to the house of her sister on First street. Mulley found out where she was and again brought her under his influence, taking her back to the "den." It was also said that this was not the first girl that Mulley had so treated and that the neighborhood knew of two other girls. At the trial the plaintiff swore that he had been married to the girl Annie mentioned in the article for eight years and that they had children. As it was an inquest he was not called upon to testify as to the libel further. Justice Sedgwick in charging the jury said that the publication was "a false and malicious libel." The court instructed the jury as to compensation and damages and told the jury not to be alarmed to give large damages if they thought the publication of the libel warranted it. A solid verdict was ordered.

LORD ROSEBERY MAY RESIGN

Unable to Hold the Premiership Without Causing Friction in the Party.

Arthur Wellesley Peel Resigns the Speakership of the House of Commons.

London, March 9.—The St. James' Gazette says it is rumored that Rosebery will seek rest and health by resigning his office, which he is unable to hold without friction.

The Times learns that Speaker Arthur Wellesley Peel has intimated to Sir Wm. Harcourt and Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour his intention to relinquish his office as soon as the post can be filled. His main reason is that his health is unequal to the strain. The impending marriage of his daughter, moreover, will deprive him of his chief assistant in his many social functions.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Cairo says the government has learned that natives have recently purchased large quantities of arms and ammunition. Measures are being taken to suppress any attempted uprising.

Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, issued the army estimates for 1896 to-day. They are placed at £17,983,800, a decrease of £221,000 from the figures of 1894.

The bust of the late Peter Redpath was shipped to-day. It is destined to be placed in the library of McGill university.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent says "Under the Pope's direction Cardinal Rampolla has addressed a letter to Prince Alois Liechtenstein, chief of the Austrian anti-Semites, to the effect that His Holiness cannot approve of class and racial hatred. The anti-Semites, the letter says, foment a social agitation which ought to be limited by Christian principle. It is rumored that the pope will recall the Nuncio in Vienna, who favors the anti-Semites."

Japan is Not Ready. Li Hung Chang Waiting at Shanghai at Japan's Request.

London, March 9.—A Tokio dispatch states that the government is informed by the Japanese general in command of the troops that captured Ying Kwo that every precaution has been taken to insure the safety of foreigners at that place. A force of Japanese were sent to protect foreign settlements and the Chinese were forbidden to enter the said settlements. He says the officers of the American and British warships thanked him for these precautions.

A Shanghai dispatch says that the departure of Li Hung Chang has been delayed at the request of the Japanese who will not be ready to receive him until March 19th. Chang expects to arrive at Hiroshima on that day.

Cuban Rebellion. General Garisch Renews His Attacks Upon the Rebels.

Havana, March 9.—General Garisch reports having renewed his attack upon the rebels in the vicinity of Los Negros. The loss of the insurgents is not known. The leaders of the revolutionists in Souguin have, it is reported, surrendered. The governor of the province of Santa Clara expects members of Matanzas' dispersed band to surrender shortly. The seditious movement is now confined to the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Washington, March 9.—Gresham said to-day that he had heard nothing of the alleged demand by the captain-general of Cuba for the recall of General-General Williams at Havana. Gresham was much displeased at the public criticisms of the Cuban government attributed to Williams. He declared that the diplomatic officer went beyond the bounds of propriety when he criticized the government to which he was accredited.

Distress in Newfoundland. Appalling Condition of Affairs at Holyrood—Relief from Boston.

St. John's, Nfld., March 9.—Letters are being received daily telling of the appalling condition of affairs in Holyrood, 50 miles from St. John's. According to the letters one thousand persons in the place are actually starving.

The steamship Grand Lake, from Halifax, with donations from Boston and Halifax, arrived here a few days ago and was welcomed by more than two thousand persons, who crowded the wharf and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm. The Stars and Stripes floated at the Grand Lake's masthead. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to call a meeting of the relief committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow, when the goods will be handed over to the representatives of the various religious denominations for distribution to the unfortunate people throughout the island.

Jimmy, a Cowichan Indian, is missing and his friends are in the city looking after him. They think that he may have met with foul play. A reward of \$20 is offered through Superintendent Hays for discovery of his whereabouts.

"Yes" remarked Mrs. Malaprop, "it was a great sight. First came the king carrying a sceptre in his hand and wearing a beautiful red mantle all trimmed with vermin. It was a grand sight."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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ON STATES NAVY. s to be Commissioned for bring Sea Patrol.

City, March 8.—The imalisted force of the navy as allowed by congress, ated at the department, ns to put in commissioa have been lying idle at There are the Boston, out of commission at the y yard for nearly a year going extensive repairs; cruiser Maine, built at navy yard, but never is ble-turreted monitor Anaway back in the Chan- on and only recently E- fford navy yard; the Lan- fwar with honorable re- at the New York navy or a school ship, and the was repaired at the Mare of last summer after long China station. The addi- and the Marston to the will greatly aid the de- efforts to provide a suit- nester summer for service sea patrol.

March 9.—Secretary Herp- ty taken up the pre- increase in the navy pre- ll signed the last day of the machinery of the navy issuing designs and spec- already been put in me- leasure vessels authorized determined that at least completed and commission- resent term of office and two will be launched be- 1897.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 15

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY LESSONS.

The Dominion government is on record as being ready to negotiate with the United States a reciprocity treaty in natural products, whereby "the British Columbia markets would be glutted with the cheap farm produce, live stock and meat of Oregon and Washington."

TURNER, TOO.

Hon. Mr. Turner is the latest prominent Conservative to speak against the Dominion government. At the Eberts tuberculosis meeting at Cedar Hill on Friday night, the premier said:

ON THE MAINLAND.

The Columbian of Friday last states that "on Wednesday evening a meeting of the executive of the Conservative association was held with nearly all the district members present. Mr. G. E. Corbould, M. P., was elected president in place of John Hendry, resigned."

WHY A CHANGE?

The Colonist, Nov. 30, 1894, said editorially: "For the first time in its existence Victoria is an importer of salmon."

their notice. They make their laws and their rules and their regulations wholly independent of facts. The "organ" is now laboring to convince the electors of Victoria that a change would not be for the better. Facts will be beneath its notice until after the election.

THE UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

There has been no Liberal government in Canada, federal or provincial, that has curtailed expenditure or lowered taxation or reduced the public debt.

Conservative resolution, 1877—"This house is of opinion that the deficiency in the revenue should be met by a diminution of expenditure, aided by such a re-adjustment of the tariff as will benefit the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion."

Col. Prior threatens—if he goes back to Ottawa—to increase taxation by piling on the duties. It would not be fair to the Colonel to take the threat seriously, for the reason that he never succeeded in doing anything noteworthy at Ottawa since, when he made a speech on the tariff that put to shame Haslam's terrific arraignment of Britain's trade policy.

The Colonist is "told that there are persons in this community who talk of opposing the government because they want a change," and a little further on it intimates that these persons are "blind and capricious fools." When the admirable organ resorts to phrases of that sort it shows its sense of coming defeat.

Hert Von Ploetz, president of the German Farmers' League, said in a speech in Madgeburg: "We certainly were led to believe that the government would change its policy and do everything to aid the suffering farmers of the empire."

THE FATHERLAND.

Proposal to make Bismarck an Honorary Citizen—Influenza Ravages.

Berlin, March 10.—The influenza is still rampant here. The Duchess of Sagan, mother of the wife of the Duke of the German ambassador at Washington City, died of that disease to-day. The Duke of Sagan is only just recovering from an attack of the same disease.

The long and friendly conversation which the Emperor had with the Duke of Cumberland while his majesty was in Vienna upon the occasion of the funeral of Archduke Albrecht, has revived the hopes of the Guelph party in Germany. In the court circles the opinion prevails that Prince George, the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, will be the reigning Duke of Brunswick upon obtaining his majority in October, 1898.

A newspaper of Leipzig recently asked for an expression of opinion upon the idea of making Prince Bismarck an honorary citizen of the German empire by an act of parliament, and almost all approved the plan. Dr. Schaeffer, member of the center party, was rather pointed in his answer. He said: "I beg to say that in the memory of the Kulturkampf and the oppression of the German Catholics at that time your questions are of no interest in any way."

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives instant relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

GOVERNMENT DEPRESSION.

The Financial Situation Continues to Grow Worse—Suppressing the Facts.

Sensitive Tory Politicians and Newspapers—Sir Hibbert's Anglophobia.

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—The government organs have so far refrained from publishing the statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of February which was published in yesterday's Canada Gazette. The reason for this is palpable. Alongside the publication of the condition of the revenue in the government papers for the past few weeks was an apology for the low state of the finances as compared with last year, and the statement was always added that this was partly due to exceptional causes but the following month was always to be better. This prediction has not been verified, and consequently the organs have stopped giving the news to their readers. The revenue for the month of February last compared with February, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Feb. 1894, Feb. 1895. Rows: Customs, Excise, Post-office, Public Works, Miscellaneous, Total.

Decrease last month \$ 121,454

Take the finances for the eight months of the fiscal year just gone and the total of the big deficit which stares us in the face can be found. The total revenue for the eight months ending February last compared with the eight months of the previous fiscal year is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Feb. 1894, Feb. 1895. Rows: Customs, Excise, Post-office, Public Works, Miscellaneous, Total.

So that we are \$2,281,574 worse off now than we were at this time last year and we finished up the last financial year with a deficit of \$1,200,000 in round numbers. The expenditure for the eight months just gone is \$22,835,052 compared with \$21,632,463 for the eight months in 1894, so that there is little hope of any saving in retrenchment. Already we have a deficit of over half a million dollars when the revenue and the expenditure for the eight months are compared, and by the time the year closes, travelling at about the same rate as last year, we will close the financial year with a deficit of over \$5,000,000. Some calculations put the deficit as high as \$6,000,000, but it certainly will be about \$5,000,000.

Is there any wonder then, let me ask once more, why Mr. Foster refused to meet parliament? There is one thing that Canadians do not like and that is cowardice. So that it would have been very much better for the finance minister to have faced the music like a man than to have run away from the effects of his own creation. He might have given some excuse for the condition of affairs if he met the house, but none for refusing to do so. But when dealing with the question of finance it ought to be borne in mind that we borrowed since last year \$20,000,000 and at the same time have added to the public debt of the country nearly eight million dollars. A deficit of about \$5,000,000; a loan of \$20,000,000 and over \$10,000,000 added to the public debt would have been the story which Mr. Foster would have given in the house as to his closing of the present fiscal year. Has the National Policy made you rich?

The Toronto Globe has been asking daily if the National Policy has made any rich. Some newspapers are now taking exception to this, stating that it is not the duty of any government to make anybody rich. But the National Policy is to-day making a few millionaires in the country at the expense of the rest of the population. When Mr. Joe Cannon whacks the British lion and likewise this British administration, every patriotic heart jumps into the neck. Ossawatimie Watkins, the great American foreign editorial writer of the Tribune, borrows Mr. William Winter's porcelain tear bowl and lets his joy exude into that sacred vessel, and on the Thames, the Ganges and the Assiniboine there is the sound of wailing heard. We are a great people and we are glad of it. Great God! Can it be possible that this administration, after allowing foreign bankers to take our bonds, would actually pay money to Great Britain? I guess not. I guess if Great Britain wants any money of us she will have to come over and take it. Hope she will not come until we are a little better fortified.

While I am on this subject I must not omit to hold up to execration the attempt made by Lord Ernest Hamilton, a scion of the British aristocracy, to exalt a member of that body whose sinfulness is so evident and painful to all right-minded Americans. In the March number of the Pall Mall Gazette this Lord Ernest Hamilton has a story called "Master and Man," a story in which he impudently represents a duke as nursing a man-servant smitten with smallpox, appearing at the funeral as a solitary mourner, getting the disease himself, but coming out of it all right because "his asthmatic life had left no weak spot in his armor of defense." I guess the American people know as much about dukes as this young man does. He is related to them and wants to make out a good case for them. But it will not work. We know what dukes do, and marquises do, for that matter. They sit up all night with their coronets on their heads and revel with play actresses and dancing girls, and drink champagne out of golden goblets, which they throw at the waiter, an honest, hard working man. They get up at five o'clock in the afternoon, drink a gallon of brandy and soda, shamefully abuse the poor valets that have to dress them in silk and lace, order the oldest tenants on their estates evicted, ride to Buckingham Palace in a gift coach, and wink at all the pretty barmaids and milliners on the way. We know the old scoundrels. Hamilton can't deceive us. He has been conspiring with the millionaire refugee, Astor, to paint the character of dukes in glowing colors and thereby disparage our plain American democracy. Is this country obliged to submit to outrages like this? Why are not Astor's hotels confiscated? Why does not Gresham ask for the extradition of Lord Ernest Hamilton?

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, not content with denouncing Britain's free trade policy, and pointing to the decadence of the mother land, which, he says, cannot find a market for its goods, would aid of its navy and army by forcing its goods upon uncivilized countries at the point of the bayonet, now turns his attention to the foreign policy of England and attacks the same. He says that the correspondence which has passed between the colonial office and Canada and the United States shows that the interests of Canada in connection with the Behring Sea case were sacrificed by Great Britain on account of the relations which existed between that country and the United States for the ostensible purpose of preserving the seals. Such statements coming from a Liberal would be rank treason but from the mouth of the minister of justice, the Tories will hold that they are a truly "loll." The minister of justice does not see the force of having

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Supplies all the elements of PRIME BEEF needed to form "Flesh," "Muscle" and "Bone."

an anti-British policy without getting whatever capital there is to be gained from such and consequently does not hesitate to proclaim and advocate the same. There is no doubt but John Bull will survive the shock. Liberals have no reason to go back on their British policy because of the attitude of the belligerent minister of justice and Tories of that ilk. As long as it pays a Tory to be loyal he is so, but when it does not then he becomes an annexationist and a rebel against the constitution.

AN AMERICAN ON AMERICANS. Failure to Pay Sealing Bills arouses an Editor's Sarcasm.

In the issue of February 28th, the editor of Town Topics (New York) wastes the following sarcasm on Americans: That glorious warlike hen, the American eagle, rattled her talons against her beak last Monday and produced a series of screams that showed that she old bird has got blood in her yet. Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, a gentleman whose chastity of speech made him famous a couple of years ago, spoke against the appropriation of \$425,000 for Behring Sea claims. He succeeded in getting the appropriation beaten. Great Britain and the administration were banged in a way that must have made their ears ring. The main objection to the payment of the appropriation was the fact that it was made payable to Great Britain. It is clear from Mr. Cannon's speech, from the speech of Mr. Hitt, another Illinois statesman, that the expressions of the Republicans and Democrats in general, that Great Britain must not look to us for the payment of money, whether we owe it or not. We are a free country, sir, and we are not going to pay our debts or keep our obligations unless we are forced to. We have got a little navy, and we are going to be the monarch and the mistress of the seas, whether perfidious Albion likes it or lumps it. Who bless Sepoy's from the month of cannon? Who shot Nathan Hale and will not shoot the "n" in "labor"? Who set her red and rapacious foot on the bleeding soil of Ireland and cannot be frightened into taking it off? Who is an effete and consciousness monarch? Who sows Brussels sprouts and the hopes of human freedom? Who has been monkeying under ground and under water, and why? Who raises the devil generally everywhere, and is the Unspeakable Thing? Who breeds earls and jockeys to ruin the daughters of a starving tenantry and to marry the daughters of American freemen? Great Britain may as well understand, first and last, that international honesty or even international courtesy is inconsistent with the highest hopes and aspirations of a free people. We are \$5,000,000 and going on 70,000,000, provisionally placed in this land of plenty and freedom for the purpose of conversing through our hats, and we are going to do our duty if our larynxes do not give out. Mr. Joseph G. Cannon is the worthy spokesman of American patriotism, the proud representative of a great, an enlightened and a virtuous people, formerly the beacon of the oppressed, storm-tossed on the gloomy seas of European despotism, but at present solid against the Chinese and pretty solid for restricting immigration in general. When Mr. Joe Cannon whacks the British lion and likewise this British administration, every patriotic heart jumps into the neck. Ossawatimie Watkins, the great American foreign editorial writer of the Tribune, borrows Mr. William Winter's porcelain tear bowl and lets his joy exude into that sacred vessel, and on the Thames, the Ganges and the Assiniboine there is the sound of wailing heard. We are a great people and we are glad of it. Great God! Can it be possible that this administration, after allowing foreign bankers to take our bonds, would actually pay money to Great Britain? I guess not. I guess if Great Britain wants any money of us she will have to come over and take it. Hope she will not come until we are a little better fortified.

AFTER THE HIGHWAYMEN. Sheriff of California has Another Important Case on his Hands.

Stockton, Cal., March 9.—Sheriff Cunningham arrived here this morning after having worked on last night's hold-up until daylight. He arrived last night on a special engine from Sacramento in company with railway detectives Ahears and a detective of Wells Fargo & Co's force. Cunningham reports that every avenue of escape is guarded by his men who have covered all the roads leading from the scene of robbery. He has secured information which shows that the men boarded the train at Tracy. Two tramps who were under the held up express train claim that they can identify the robbers. The sheriff's blood hounds were taken to the ground, but it was so badly trampled by the passengers who got out after the robbers and gone of with the engine that no scent could be secured. It has been learned that an accomplice was waiting in a buggy at Armstrong switch where the robbers left the engine and sent it on to Lodi. The tracks of a buggy were followed for some distance where they turned and came towards Stockton. It is thought that one of the men implicated in the robbery is an A. Ruman who is known here.

RESULT OF THE GYMNASIUM. Remarkable Record Made by Henry W. Lane, of Keene, N.H.

Amherst, Mass., March 11.—A comparison of the total strength record made by Henry W. Lane, '95, of Keene, N.H., on Tuesday with all others on the official books of the American association for the advancement of physical education shows that Lane has made a new American record by a large majority over Klein, of Harvard, who previously held the list of American strong men. Lane's total of 1650.4 kilos breaks the previous Amherst record by 592.45. Computing the measurements according to the Harvard system Klein was credited with a total of 1447.60, while Lane reached 1737.05. In bodily weight Klein and Lane differ by less than a pound. In the dip and pull up Lane reached 45 and 48 respectively, while Klein stopped at 20 and 10. Lane has gained his remarkable development almost wholly during his college course by gymnastic work.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

THE CANADIAN A Review of Its History and Its Relations to the Country. The Subsidies Acquired by Financial Methods.

The passing of the dividend of the Canadian company on the ordinary made the subject of financial and political citizenship week and has led many of the company's financial history of the contract completion and further of the vast system since the date was awarded the contract. The transcontinental British North American documents at Ottawa and statements it appears that was chartered February the main line opened through 26, 1887. The several leased lines were built of different periods. The first, fostered and lavished the Dominion government credit of the Dominion of dollars to carry the completion. The contract of government was for the operation of a through line from Calandar, on the east to Nipissing to the Pacific coast. The government also agreed that 900 should be expended in the building and certain sections of the route them difficult and costly. Canadian government agreed to give in the form of subsidies as the work prospered: (1) Thirty million dollars completed railway sections (2) Twenty-five million dollars (3) Twenty-five million dollars on the prairies west (4) The privilege of importation (5) A monopoly of the route of the Northwest—the Canada binding itself not to construct any railway from the Canadian Pacific States boundary line. The last mentioned privileges were granted to the Dominion government had to buy the privilege from the 1888 to prevent the Manitoba arms to secure its abode. The original capital of \$5,000,000 increased to \$25,000,000 in 1882, the \$20,000,000 new sold to the founders at 25 cents. The issue of new stock into the company's treasury and at this time only \$10,000,000 had been made on the main line. The new shares were small yet, as a formed financier points out were its resources owing the credit of Canada at could afford to pay 6 per cent of capital value and given away at 25 cents of the proportion of the new founders was something according to the official paper by the company to parliament. The proportion of the new founders was something according to the official paper by the company to parliament. Memorandum showing \$20,000,000 of stock to be original Canadian Pacific. The date on 17th August, 1888, and the session papers, No. 1884.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Shares, Value. Lists names like Gen. Stephen, D. McLure, J. S. Kenne, etc.

On November 28, 1882 the further increase to \$100,000,000 of the increase being deposited with the government. In the year 1882 the increase was \$100,000,000.

D BEEF

PRIME BEEF Muscle

aristocracy, to exalt a body whose sinfulness and painful ailments...

THE HIGHWAYMEN.

California has Another Inmate on his Hands. March 9.—Sheriff Cullen here this morning after here last night's hold-up...

THE GYMNASIUM.

ord Made by Henry W. Keene, N. H. March 11.—A communal strength record made...

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

A Review of Its Early History and Its Relations With the Country.

The Subsidies Acquired and the Financial Methods of the Company.

The passing of the usual half yearly dividend of the Canadian Pacific railway company on the ordinary stock has been a financial and political circles the whole week and has led many to inquire into the company's financial methods and the history of the contract, construction, completion and further development of the vast system since the original syndicate was awarded the contract for building the transcontinental railway across British North America.

(1) Thirty million dollars' worth of completed railway sections. (2) Twenty-five million dollars in cash. (3) Twenty-five million acres of public lands on the prairies of the Northwest. (4) The privilege of importing rails and other supplies into Canada free of duty.

Memorandum showing distribution of \$20,000,000 of stock to members of the original Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate on 17th August, 1881: (See Canadian sessional papers, No. 31, Vol. 9, 1884.)

Table with columns: Name, No. of Shares, Face Value, Amt. Paid in Five Years, and Amt. in Five Years. Lists names like Geo. Stephen, D. McArthur, J. S. Kenney, etc.

On November 28, 1882 the capital was further increased to \$100,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of the increase was sold at an average price of 52 per cent., the balance being deposited with the Dominion government. In the year 1885 the \$35,000,000 so deposited was cancelled and the common stock thus reduced to \$65,000,000.

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earnings of the road on \$10,000,000 of capital. If you include the September, 1885, and February, 1886, extra dividends, there will have been paid and provided for dividends \$24,875,000, or a sum equal to the whole amount realized for the sale of the company's stock.

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OSCAR WILDE ON THE STAND

Evidence of the Author in His Suit Against the Marquis of Queensberry

The Marquis Admits That He Wrote the Alleged Libel to Save His Son.

London, March 10.—The Marquis of Queensberry was on Saturday at the Marlborough street police court, formally committed for trial by Mr. Newton, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of having libeled Oscar Wilde in leaving at the Marlborough club on February 28 a card upon which was written a disgraceful epithet.

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tom of it. I have taken whalebacks out of the Atlantic during hurricanes and they behaved better than any other vessel I ever navigated.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

When the Snow Comes



To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

Chew Tuckett's T & B "Mahogany" and "Black" Chewing Tobacco

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free by my Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office Address. H. G. 2007, E. Co., 118 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Leave FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get It. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

RUPTURE

More CURED have been effected by my device combined. They retain their perfect shape to wear than by all other devices combined. They retain their shape under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected in the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. \$7 postage to overcome DEFORMITY.

WANTED HELP! Man or Woman (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$25.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

MORE GOVERNMENT PROMISES

Farmers Contend That They Were Promised Compensation for Diseased Cattle.

Premier Turner Gets Very Mad and Makes an Exhibition of Himself.

Another of the many promises which the Davie government made and which as usual was not adhered to came out at the public meeting at Cedar Hill school house last evening.

There was a large attendance at the meeting and a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed, even Col. Prior and one or two members of the local Tory association having suddenly come to the conclusion that they were greatly interested in the farmers and that they arrived early and occupied front seats where they could call for the Colonel to speak and liberally applaud him when he was on his feet.

Mr. John F. Chandler was the unanimous choice for chairman and Mr. Geo. Saugster was chosen as secretary. The chairman called on the members of the government to speak but they thought that the other side should speak first.

Hon. Mr. Turner, after referring to hog cholera and the matter taken to eradicate that, said that shortly after that disease had been stamped out it was found that a number of cattle around Vancouver were affected with tuberculosis.

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He received a telegram from Ottawa, which he showed to Mr. Turner. He told Mr. Turner that he would not allow Inspector Roper to continue testing the cows unless Mr. McRae was to be paid for them as the telegram showed that it was not compulsory.

Hon. Mr. Turner (very excitedly)—That is untrue. There is not a word of truth in it. No member of the government could have made such a promise.

Hon. Mr. Turner—You did promise that. Hon. Mr. Turner denied again that he had made such a promise.

A gentleman—Is the government not responsible for the acts of its servants? Hon. Mr. Turner admitted that they were but in question seemed to ruffle his temper as he said very excitedly, pointing to Mr. McRae: "That man is not telling the truth."

Mr. McRae—It is not only my word, Mr. Sabin tells you the same thing. Hon. Mr. Turner—Mr. McRae begged to have his cattle killed but he was trying to get compensation from the province.

Mr. Sabin repeated that Mr. Turner had promised him that Mr. McRae would be paid for the cattle, and continued: "I should have taken Mr. Ebert's advice. He said his word is good (meaning Mr. Turner's) but get his writing" (Applause). You did promise that Mr. McRae would be paid."

Hon. Mr. Turner—I could not promise that. Mr. Sabin—I know that you did. Mr. McRae—Yes, and I know that you did. When the cows were first tested the inspectors admitted that they did not know whether the test was good.

Mr. McRae—Yes, and I know that you did. When the cows were first tested the inspectors admitted that they did not know whether the test was good. Many farmers got clean bills of health without having their cattle tested.

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when he makes promises. Hon. Mr. Eberts said he had done his best for the district and would do so as long as he represented it. He did not know that there was so much tuberculosis in the district until he had been approached by Mr. McRae, who asked him to intercede with the government on his behalf, and he did so.

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PILOT BAY SMELTER.

A. B. Hendryx Returns from the East—To Commence Smelting.

Pilot Bay, March 4.—A. B. Hendryx, accompanied by his wife, arrived on March 2 from New Haven. It was generally understood that the smelter would be put in blast before the end of the week. Ore shipments from the Blue Bell mine are being received regularly and the concentrator and furnaces have been continually in operation since starting work. With the smelter in operation a new era in the mining development of Kootenay will have begun, with the best prospects for good returns. It is hoped that before long shipments of gold, silver, copper, and lead will be made as the result of the erection of the largest smelter in Canada.

NEARLY SUCCEEDED.

Betrayed by Her Lover a Girl Attempts Suicide.

New York, Mar. 8.—Mamie O'Rourke, 19 years of age, a resident of White Plains, tried to end her life and that of her child on the tracks of the Harlem railroad last night, but two men prevented her. When they reached the girl's side the train was coming toward them rapidly. As they approached her the girl threw the child upon the embankment. She struggled fiercely when they tried to lift her, but they finally dragged her body almost clear of the track. The train struck her limbs and hurled her on to the embankment. One of her legs was broken. She was carried to her father's house and the child attended to. When Miss O'Rourke became calm, she explained that her lover, a wealthy young man of White Plains, had betrayed and then cast her off.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Patrons Vote With the Government on the Budget.

Toronto, March 8.—The debate on the budget in the legislature concluded last evening and a vote was taken on Dr. Willoughby's amendment declaring in favor of the payment of registrars and other county officials by salary instead of by fees. It was defeated by 62 to 25. The budget was carried on the same division, a majority of 37 for the government. The vote analyzed shows that the Patrons voted with the Liberals, while Messrs. Gurd and McCallum, P. F. A. members, voted with the opposition, and Haggerty, independent, voted with the government. Two members paired and two were absent.

HIS BRAVERY REWARDED.

Philip Austin Given the Humane Society Medal—Challenge Shield.

There was a large crowd at the drill shed last night to witness the presentation of the medal of the Royal Humane Society to Philip Austin, and the challenge shield to No. 3 company, Lieutenant F. B. Gregory. Both gallantry were displayed and there were many spectators on the floor. The companies were drawn up in the shape of three sides of a square and when Lieut. Governor Dewdney arrived, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel F. B. Gregory, D. A. G., and Private Secretary Jacob, they presented arms and the national anthem. Philip Austin was then called forward and his honor made a pleasant presentation speech. He explained how the medal and the Victoria Cross may be won and then told the story of the heroic rescue from drowning of Mrs. Hewetson, at Shavignan Lake on July 9 last. He congratulated the boy, his father, J. J. Austin, and Mrs. Hewetson. At the close Col. Prior called for three cheers and they were given with a will.

THE TAKU ROUTE.

William Ogilvie Back From His Exploring Trip.

William Ogilvie, the explorer and surveyor in the service of the Dominion government, returned from the north yesterday after eight months spent in the exploration of the country between Taku Inlet and the head of Teslin lake, where it is proposed to run a wagon road. Mr. Ogilvie with a party of five left Juneau on the City of Topeka on March 3 and arrived at Port Townsend yesterday. Mr. Ogilvie's opinions as to the probability of the route are naturally official and cannot be made public. He left here on December 12 last and found himself at the scene of his work in midwinter. There was a great fall of snow, and work was carried forward amid difficulties that were well nigh insurmountable. The weather was at all times very cold, and when the wind was high it was dangerous to expose any part of the body. As it was the men were nearly all frost-bitten at different times. However, a large amount of exploratory work was carried forward, and a large number of photographs taken. They traversed a section of the country almost unknown and virtually unexplored, as rough and broken and wild as can be imagined. Mr. Ogilvie regrets the assertions made in many American papers that an attempt is being made by Canadians to steal a section of territory. He says the present work being done by the two countries is not to fix the boundary, but to gather information and data to be used in settling the boundary. Messrs. Newfoundland and King will confer on the matter, and if they agree the action must be confirmed by their respective governments.

THE EVANGEL SINKS.

She Goes Down Near Moses' Wharf at Pt. Angeles on Wednesday.

Port Angeles, March 6.—The steamer Evangel went down this morning at 4 o'clock at the end of Moses' dock, nothing but the upper portion of the cabin remaining out of water. The accident was caused through the negligence of the night watchmen, who left the siphon open, which admitted a flood of water into the hold and listed the steamer towards the dock. As she was heavily loaded the water rushed in over her sides, and in less than five minutes her decks were flooded, but the cargo of shingles in her hold prevented her from sinking to the bottom. Several passengers were sleeping on board at the time of the accident and all succeeded in reaching the dock in safety, though a number of them were dripping from head to foot with the cold water which had suddenly inundated their staterooms. Mrs. F. Lee, the only lady passenger on board, was rescued from the water by means of a rope thrown from the dock. Like the rest of the passengers she had not had time in which to dress, a blanket supplied by the wharfinger protected her from the cold morning air until she was conveyed to the hotel. The steward of the boat made his escape.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

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My Charming

BY MRS. LYNN LILLY

To a young curate, not large, and accustomed to remote Felside parsonage was essentially exile, have heard, if not quite as bad as had no one to whom I could remain at home with my mother and I composed the family, my mother was too delicate the long journey to the north, or to endure inseparable from such a place when she got there. Miles from a station, and had to travel over was more bed of a five than a eight which had once been made was presumably still kept the rattlepans and occupied

Things being so, and the evenings deepening and with the prospects of that winter before me, I determined for some young men to living and high thinking, pleasure and little to pay, woful inducements to come—while lightning my solitude halving the very moderate my housekeeping. Mother as they were, my exiguous barely meet them; and a Colly bills would be a gain.

I therefore put into the vertisement for a paying co in due course received a letter the only one I did receive difficulty in making a choice thus spared both trouble and w. After the interchange ters, setting times and to was cast and things were to Montegomery Somerset to come on the 21st of O day, pace the Thirteen Club member fell on Friday.

undertook to meet him at with some difficulty securing consent to the parsonage. I had had that few jobmats send their cattle along them added to the desolation of the Unpunctual as usual, and hour late, the train drew up Felside station which served late place of country. The first class passenger alight pleasantly impressed by his Tall, good-looking, well-dressed also good-mannered—in a way, so, but quite passably, so bad that few jobmats sent their cattle along them added to the desolation of the Unpunctual as usual, and hour late, the train drew up Felside station which served late place of country. The first class passenger alight pleasantly impressed by his Tall, good-looking, well-dressed also good-mannered—in a way, so, but quite passably, so bad that few jobmats sent their cattle along them added to the desolation of the Unpunctual as usual, and hour late, the train drew up Felside station which served late place of country. 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Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofula, and all Eruptions.

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Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and Cleanses of all Impurities.

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Chronic Cases where remedies fail. Ask your Druggist for

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a window in the cabin, the crew, who were all compelled to reach the dock. The

Evangel rendered every assistance to the passengers in their escape from the water

was telegraphed for barges to raise the Evangel, and with no difficulty in floating

HEALTH CASE. Held This Afternoon—Coroner's Charge.

On the body of Neil Heath at the provincial police room by Coroner Hassell.

The witnesses examined, but did not say anything beyond what was brought out by the

The witnesses were of the high school. The who found the body, Dr.

who gave medical testimony Hoosen, and Mrs. whose house the deceased

sell in his charge to the other things that it appears the evidence of Principal

deceased was eccentric, carried by trifling matters, and no doubt that the

reason, which was undoubtedly despite the fact that the law had precluded

suicide, the coroner said, of insanity. returned a verdict that deceased

death by a wound inflicted while in a state of insom.

It was signed by merchant, foreman, H. S. L. Salmon, Samuel Reid, and W. C. Hancock.

sell himself to the finding session," claiming it was not the evidence.

well held that the evidence showed mental depression. was accepted, however,

meeting of the teachers afternoon was adjourned to the memory of Mr. was decided to take charge

of the teachers part in connection therewith. meeting of the St. Wilfrid Society has been postponed

TAKE ROUTE. Back From His Exploring Trip.

On the explorer and service of the Dominion returned from the north

eight months spent in of the country between

at the head of Teslin lake, a man a wagon with a party of five

in the City of Topeka on arrived at Port Townsend

the City of Kingston. Mr. Ogilvie's opinions as to

of the route are not known. cannot be made public. on December 12 last and

at the scene of his work. There was a great fall

work was carried forward as that were well high in

The weather was at all and then the wind was dangerous to expose any

body. As it was the moon frost-bitten at different

My Charming Lodger

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

To a young curate, not long from college, and accustomed to home, that remote Fellside parsonage at Bridgend was essentially exile, hard enough to bear.

Things being so, and the long autumn evenings deepening and lengthening, with the prospects of that dreary, lonely winter before me, I determined to advertise for some young man to whom plain living and high thinking, with plenty of leisure and little to pay, would be powerful inducements to come—thus sharing while lightening my solitude, as well as halving the moderate expenses of my housekeeping.

I therefore put into the paper an advertisement for a paying companion, and in due course received a reply. As it seemed in making a choice, and was thus spared both trouble and responsibility.

After the interchange of a few letters, settling times and terms, the date was cast and things were arranged, and Mr. Montgomery Somerset was booked to come on the 21st of October—which day, pace the Thirteen Club—I well remember fell on Friday.

Mr. Montgomery Somerset was more of a detective than our own local Sherlock Holmes, and more likely to track a criminal and hunt him down.

As the days passed by I had caused to congratulate myself on my good fortune; though, indeed, it was no good as to make me wonder how it ever came about.

My lodger was simply charming, always good humored, complaisant, contented. He was not, perhaps, so well educated as might have been expected, and knew less than an ordinary gentleman of classics, mathematics, and the rest of the subjects

of a schoolboy's blundering pronouncement. He explained this by saying that he had never been sent to any good school—at least not for long.

Meanwhile I was glad to see how, under the regular regime and brisk Fellside air, my lodger's nervousness gradually subsided, and he became less watchful, more composed, and as one might say, sleeker altogether than he had been when he came.

One thing struck me; Montgomery received no letters. He had been with me now for six weeks, and he had not had one single letter. He seemed to think I must find this strange, for one day, when the bag had brought me letters, besides circulars and papers, he said, with a laugh: "Do you notice I never have a letter from anyone?"

"Yes," I answered frankly. "Why is it?" "I shall tell you," he asked, a queer, quizzical kind of expression about his mouth, but his eyes were not quizzical.

"Certainly, yes," I said. "I see there is a story in it," I answered, laughing, too. "A highly romantic story, you bet your bottom dollar on that!" he said. "I am a fugitive."

"Mercy!" I cried, startled. "A fugitive from what—justice?" "No; love!" he said. "I suppose I looked puzzled, for he went on to say: 'An old woman—at least she is old to me, as I am only 30, and she is past 50. Well, this old woman, as I must call her, Lady Asplin, has done me the honor to take a fancy to my unwor-

thy person. She has persecuted me for more than a year now, insisting on my taking her presents, on my accepting her hospitality, on my attaching myself to her service. I give you my word, I no more saw her little game at the first than I see now into the middle of next week. I took it all as innocent maternal love of an old woman for a young man making his way in the world—a woman glad to be of use to anyone without too many friends, and sadly in need of bankers. And I accepted all her kindnesses as I would have taken them from my own mother. When she could not give me money she loaded me with jewelry or became too strong to be concealed. But I was never so hard up as to be forced to spout these treasures; and I kept them, meaning to give them back to her as she gave them to me, when I could truthfully tell her that I had established myself as far in my profession as to need no more help from the outside. Did I not tell you I was on the Stock Exchange? No? But I am, I am, for my business, is a stockbroker. So things went on for about a year or more, when the lady's feelings either changed or became too strong to be concealed. From maternal affection as I had thought—she passed to girlish coquetry—to a young lady's arts and fascinations—and later, too, declared passion. She flung off the mask and made me a distinct offer. I was staying with her at the time, and I declare to you I was as innocent as a dove of her intentions, till she told me in plain language that she loved and wanted me to marry her. Then I was frightened. I confess it. I am the son of a soldier, and a brave one, too, but Lodge—rightly frightened by a woman! In the middle of the night I made up my packets and stole out of the house—like a thief. When I saw your advertisement I said to myself: 'That's the ticket for me!' I answered it and came down, as I say, literally a fugitive from a woman's love—and I know the sex—her certain vengeance to come if she finds me out. So, Mr. Waring, there's my story, complete in a nutshell; and I think you'll agree with me in saying a pretty queer one it is, too, and fit to go into a three-volume novel, if ever there was one."

"Why, yes, it is queer one," I answered; "and I scarcely know what to say to it. It seems a pity that you should leave London and your business just for this. Why not pack up all these jewels you speak of and send them back to the lady, saying you cannot keep them because you cannot marry her, and then go to work with your hands quite free? That's what I'd do if I were in your place. I would not let myself be frightened or banished for any old woman in the world."

"Ah, you don't know women as I do," he returned. "Nor have I told you quite all. There is another woman in the case—Mary Edwines, Lady Asplin's orphan niece, whom I love and who loves me. If I were to do this she would turn poor Mary out of doors, and I do not know what would happen then! For the poor girl has no money and she would be ruined. No, I dare not do that."

"I confess I did not see the logical consequence which seemed so clear to my Charming Lodger, but I suppose he knew his own business best, so did not urge my side of the question. It was evidently a danger, take it how one would, and too delicate a matter for the interference of a stranger."

But I did not like the idea of those jewels given in friendship and kept in estrangement. It seemed to me as if the very elements of honor demanded their return; and for my own part I could not have slept another night with them in my possession had I been in Montgomery Somerset's place. To him, however, this seemed not only to be Quixotism, but even actually criminal, in view of Mary Edwines, and that curious non sequitur—her probable dismissal from the house should they be returned to her."

The story perplexed me a great deal, and it puzzled me how to make it hang together. And more than all, it seemed to take away a certain portion of the reliance I had had on my Charming Lodger—to rub some of the glazes which he had thrown over me. Well-mannered he was, certainly, but I saw for the first time a certain artificiality in his good breeding, as if it had been an art acquired and not inherited—a certain dash of consciousness in his complaisance which hitherto I had taken simply as good temper and quasi-carelessness. I remembered his restlessness, his watchful anxiety when he first came, and those eager glances scanning the small world on the platform when he arrived—restlessness and anxiety which I had put down to the over-strain of London life and the nervousness resulting. But now I scarce knew what to think. The story, as he told it, did not explain things to my satisfaction, and this lessened glamor gave me a clear insight. But I was in a cleft stick, and without grounds for a hostile action had I even the wish to take it.

It was in the bitterest time of the winter months when Montgomery one day said to me suddenly: "I must go over to Lancaster to-morrow."

"You'll have a cold drive," I said. "He could not ride so I knew he would not ask for my pony."

"How can I get a trap?" he asked. "Oh, I'll manage that," I answered, "and I'll come with you for the sake of the outing."

I thought he looked disturbed at this, but I had an uneasy feeling about this trip. I did not want to lose sight of my Charming Lodger, who, by this time, owed me for nearly three months' board and lodging, and—I wanted to see the end of the drama.

"But I mean to stop a few days," he said. "Do you? Well, I can come back before you," I continued. "At all events the jaunt will not be unpleasant even in this bitter weather, and we shall enjoy it better together."

"All right," said Montgomery in a tone that suggested it was all wrong.

"I got the trap and we set out over the rough road which the winter rains and storms had made worse than before. We were a little behindhand to start with. Montgomery had taken an unconscionable time to dress, and by his bulky appearance had stuffed all he possessed into his pockets. This delay lost us our train, and when we got to the station there was nothing for us but blankness and disappointment. There were but two trains out in the day—this at noon, which we had lost, and one at four to catch the up mail train at Lancaster."

"What shall we do?" I said, when our fiasco was made apparent. "To my surprise and indignation my lodger's only reply was a torrent of abort the foulest oaths I had ever heard from human lips."

"Swearing won't help us," I said gravely, "and please remember I am a clergyman."

Montgomery seemed to pull himself together upon this, and made an apology of a sort. "Let us go for a drink to the pub," he said.

All right," I answered, "you have your drink and I'll have some tea."

We turned up to the little village where the Wheatheaf held out all manner of promises of good cheer for man and beast. In the bar parlor we found among others old Bob Lant, lounging about as usual. As he entered and gave my orders—Montgomery for his brandy and I for my tea—I saw the old fellow's eyes fixed upon my companion with an anxious scrutiny. After a minute he went out, and I could see through a small pane into the door what Montgomery was doing at the station, and I was fairly frightened by a woman! I immediately reading a sheet of paper, and looking at Montgomery.

Then he went into the street, and I watched him go into the postoffice, which was also a telegraph office. "Was there any connection between this and his scrutiny of my lodger?"

We were lingering about the place, Montgomery resolute to go to Lancaster by the four o'clock train, and I as resolute to wait at Fellside with him—I thought to his chagrin—when the noise of an engine panting into the station was heard. It was entirely at an unconvicted hour, and it meant a special. It meant something more; for presently two policemen walked up the cobbles of the street and turned into the Wheatheaf, accompanied by Bob Lant. My lodger and I had gone back there for shelter from the rain, which was falling steadily.

When they entered I saw Montgomery start, turn white, and as it were cover. The elder of the two came up to him and tapped him on the shoulder. "Arrest you in the Queen's name," he said, "for stealing Lady Asplin's jewels."

"Stealing!" I cried; and I knew that I was as white as my friend, my Charming Lodger.

"Yes," said the man stolidly. "This man, Jim Brown, was Lady Asplin's confidential butler, and made off with her jewels on the 20th of October last. Since then we've missed him, and only to-day come up with him. But now he's safe," he added, clicking the bracelets sharply.

So I had taken to my home as an equal and a man of honor a clever and unprincipled thief, and confounded the superficial "gentility" of a sharp butler's quick study, with the gentleness of the purport of the matter. It was a lesson never to be forgotten nor repeated. Since then I have neglected to bear my solitude unaccompanied, and to give myself away no more to lodgers, charming or otherwise. For the bargain was a bad one; and I lost by the arrangement all round.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

What Britain Intends to Spend on Her Navy Next Year.

London, March 7.—The navy estimates for the coming year amount to £18,701,000, being an increase of £1,334,900, over the estimates for the present year.

Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, explained that five second-class cruisers and four torpedo boats are being completed. The programme of the naval defence act of 1889 will be finished at the end of the year. It is also proposed to construct four first-class, four second-class and two third-class cruisers and twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers.

Earl Spencer announced an important programme of new dockyard works at Portland, Gibraltar, Dover, Hongkong and Portsmouth, the cost of which is estimated to be £1,000,000.

The Times in a leader expresses regret that no immediate provision is made or proposed to commence the dock works immediately, but says on the whole it cannot be doubted that the estimates present a naval policy not unworthy of a nation resolved to be safe and supreme at sea, and are well calculated to convince the country that the admiralty is worthy of confidence.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

A Young Wife Tries to End Her Life on the Railway Track.

Chester, Pa., March 8.—Mrs. Jennie West, of South Dakota, was found on the tracks of the Pennsylvania & Reading railroad near Highland last night by a brakeman. She was unconscious and was taken to a house and revived. She told a pitiful story. A widow, left with a young child Mrs. West left Dakota for Cumberland, Ohio, where her parents live. Not being treated kindly there she set out on foot to make her way to New York to relatives whom she believed would welcome her. Many days' tramping brought the brave woman to South Chester, weak and weary, and not having found she could not go any further and threw herself on the track. She was taken to the Chester hospital. She is only 20 years old.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY.

An American Miner Has Some Views Regarding Boundary Dispute.

He Says That the United States is Getting the Worst of the Deal.

Miner W. Bruce, who as a private individual as well as a representative of the United States government has made himself thoroughly familiar with Alaska, and who is now stopping at the Occidental hotel in this city, said yesterday to a Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter that he was very much pleased to see the chamber of commerce had taken action on the boundary question.

"The people of the Northwest, and particularly those of the state of Washington," said Mr. Bruce, "should take Alaska under their wing and see that she is fairly dealt with, not only by the United States but by other countries. Alaska is the coming country beyond a question of a doubt and there is every reason to believe that this state will get the greater portion of her trade. The people up there have no particular reason for dealing with San Francisco. On the other hand they desire to establish the friendliest relations with the people of this state and especially with those of Puget Sound."

"But so far as the Alaskan boundary is concerned, every state in the Union should take an interest in it and endeavor to see that the United States government is not robbed out of which belongs to her."

Mr. Bruce will father a book soon to be put on the market which will cover the general history of Alaska, its resources and beauties, and one chapter of it will be devoted to the disputed boundary question, in which in the language of Mr. Bruce "an effort is being made on the part of the English government to rob the United States of miles of valuable territory." Mr. Bruce will deal extensively with the absurdity of the English claim.

"The country claimed by the English government," said Mr. Bruce, "takes in one of the western regions of South-east Alaska. It includes Glacier Bay and most of the Lynn canal. If the latter is secured it will give the English an opportunity to control the vast and wealthy interior of Alaska. At present Jack Daulton, the man who figured in an alleged murder upon Alaska more than a year ago, has a trail or route leading from the Lynn canal into the wealthy interior. It is an easy route. The ascents and descents are gradual, mountains are pretty well avoided and the miners who travel up and down the trail every year. We will also lose Glacier Bay, which is to Alaska what the Alps are to Switzerland; in fact the bay is the greatest attraction to tourists in Alaska. Once the English secure it the Canadian Pacific Railway company will advertise it far and wide, and as a result its steamers will capture the greater portion of the tourist traffic, which is growing year by year, and the steamers of this country will have to be contented with what trade naturally comes to the coast through local people."

"Another person who will suffer will be Rev. Mr. Duncan, the British missionary, who has spent a quarter of a century among the Indians of the coast and who has brought them to a wonderful state of civilization. Duncan was forced to flee from British possessions seven years ago in order to escape persecution, and took his whole Metakaitla Indian colony with him. Anette island through Duncan's efforts was set aside by a special act of congress for the exclusive use of Duncan and his little band, which now numbers more than 700. The English include Anette island in the territory they claim."

"As I said before, England's claim is an absurd one. In 1825 the treaty between England and Russia determined the boundary question, which it designated the boundary line as beginning at the lowest portion in Southeast Alaska, ascending to the north along the Portland channel as far as the point on the continent where it strikes the 56th degree north latitude. Then it follows the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as Mount St. Elias, and where the summit is proved to be more than ten marine leagues from the sea, the limit between the British possessions and the coast shall be formed according to the treaty by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, distant not to extend ten marine leagues."

"The vital point raised by the English is that, as the treaty says the line shall run directly north, it must necessarily go through Behm canal instead of through the Portland canal, which is a little eastward. There is no doubt, however, that it was the intention that the line was to run through the Portland canal, otherwise it would not have been so specified in the treaty. The maps at the time the treaty were probably a little vague, for in order to pass through the Portland canal the line must first run east a little distance and then northward."

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

The Vexed Question of Ground Rents Comes Up in the Commons.

London, March 8.—Andrew D. Provand, a Liberal representing a division of Glasgow, brought up in the House of Commons this evening the subject of unearned increment. He moved that "No system of taxation can be equitable unless it include the direct assessment of

such enhanced value of land as is due to an increase of population, wealth and growth of towns."

Mr. Shaw Lefebvre, president of the local government board, replied that without doubt there had been a continuous increase of taxation. He could not commit himself to any particular scheme of reform nor promise of a government bill, but he could express his hearty endorsement of Mr. Provand's views. After Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative for Plymouth, had argued against Mr. Provand, the motion was passed without division.

The short debate was heard with keen interest by the House, as it bore directly upon the vexed question of ground rents in large towns, most notably London.

COMPLETELY PARALYZED.

PHYSICIANS ARE ASTOUNDED BY A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Canadian Stricken With Paralysis While in New York—Returned to His Home at London, Ont., as He Believed, to Die—The Means of Renewed Health Pointed Out by a Clergyman Who Visited Him.

Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and yet cured. That means but little to the average layman, but it means a miracle to a physician. Such is the experience of O. E. Dallimore, at present a resident of Madison, N. J., and a rare experience it is.

"Yes, it is true that I had Landry's paralysis," said Mr. Dallimore to the reporter, "or else the most celebrated physicians of London were mistaken. That I have been cured is clearly apparent." With this he straightened up as sturdy and promising a son of Britain as ever trod American soil.

"It was on the 15th of March last," he continued, "when I was in New York city, that I first felt symptoms of my trouble. I experience difficulty in going up stairs, my legs failing to support me. I consulted a physician who informed me that I had every symptom of locomotor ataxia, but as the case developed he pronounced it a case of Landry's paralysis and knowing the nature of the disease advised me to start for my home and friends. I gave up my work and on April 1st started for London, Ont. A well known physician was consulted but I grew rapidly worse and on Saturday, April 7th, several physicians held a consultation on my case and informed me that was at death's door, having but three or six days to live, still I lingered on, by this time completely paralyzed, my hands and feet being dead, I could hardly whisper my wants and could only swallow liquids. Oh, the misery of those months are beyond all description and death would really have been a welcome visitor."

"Now comes the part that has astounded the physicians. Rev. Mr. Grundy, a clergyman who visited me in my last hours, as he supposed, told me of the marvellous cures of paralysis that had been performed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I started to take the pills about April 28 and a week after that felt an improvement in my condition. There was a warm, tingling sensation in my limbs that had been entirely dead and I soon began to move my feet and hands. The improvement continued until May 28, when I was taken out of bed for a drive and drove the horse myself. By the beginning of July I was able to walk up stairs alone and paid a visit to Niagara."

"Slowly but surely I gained my old health and strength, leaving London for New York on October 11 and beginning my work again on October 26, 1894. Cured of Landry's Paralysis in eight months."

To confirm his story beyond all doubt, Mr. Dallimore made the following affidavit: State of New Jersey, Morris County, ss. Olave Dallimore being duly sworn on his oath said that the foregoing statement is just and true.

OLAVE E. DALLIMORE. Sworn and subscribed before me, December 3, 1894. AMOS C. RATHBUN, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, paritition of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. The build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect the radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for I suppose the most common ailment. Cure low mumbod, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d



# Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

PART 2.

## TROUBLE AT NEW ORLEANS

Inoffensive Negro Levee Workmen  
Attacked and Shot by Mobs  
of Whitemen.

Occurrences Leading Up to the  
Riot on Tuesday Morning  
—The Dead.

New Orleans, March 13.—Calmly reviewing the happenings of yesterday morning, everything would seem to indicate the attack of white men upon negro levee men to have been a prearranged affair. It is rumored, and there is every reason to believe the rumor is correct, that a secret meeting was held the night before, and the bloody affair of the morning carefully mapped out. The details seem to be that the crowd of rioters who were sent up town, were residents of the lower districts, while those who were sent down town were those who live up town. The guns and rifles which were used by the downtown men who went up town seem to have been deposited in the various saloons along the levee. It seemed to be generally understood that the guns used by the men who went up town were taken to some place in the vicinity of the sugar refineries in a wagon, and then were secreted until such time as they were required. It also seems to be agreed that at the prearranged attack the shooting should be done between 6:45 and 7:30 a.m., a time when the men would be going to work.

The thick fog of the early morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered, and which they penetrated with Winchester rifles aimed at the colored union workmen on the ships loading at the docks. The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police and as a result there were half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men. The police saw the attack, but no arrests were made, they claiming that they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the massacre all was quiet, and the governor saw no ground for interference, but to-day the business men are denouncing both governor and police; the militia is in readiness to move; an appeal to the federal government has virtually been made, and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The causes which led to the trouble have been long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men who were given a share of the work under an agreement made secret cuts and "kicked" the agreement in order to obtain more work and gradually crowd the white men off. The white association then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this. Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen work on the lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines took on negro laborers from necessity. The white union finally determined to retaliate upon the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but this the screwmen declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The dead are: William Campbell, colored screwman, shot at Phillip street; Julius Carabec, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyon's clothing store; unknown man, shot in the vicinity of the Cromwell line; negro, in the same vicinity, not yet identified; Leonard Mallard, a colored screwman. The injured are: James A. Bane, white purser of the steamship Engineer, shot in the head twice, arm once, dangerously injured; Henry Brown, colored screwman, shot five times, in both arms and both legs, will die; Lem Perselen, colored coal wheeler, shot seven times, in both legs, thigh and head, may recover; Louis Cact, colored employee of a sugar refinery, shot in the hip, will recover; Billy Williams, colored screwman, shot in the leg, will recover; Frank Lighthall, colored, shot in the leg, dangerously hurt; Marion Brooks, white longshoreman, shot in the right leg below the knee. Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and are supposed to be drowned.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The Spanish Minister Has Received No News of the Firing on the Alliance.

Washington, March 14.—The Spanish minister has received no reply from the captain-general of Cuba regarding the firing upon the American steamer Alliance. When the report of the captain-general is received, it will be laid before Gresham. The Spanish minister has received no information regarding the discovery near Savannah of a secret store of arms and ammunition destined for use in the Cuban insurrection.

## "JUSTICE" IN COLORADO.

Party of Italians Attacked and Four Killed Because One Committed Murder.

An Innocent Driver Also Riddled With Bullets by a Blood-Thirsty Crowd.

Pueblo, Col., March 13.—A special to the Chief from Walsenburg, a small town fifty-six miles from Pueblo, says: A mob in ambush at 7:30 last evening fired on a wagon containing nine Italians who are charged with fatally beating A. J. Hixon, a saloon keeper at Housse, a coal mining camp six miles from Walsenburg, Sunday last. Four of the Italians and the wagon driver were killed. The prisoners, who had been lodged in the Walsenburg jail, were taken to the coroner's inquest at Housse yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the session for the day the prisoners were loaded into the wagon and started back to the jail. At Beaver Creek, a region where there is much underbrush, half a mile from Walsenburg, the crack of a score of rifles, presumably in the hands of miners, rang out. Four of the prisoners were instantly killed. Joe Welby, a young American boy who was driving the wagon, was also killed. The officers returned the fire, which lasted several minutes. The most intense excitement reigned.

The work of the mob was done to avenge a peculiarly brutal crime. At 7 o'clock Monday morning two men en route to Housse discovered A. J. Hixon, proprietor of a saloon, in a dying condition about an eighth of a mile from his place of business. Mr. Hixon had been struck on the head with a blunt weapon and was unconscious. He expired within an hour.

Some days since T. J. Brewer, pit boss of the Housse mines, imported a trained bloodhound, which was promptly summoned. The animal rushed away on the trail, and within ten minutes seized a table leg in the rear of a saloon located half a mile distant. Upon examination blood was discovered on this leg. The dog then proceeded to the saloon door, and two men, Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, were discovered therein, and exhibited considerable anxiety to get away. They were arrested. Two other men, Frank Rosetta and Frank Arico, were arrested in a cabin near by. Admissions of knowledge of the murder were secured from two of them immediately upon their arrest, and later they divulged the names of seven others who were with them, and charged Lorenzo Danino with the murder. Two of the parties had started south. The officers were quickly in the saddle and the entire nine were under arrest by 4 p.m. The names of the additional five are: Pete Jacobini, Francisco Ronchetto, Corrallo, Nijio and Nicholas, whose Christian names were unknown.

Threats of lynching Danino were generally indulged in during the day, and quite a number of men were scattered along the route to Walsenburg, but it was thought there was scarcely a possibility that violence would be attempted. Hixon was rather popular, and the American miners and general indignation prevailed. He was an Arkansan, late of Texas, and was 36 or 38 years of age. He was supposed to have returned from Walsenburg on horseback about 10 p.m., and to have been attacked near the mine. The incentive of the murder is a problem, as Hixon was not of an aggressive or quarrelsome disposition.

A later special to the Chief from Trinidad, in regard to the mob at Housse, gives more details of the occurrence obtained by messenger. A wagon with four of the nine prisoners was met at Bear Creek by a party of armed men mounted on horses. They commanded Deputy Sheriff Earl Danford, who had charge of the prisoners, to throw up his hands. This he did, but the driver, Welby, either became excited or his horse became unmanageable, and a volley from the party killed him. Sheriff O'Malley, who was on his way to meet the prisoners, found one of them shot in the breast. He was wounded by a horseman who shot him while he lay on the ground. No trace of the other prisoners can be found, and it is supposed from the treatment accorded the other men that they were speedily killed.

**KING HUMBERT'S BIRTHDAY.**  
Italy En Fete in Honor of the Occasion—Amnesty Granted.

Rome, March 14.—King Humbert is 51 years old to-day and the Eternal City is en fete in honor of the occasion. Flags are flying in all directions, bells are ringing and the day is being generally observed as a public holiday. From an early hour the royal family was deluged with congratulations from the British, German and Russian courts. President Faure of France, the diplomatic representatives of Italy to foreign countries and heads of municipalities throughout the country. The ministers presented their congratulations at noon and subsequently engrossed resolutions were presented by several deputations. In recognition of the event a decree was issued granting amnesty to the prisoners convicted before the military tribunals for participation in the riots at Massa di Carrara and in Sicily. The leaders, however, are excepted from the benefits of the decree.

## TROUBLE BREWING IN SAMOA

Rebel Party Over Three Thousand and Strong and Heavily Armed, in Aana.

A Cowardly Attempt to Vilify the Late Robert Louis Stevenson.

Apia, Samoa (correspondence to the U. P. per steamship Arava).—The rebel party is in great force in Leulumoega, being 3000 strong in Aana and well supplied with arms and ammunition. They are to meet in council to-day to determine what course to be pursued. It will no doubt be the usual programme of impossible demands made upon King Mafetua in reference to abdication or a suggestion of divided authority. These being naturally declined, war will ensue without any doubt. Missionaries from outlying stations say that nothing is being planned and nothing in the nature of work can be done. A half-caste named Taylor recently circulated a report that the late Robert Louis Stevenson was some few months ago in some way connected with the importation and sale to the Atu rebels of a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Lloyd Osborne, the departed novelist's stepson, in a letter to the local press says this is an attempt to vilify the dead and the public generally discredit it. Taylor has been arrested and charged with criminal libel.

An action in the supreme court taken by the German consul against Suisala, the governor of Matutu in Sarai, for entering upon the property of Germany, has been causing excitement. Suisala seized some arms and ammunition which were intended for the rebels. Consul Blumenthal stated that the act was a breach of the treaty and when Suisala and some of his friends appeared in Apia with the seizure they were taken in custody. The case is now before the court. Those joined with Suisala have been discharged on condition of his leaving the country for good. He gave important testimony in several cases. Davis is the prisoner who was absurdly reported by the Call to have been tortured. The ex-queen has decided after all not to leave her Washington Place residence at Apia, and she has been ordered to return there which seems unlikely. The government feel the necessity of separating her from the native population who would pay homage to her as a semi-divine personage.

The Hawaiian annexation league are perfecting and extending their organization. They expect soon to embrace most of the natives.

**NEW ORLEANS.**  
Edicts Being Made to Amend the Ordinances on the Levees.

New Orleans, March 14.—The situation is quiet this morning. The governor is still here and the soldiers are still at the armories. An attempt will be made to-day to have the laborers resume work at the scene of the recent rioting under a guard of soldiers. In the meantime efforts are being made to settle the trouble between the men and the steamship companies. The attorney-general and the mayor will address the employees this afternoon and it is expected they will be able to prevent a tie-up pending the effort to adjust the differences.

**TROUBLE BREWING.**  
If the Porte is Humiliated There May be Trouble in Turkey.

London, March 14.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says: "The former sultan, Murad, is making use of an Armenian difficulty to agitate against the present form of government. It is feared that if the result of the enquiry be humiliating to the Porte, a similar outbreak which followed the murder of consuls in Salonica in 1876 may occur in Constantinople. The Sultan is aware of the danger, and Murad's quarters are closely guarded by sentinels and it is stated that the Sultan takes his own keys of the principal doors. All Murad's letters are read by a special committee."

**PERUVIAN REVOLUTION.**  
No Importance Attached to the Reported Defeat of Government Troops.

Washington, March 14.—The charge d'affaires attaches no importance to the dispatch stating that three hundred government troops were killed in a battle near Cabano, a few days ago and which resulted in the defeat of the Peruvian troops. He says the present revolution there is a revolution in name only. Not more than two thousand are engaged in the so-called revolution. Operations are confined to outlying communities.

**TERRIBLE DEPRAVITY.**  
Morality in the City of Toulouse at the Very Lowest Ebb.

Paris, March 14.—The scandals at Toulouse, of which the criminal department of the government was compelled to take cognizance, are assuming grave proportions. Investigations by detectives sent specially from this city, have led to the arrest of the landlord of one of the chief cafes, five of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the town, two high personages from Paris prominent in the political world, and twelve girls aged from 12 to 15 years. The proceedings before the examining magistrate are being conducted with strict secrecy, but enough has already developed to show that the morality of the city is at the lowest ebb.

## SOME PRISONERS RELEASED

Five of the Revolutionists Who Were Imprisoned at Honolulu Deported.

Queen Lil Gives Up Hope of Receiving Any Assistance From United States.

San Francisco, March 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer Arava, which arrived from Sydney via Apia and Honolulu this morning, were Captain William Davis, P. G. Camareros, Carl Klomme, Henry Von Werthen, C. W. Ashford and H. Zien. They are all from Honolulu and were released from prison on condition that they would leave the country. Before leaving Ashford called on the ex-queen and asked her if he could do anything for her in America. She replied that all possible had already been done.

Ashford, who is a British subject, vainly appealed to the Hawaiian minister for aid. "English subjects and American citizens," said Ashford, "have been denied the right of trial by jury and condemned to penal servitude by an irresponsible and illegally constructed military commission. I know that the British minister is expecting instructions which will enable him to demand the release of prisoners entitled to claim the protection of the English flag."

Honolulu, March 7.—W. A. Kinney, lone advocate of the military commission, goes to-day per Arava to present testimony in behalf of the Hawaiian government in the case against the schooner P. C. Wallberg, which brought arms for the rebels from San Francisco. He is accompanied by George Townsend and Charles Warren as witnesses. These are men who were employed by Major Seaward in communicating with the schooner on her arrival. Warren remained aboard the schooner several days while waiting for the Waimanalo to intercept her at sea. William Davis, then master of the steamer Waimanalo, goes by Arava, his sentence of ten years being suspended on condition of his leaving the country for good. He gave important testimony in several cases. Davis is the prisoner who was absurdly reported by the Call to have been tortured. The ex-queen has decided after all not to leave her Washington Place residence at Apia, and she has been ordered to return there which seems unlikely. The government feel the necessity of separating her from the native population who would pay homage to her as a semi-divine personage.

The Hawaiian annexation league are perfecting and extending their organization. They expect soon to embrace most of the natives.

## MORE VICTIMS OF THE MOB

Two More Italians Killed by the Mob of Colorado Miners at Walsenburg.

No Further Trouble Expected—A Close Watch Being Kept—To be Arrested.

Denver, Col., March 14.—The coroner's jury in the Italian lynching case have returned a verdict stating that the lynching was done by persons unknown. The Italian consul at Denver has sent a communication to Governor McIntyre yesterday calling his attention to the fact that two Italians were taken from jail at Walsenburg and lynched, also relating to several other Italians in jail there and who were threatened with a similar fate. He called on the governor to protect them. The governor replied by saying that he had called upon the sheriff of Walsenburg for information in regard to the lynching and had instructed him to protect the prisoners. He also said he would take such further steps as were necessary to protect the life and property of the Italians in custody. The governor adds that he has not yet been informed as to whether the Italians are or are not American citizens.

Washington, March 14.—A telegram received at the state department from the governor of Colorado last night regarding the Italian lynchings is similar in purport to the communication sent to the Italian consul at Denver by the governor and adding that troops could be sent to the scene of trouble in two hours. A later dispatch received at the department from the governor gives the sheriff of Walsenburg's account of the trouble. He says a posse with prisoners was hit up by the mob, the driver and one prisoner killed. Two prisoners run away but he did not know whether they had been killed or not. Subsequently the mob broke into the jail and shot to death two prisoners. All the victims are Italians except the driver. The governor further telegraphed that he had asked the sheriff whether he had sufficient force to protect the prisoners, to prevent a recurrence of violence and had also instructed him to arrest the members of the mob. To this the sheriff replied that he had no reason to expect further trouble. He would send full information in regard to the shooting instantly.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
World's Fair Highest Award.

## THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY

Relations Between Great Britain and United States May Become Unfriendly.

Ambassador Bayard Working for a Satisfactory Settlement—Other Troubles.

Washington, March 14.—Following direct upon the already accumulated foreign trouble that this government has to contend with is the fact that the British government is just about to state its case in the matter of the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of Venezuela with British Guiana. The intimations in official circles are that Great Britain thinks it has a strong case which it is more than willing to lay before the U. S. government. Its claim is that it is the Venezuelans who have encroached upon British territory with a view of working the gold fields within the disputed limits, and in diplomatic circles here it is of interest that England recognizes the sincerity of this government's views regarding the question and has decided to act. It is believed that Ambassador Bayard, if he can get a satisfactory explanation from the court of St. James, as to why the disputed territory appears to Great Britain to be its right, will be necessitated under proper diplomatic usage to demand his passports. Officials who have been taking much interest in this question of American interests in South America do not believe that Great Britain will wish to assume a hostile attitude on account of a strip of interior territory contiguous to South American rivers and trust in Ambassador Bayard obtaining satisfactory explanation. At the state department here the position is maintained that foreign interference with American affairs and with independent American nationalities is hostile to our national policy. This ground was solidly assumed by Ambassador Bayard in his correspondence with the British government and his position meets vigorous and emphatic support in Washington. The entire matter up to its present state can be summed up in the presentation of the case of Venezuela claiming the strip of ground in British Guiana over which there has been a controversy of so long standing and the consequent declaration of Great Britain that it is the ground in dispute is subject. Upon the resting of the claim of the British government upon a basis that will prove satisfactory to Ambassador Bayard, now appears to rest the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Rome, March 14.—A green book concerning the troubles between the European powers and Venezuela was given to the public yesterday. It was compiled by the French, German, Spanish and Belgian ministers to Venezuela, who communicated it to the Italian minister. It deals at length with the difficulty of obtaining compensation for loss sustained by Europeans during the civil war, and comments sharply on the method of the Caracas government. The opinion is expressed that strong pressure may be necessary to induce Venezuela to act upon the European claims owing to her trying to evade the execution of the obligations; the peculiarity of South American countries as to indemnities and the deplorable condition of the treasury. The book declares it utterly useless to resort to the law courts, as the high court of just would require at least ten years to examine the claims. Moreover, the book says, the Venezuelan judiciary is now organized, does not deserve confidence, and where the state is interested the judge, before giving judgment confers with the chief magistrate to learn what judgment he shall pronounce. The ministers recommend, therefore, a mixed international commission to sit in Caracas with power to hear and determine all claims of foreigners arising from their views.

**BEHRING SEA PATROL.**  
Revenue Cutters That Will Go North This Season.

Washington, March 14.—The following revenue cutters have been designated to patrol Behring sea this season: Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolcott and Perry. Assistant Secretary of State Hamlin to-day stated that the president had not designated any warships to patrol Behring sea. Several warships will probably be designated to assist the revenue cutters later, should the number of "poachers" in the sea become numerous enough to require their presence.

**ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.**  
London and Amsterdam Financiers the Principal Participants.

London, March 14.—A syndicate for the reorganization of the Atchison railroad has been completed. Ordinary shares have to pay ten dollars and receive ten dollars in new preference and hundred dollars in new ordinary shares. "A" and "B" bonds pay four dollars and receive one hundred and thirteen dollars and one hundred dollars respectively in new preference shares. Four per cent. mortgage bonds receive 70 per cent. in new four and 40 per cent. in adjustment bonds. London and Amsterdam financiers are the principal participants in the syndicate.

### Values

MEDICAL.

**ENDALL'S WINE CURE**  
THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.  
S. SPAVIN CURE.  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Endall's Wine Cure. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**REARS & TEN GORDON'S DYFORMEN**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Gordon's Dyformen. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**E. CAMPBELL Chemist**  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
Send one of your friends a bottle of E. Campbell's medicine. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**Y SURE**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Y Sure. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**NATIONAL A COLLEGE, HILL PARK.**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of National A College. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**MESTON, SMITH, ETC.**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Meston, Smith, etc. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.

**VAL WAFERS.**  
Send one of your friends a bottle of Val Wafers. It is a cure for all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and will cure you of all the above named ailments.



WE A GRIEVANCE

Coolia Colonists Want Government to Keep its Promises.

Excuse for Delayment of the Colony is Here.

President of the Bell... which has a grievance... come down on the... purpose of interview... Baker, minister of... making this morning... We are badly in need... road through the... valur places accessible... landing place badly... have both, and while... not agree to assist... a wharf, it did contract... wagon road. We have... able work on the road... drive to carry it forward... of the government would... pledge to recoup us one... cent. We have written... times, but all the reply... effect that when we... of the permanency of... assistance promised will... that is where the... of discontent arises... I have given every... we plan to make Heus... and see no room for... point. We have built our... ing to bring a party of... Minnesota, Wisconsin... come to join their relatives... others to take up land... before cannot do without... bridges across the river... The latter we cannot... a pile driver and other... have not got, are need... were disappointed in... For instance the C. P... as a free landing at Bel... when we got there we... at all. We had to live... ved untrustworthy, and... to have our belongings... Then when the river rose... our effects on our backs... try everything that dis... ers through rather rough... dangerous, too, crossing... passed by the colonists... president brought with... are grieved to learn that... entertains doubts as to... nation to remain perman... Coolia valley. As this... carrying out of the life... road, we in public meet... this the second day of... are that it is our inter... our power to make Bella... home. In proof of the... declaration over thirty... finished, or nearly so... ble number of acres of... cleared. We petition... vnement carry out their... act as stated in the... ents mentioned are cer... I. Leech, C. E., and P... called upon Col Baker... and will probably have... with him. It is hard... colonists will do if the... to keep its contract with... are hardly in a humor to

ING MINERS. Magnates Cannot Find Help. After appears in the Van... If anyone has been told... of employment for... men in this province... by a dispatch from Sa... 5th inst. that contains... that a pioneer miner of... engaged a dozen or more... men miners to work on... Coop district, "where... Company is opening up... mines." Their names... ed. Now it is not reason... at the officials of the C. P... "highway" who have done... mation, and have receive... so devoted are they... they would go all the way... for miners until they... ed the labor market here... readily available... ating work have doubtless... the experience of these... aps there is a trick in... d shovel peculiar to Cal... necessary for the Cana... so it is presumably pos... to be learned without the... of a dozen or more men... eight out of ten British... we had Californian ex... skill or experience in... nian bosses and foremen... for the purpose. Last... andian workers were... in view of this import...-I understand that a... men who would of course... may evidently expect no... but also better pay this... it would be absurd to sup... tors would prefer Call... low-countrymen, or place... disadvantage. The com... must be, in face of all... s, that there is death... for the mines, and the... of the directors... this to pass seem worry... acknowledgment. MAPLE LEAF, 11, 1886.

March 13.—The Earl of... and commander-in-Chief... evening entertained at... ty where he is paying a... for home in the com... lordship said that the... Australasian colonies... more closely to England... Imperial Ministers to... concert opinion of Aus-

FIRE IN THE SULTANA MINE.

Shaft House Burned, Shutting Fresh Air Off From the Underground Miners.

Several of the Rescued Men in a Precarious Condition—No Time Lost.

Rat Portage, Ont., March 12.—The Sultana mine shaft house which took fire in the drying room yesterday, is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson noticing the fire called on the men to assist in putting it out but all ran away being afraid of the explosives in the drying room. Johnson rushed into the room, moved two boxes of powder and then directed his attention to an attempt to save the building. There was no fire protection and a bucket brigade was organized, but it was of no avail as the shaft house was consumed. The fire started at 9 o'clock and until 1.30 no effort could be made to assist the men in the shaft. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled it was found that the timbers lining the shaft were blazing and the water was then directed on the timbers but in the excitement a greater portion fell useless down the shaft. Shortly after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguished in the shaft and Bell the assayer at the mine and Foreman Johnson rigged a hoist and descended the shaft and found six men on the first level apparently all suffocated. They descended to the lower level and found three more, but those men were in better shape than the others and efforts were begun to raise the miners. The first three raised were suffering badly but were resuscitated after a long time. The fourth man, John Langier, was very low when he arrived at the surface and died shortly after. He was a Frenchman and had been working since last fall, having arrived directly from the old country. Others were in a critical condition when brought to the surface but all recovered except Erickson who is suffering from a weak heart. Grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. The eight rescued are Alex. Neilson, R. Erickson, J. Erickson, P. Stand, W. Pyn, Chas. Enstrom, C. C. Peterson and Chas. Oon. W. Pyn upon examination was found badly burned on the back in three places by burning sparks falling on him. It seems the air shaft ignited and caused a suction of air from the bottom of the shaft, depriving the men of fresh air and causing the smoke to descend the shaft. When found all were unconscious and leaning against the side of the shaft. The building was completely consumed but the loss is fairly covered by insurance. The fire does not affect the mill prop and the work continues during the erection of the new shaft house.

IN EASTERN PROVINCES.

Catholics Warned not to Join the Foresters—Lock Fighters Convicted.

Montreal, March 12.—The Roman Catholic bishop of Sherbrooke, Que., has warned Catholics against joining the Independent Order of Foresters.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 12.—In the Hendershot murder trial yesterday Justice Meredith excluded the evidence given by the two prisoners at the coroner's inquest. The crown was confident of securing the admission of these depositions and it was one of the strong links in the chain of evidence. The question of admitting insurance evidence, showing a motive for the crime, will come up to-day. It is important, and as this is the first case of the kind, Justice Meredith's ruling will be a precedent. A gruesome exhibit is the severed head of young Hendershot, which will be brought into the court and the crown expect it to have an effect on the prisoners, who are already weakening.

Quebec, March 12.—The party of cock-fighters arrested at Stadacona on Sunday were heavily fined. Swetsburg, Que., March 12.—Wilson, Howarth, Jenne and Kelly, who were tried last week on a charge of attempting to murder W. W. Smith, a C. P. agent at Sutton Junction, pleaded guilty to a charge of common assault and were sentenced to a month in prison. The jury disagreed last week.

TO CROSS NIAGARA.

Scheme to run Cable Cars Along the Brink of the Cataract.

Lockport, N. Y., March 12.—Attorney George W. Pound, one of the directors of the Aerial tramway company, has sent to Albany a bill authorizing his company to erect a tower and landing place in the state reservation park for the use of a scheme which will be one of the engineering triumphs of the age. A similar one has been obtained with reference to Queen Victoria park from the Canadian government. Leading Canadian politicians are interested in the enterprise.

The company proposes to carry tourists across the Niagara river over the brink of the cataract and thirty feet above the raging waters. A double set of cables will be stretched from the towers in the Canadian and American parks, with a supporting tower on Goat island. On these cables cage-like cars will be suspended on trolleys and operated by electricity from the American side. The aerial line will follow along the brink of the American falls to Goat island, thence to the Canadian shore, forming a cord to the bow of the Horseshoe falls. The cars will be of steel and the cables the best that can be made. The floors of the cars will be perforated to allow visitors to look below, and the side views will also be unobstructed.

If the bill just sent to the New York legislature becomes law, expert engineers will be engaged to superintend the construction. The projectors claim that the aerial tramway line will be as safe as the suspension bridges themselves. Each cable will be independent of the other and sufficient to sustain ten times the weight of cars and passengers. The electrical engineer will be able to stop and start the car anywhere on the line. The bill has powerful friends in the legislature it is said, and New York will probably follow Canada in giving the requisite grants.

CONSIDERING CONFEDERATION.

Government of Newfoundland Holding Caucuses for That Purpose.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 11.—The Newfoundland Government is daily holding caucuses for the purpose of considering a plan of confederation but it is expected that a delegation from here will go to Canada by the next steamer to solicit terms from the Dominion.

JUVENILE RIOTERS.

Inmates of a Female Reformatory Make It Lively for the Matron.

Chicago, March 11.—The inmates of the home for juvenile female offenders have complained for several weeks to the matron, Mrs. Dayton, about the food. There was a particularly poor dinner yesterday and the larger girls called the smaller ones about them in the dormitory and began to break the windows. The noise brought up the matron and her assistants, but they were driven back. The girls then gave a war whoop that aroused the whole neighborhood. They smashed all the windows and furniture, the bars, however, preventing their escape. The matron was overpowered and the girls broke the furniture in some of the apartments. The riot call was sent in. When the police arrived the house was surrounded by a crowd of 1,500 persons. Five of the leaders among the girls were taken to the police station and the others were locked up in the house.

CHINESE ON MEXICO.

Agents Who Were Sent to Mexico Make a Favorable Report.

San Francisco, March 11.—The party of Chinese dignitaries who left this city in July last under orders from their government to make a full and thorough investigation of Mexico, its resources, fertility of soil, climate, cost of living, and many other details, indicating that the Chinese government contemplated locating a large number of its subjects in that country, have just returned and have forwarded a full and complete report of their investigations to the Chinese minister at Washington. They say it is very favorable for Mexico.

SHORT AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Ex-President Harrison Almost Completely Recovered.

Louisville, Ind., March 11.—General Harrison was able to be up this morning. He is entirely out of danger. A physician says he will be able to be out in a few days.

Schuyler Falls, N.Y., March 11.—Chas. Kirby shot and probably fatally wounded Fred Case last evening and then shot his sister. Case was walking with Kirby's sister at the time. Kirby had forbidden Case to pay attention to his sister.

New Orleans, La., March 11.—In a conflict between white and negro levee laborers to-day two negroes were shot and wounded by whites. The situation is much strained and further trouble is feared.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 11.—Secretary of State Taylor of Ohio, who here, has been given to understand that Southern California is for McKinley in preference to any other Republican candidate.

Oxford, Md., March 11.—The oyster dredging schooner Seward capsized in Broad creek, Talbot county, Saturday. It is supposed the crew of seven men are drowned.

RIOTING AT NEW ORLEANS.

White Men Attack Parties of Negro Laborers and Kill Several.

New Orleans, La., March 12.—This morning as the negro laborers of the Cromwell and Harrison lines were reporting for work on the levee, at the head of St. Peter street, they were fired upon by a crowd of about fifty white men. In the riot two negroes and a white man, the latter a looker on, were killed, and over a score of persons black and white were wounded.

White men attacked some negroes at the head of Phillip street this morning about three miles above the place where the first riot occurred. All escaped unhurt, except one named Crawford, who was killed. After the shooting the white men ran away and escaped.

General Borland, commanding the first brigade Louisiana militia, has ordered that all the men report to their armories equipped for duty to suppress any further attempt at rioting on the river front. This brings out a thousand men. No further outbreak has occurred up to 3 o'clock.

CONSERVATIVE SPLIT.

Big Row on Between the Young and Old Tories of Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 12.—There is likely to be a big row here on Tuesday next between the Conservatives of the city when they meet to nominate candidates for the city. There are now two Conservative associations. The younger body has called a meeting and the older organization is disputing its authority. The Liberals are united.

THEY STILL HOLD THE QUEEN

Republic of Hawaii Hardly Knows Where to Play Her—May Go to England.

The Miowera Arrives With Late News Advice From the South Seas.

Honolulu, March 5 (per steamship Miowera to the Associated Press)—Work consequent to the rebellion so far as the military organizations are concerned was practically completed on Friday, when the judge advocate of the military commission announced that the government had no more cases to bring before that body. All the cases have been acted upon and the sentences of only a few minor offenders have yet to be made known. The natives convicted have as a rule been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, the usual fine of \$5,000 being remitted by the president. The ex-queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. She is still confined in the room in the executive building where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under the guard of the military. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered. Certain it is that she will not be kept in the executive building for five years or placed in Oahu prison. Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence in the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of about \$10,000 a year, which will not be interfered with by the government. It will not be the policy of the government to assume an arbitrary attitude should the ex-queen make a reasonable proposition.

Though the work of the military commission is completed, that body will not be dismissed or martial law declared until all those who have agreed to leave the country have departed. The last batch is due to leave on the 16th. Should any of these men show a disposition not to comply with the agreement they will be promptly arrested, put on trial before the commission and sentenced. The restriction of the government's fertility of soil, climate, cost of living, and many other details, indicating that the Chinese government contemplated locating a large number of its subjects in that country, have just returned and have forwarded a full and complete report of their investigations to the Chinese minister at Washington. They say it is very favorable for Mexico.

The Australasian postal conference at Hobart spent some time in debating the Pacific cable scheme, and passed resolutions urging that Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies share the expense proportionately and that a commission representing all of the interested parties be formed to consider the project.

The blacks are causing some trouble in the ordinary mining districts in Western Australia. The survivors, thirteen in number, of the wreck of the American bark Sarah R. Ridgway, have reached Bundaberg, Queensland. Three of the crew were washed from the decks and drowned and the vessel after being disabled went on shore near Burnet Heads not far from Bundaberg. The survivors suffered many privations. The bark was coal laden and not insured.

H. L. M. S. Falke, German cruiser, has arrived at Auckland from Apia. She reports everything quiet at Samoa. There have been one thousand applications made already under the cheap money act of New Zealand and the amount applied for totals \$700,000.

The storm which wrecked the bark Ophir two months ago did considerable damage to Suva and other ports of Fiji.

SPANISH CRUISER FOUNDERS.

More Than Four Hundred Men Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

London, March 13.—There is an unconfirmed report that the cruiser Reino Rego has foundered off Tangier. More than four hundred persons are supposed to have been drowned. The Reino Rego is three days overdue at Cadix.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Dalton McCarthy Discusses the Question at a Meeting in Toronto.

Toronto, March 12.—A mass meeting was held in university hall to-night to discuss the all absorbing question, the Manitoba school legislation. Mayor Kennedy presided, and among the speakers were Dalton McCarthy, M. P., who recently argued the case for Manitoba before the privy council; Rev. Dr. Cayen, principal of Knox College, and other prominent personages. Mr. McCarthy wound up an elaborate address, in the course of which he reviewed the legislation on the school question from its inception to the present, by moving a resolution in effect as follows: "The subject of education is a matter of essentially local concern, and though the right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council is by the British North America Act, and in the case of Manitoba by its constitutional act, given in certain cases, yet its power is so opposed to the governing principle which regulates the distribution of legislative authority between the Dominion and the provinces that its enforcement would be humiliating to the province as to which it is exercised, and that it is a jurisdiction which should never be assumed except in cases of the most flagrant abuse of the provincial power." The resolution was carried unanimously.

On February 27th at midnight in 170 w. On February 28th at noon she signalled the Warrimoo bound south in lat. 2.33 n., long. 16 w. She sailed from Honolulu on the 5th instant and after a smart passage; of seven days reached Victoria. She signalled the schooner "Sadie" of San Francisco at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 11th instant, 590 miles southwest of Flattery. Fine weather was experienced and enjoyed by the passengers the whole voyage. It was also said about the Miowera that she had intended to deport a number of political prisoners on her but that Captain Statt and agents of the line refused to receive them, not wanting to be involved in the matter in any way. The refugees would, it was also said, all reach the coast by way of 'Frisco. A Times man talked to several of the officers including Purser Young about the refusal of the ship to receive any "political" passengers, but they were not prepared to say anything about it. Aside from the dispatch to the Associated Press given above there were few Hawaiian advices of importance. The Star notes the following: The British schooner Mascotte arrived to-day (Feb. 28) 64 days from Victoria and 38 days from Queen Charlotte Island. She has eighteen Indian sailors aboard. They were up town to-day. The Mascotte is on her way to Japan. When off the bell buoy last night she picked up three Japanese, clinging to an overturned boat. The Japs had gone out fishing but their boat capsized. They had been in the water three hours when rescued. The Mascotte had a very rough passage and was damaged in one gale. Deputy Port-Surveyor Gilliflan captured 130 tons of opium on the Archer on Friday, March 1. The Archer arrived here last week from Nananimo. Captain Noberg, the well-known master of the schooner Anna, a fast sugar packet, is missing from Kahuili. It is supposed that he was drowned while boarding his vessel after having been ashore. A letter received here suggests foul play. It is to the effect that the boat used by Mr. Noberg was found on the beach with three bullet holes in it. The Miowera brought Sidney advices to February 18. The conference of premiers at Hobart on the matter of Australasian federation had just been concluded, and steps to pass an enabling act were being taken. There were a variety of views on the measure and as the greatest uniformity was highly desirable it was decided to have a bill taken up in New South Wales and put through its various stages. As it would be amended from time to time it was believed that experience would be gained and in the end a complete bill framed that would be satisfactory to all the colonies.

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THE NEWS IS ALL ONE-SIDED.

Spanish Government Trying to Deceive Outsiders as to the Cuban Rebellion.

Cuban Patriots in the United States Are, However Well Satisfied.

Tampa, Fla., March 12.—The latest news received here from the Cuban revolutionary movement is wholly of Spanish origin. The Cuban patriots of this city have received no news from the



Jose Marti, Civil Leader and President of the Cuban Revolutionary Party.

field direct reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The last news they had from Marti and Gomez was on the 26th of February. Since that time they have received nothing from them nor direct from any of their generals on the field. La Lacha and other Havana patriots were received in this city yesterday, both containing news as sent by the Spanish government. The government admits that Moncada, an insurgent captain, at the head of 1,000 men routed and captured a thousand troops at Baire. Many were killed. The insurgent Maso has marched through Manzanillo and Bayamo and through many towns killing many government troops and capturing many more, and securing arms and ammunition in large quantities. The Cubans in this city are satisfied with the revolution so far.

Gonzalez de Quesada, secretary of the movement in the United States, who has been here for several days, left this

morning for New York in company with Horace Rubens, an attorney of that city.

Havana, March, 12.—Six conspicuous leaders in the last revolution have tendered their services to the Captain General. They now protest against any actual movement and heartily support the authorities in suppressing the present revolt.

In the recent fight at Baire the band of rebels had several members killed and a number wounded. Confidence in the province of Santiago del Cuba is being restored. The principal leaders of the insurgents in Manzanillo district have surrendered. Growing dissensions are reported among the rebels. It is reported from Holguin that the rebel leaders Verma, father and son, have surrendered. Troops yesterday killed a bandit belonging to the Matanzas band.

New York, March 12.—The captain of the steamer Alliance from Colon, which arrived to-day, reports that his vessel was fired on and chased some distance when off the east end of Cuba on March 8th by a man-of-war flying the Spanish flag. The captain has no theory for the outrage. He says one of the shots narrowly escaped the steamer. He intends bringing the matter to the attention of the Washington authorities.

LOOKS LIKE A SESSION.

General Opinion That the House Will meet before the elections.

Ottawa, March 12.—Current opinion has again set in in favor of holding a session before dissolution and there are those who still insist that a session is within the range of possibility. Some go as far as to suggest March 28 for a meeting of the house. It is only a question of a few days now before the matter is finally decided.

Toronto, March 12.—The impression is gaining ground here in the best political circles that a short session of the house will be held before an appeal is made to the people. There are many indications of this being done. It is reported that Peter White and J. J. Curran will be sworn into the privy council.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 15

AS COUNSEL FOR THE RED PARLOR.

Minister Foster can hardly feel grateful to the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturing Association, which held its annual meeting in Toronto a few days ago. At that meeting the secretary, J. J. Cassidy, frankly stated in a boasting way that in the revision of the tariff last session the minister of finance actually held a brief for the Red Parlor. Times readers will remember the incidents connected with the revision. In response to a general demand for tariff reform the ministers felt constrained to make some change. Sir John Thompson himself at a banquet of the Toronto board of Trade promised to "lop away the mouldering branches." Subsequently in parliament Mr. Foster announced the ministerial programme, which was to consult the various interests, manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile, and then frame the new tariff according to the information thus obtained. Mr. Foster himself undertook the questioning of the manufacturers—which was conducted strictly in private. The two controllers were sent among the farmers, who were interviewed in public and were unmercifully "heckled" by the said controllers if they ventured to suggest any lowering of duties. At the ensuing session Mr. Foster brought in his new tariff bill, providing for a large number of changes, all in the proper direction but none of them radical. But slight as the proposed changes were, they alarmed the members of the Red Parlor, who at once brought pressure to bear on the government and had the tariff fixed to suit themselves. At the recent meeting of the manufacturers Secretary Cassidy thus described the method adopted:

"In accordance with the usage of this association, previous to your last meeting, the tariff committee of the association, in the discharge of their duties, entered upon a close and careful examination of all matters brought before it by members of the association relating to the tariff. The situation at the time was a dire one, had been worked up by the enemies of protection, and some who had previously declared themselves staunch adherents to the National Policy weakened. It was evident, however, that some changes in the tariff were imperative, and if they were not inaugurated by the friends of protection the government could not survive, and that the enemies of protection would come into power. It was under these circumstances that the tariff committee entered upon their labors, having the counsel and assistance of many of the most experienced members of the association, the result of which was the embodiment of their views in a communication to the finance minister (a copy of which is here before you), which elicited from him a kindly letter, in which he indicated to us as a well-prepared brief, in which all matters therein discussed had been done full justice. Perhaps it might be going too far to even surmise the effect these recommendations of your tariff committee to the minister may have had in the financial arrangements of the government, but it is but an act of justice to the committee to direct attention to the large number of changes that have been made in the tariff along the lines suggested in the recommendations, and that in many instances the language used in both is substantially identical. This is particularly noticeable as regards the iron schedule, the duties upon textiles, the duties upon drugs, chemicals, alcoholic preparations, etc., as well as upon an extended list of miscellaneous articles, and large and important additions to the list of non-dutiable articles. It is also to be noticed that in many instances where the recommendations suggested that no changes be made in the duties upon articles therein enumerated no changes were made."

Mr. Cassidy's frankness must needs be more edifying to the public than comforting to Mr. Foster. What a nice spectacle for the country to admire—the minister of finance holding a brief for the Red Parlor and arranging the tariff as it dictated. Even the language used in the new tariff bill was in many instances "substantially identical" with that of the manufacturers' committee. No wonder the Manufacturers' association adopted a resolution declaring against any changes in the present tariff system, since that system was fixed according to their instructions. But how do the rest of the people like to be thus placed in the grasp of the Red Parlor?

IN THE UPPER COUNTRY.

Advices received from the Yale-Cariboo district show that there is an excellent prospect for the election of Mr. Hewitt Bostock to the office of commissioner. The change of feeling in various portions of the district is described as remarkable; the people are rapidly tiring of the government, its policy and its methods, and they will almost certainly give a big majority in favor of the Liberal candidate. Apart from the question of the policy and conduct of the men in power, Mr. Bostock has a great advantage personally, inasmuch as Mr. Mara's many sins of omission and commission

are now coming up in judgment against him, particularly in the Kootenay country. Of course Mr. Mara and his friends will put in desperate work, but unless all signs fall this will be in vain and Yale-Cariboo will declare for Liberalism and good government. The report says that Kootenay will give Mr. Bostock almost a solid vote, Nicola and Lillooet will roll up large majorities for him, and so far as the situation has been canvassed he has a good prospect of dividing the other districts pretty evenly with Mr. Mara. It appears that a vigorous effort is being made to prejudice the farmers of the upper country against Mr. Bostock and Liberalism, by shouting that under Liberal rule they will be subject to ruinous competition from outside agricultural regions. This argument comes rather strangely from the supporters of a government which gives \$125,000 a year of the people's money to encourage outside competition by bonussing a line of steamships to Australia. No imports are likely to come from the southern colonies except farm products, and the farmers are pretty well aware by this time that they can have no profitable share in the Australian trade. In the light of this steamship bonus business they should be able to see that the "protection" cry for them is a hollow mockery, and is used only to humbug them in the interest of a self-seeking, crooked and corrupt combination of politicians.

It will pay the farmers of the whole of British Columbia to take a wide view of the fiscal question. A fear prevails among a portion of them that the Liberals get into power all the duties on farm products will be at once removed and the local markets will be thrown open to the "cheap products of Washington." There is nothing in the Liberal platform to warrant this conclusion. But why are the farm products cheap south of the line? Do not Washington and Oregon enjoy a much greater measure of "protection" than British Columbia? How is it, then, that the farmers of those states are compelled to sell cheaply under a high tariff? The answer, of course, is plain; the supply is greater than the demand. It follows with equal clearness that when the conditions of British Columbia become the same—which they will within a year or two, if the efforts to encourage immigration succeed—the farmers of this province will benefit nothing from high duties. On the other hand, if the Tory policy prevails, they will be taxed for everything they buy. They will be in the same position then as if the government were immediately to succeed in its scheme of having reciprocity in farm products and at the same time excluding all manufactured goods in the interest of the Red Parlor. The farmers of British Columbia, like the farmers all over Canada, will find it to their interest to support the Liberal policy of fair and equitable taxation for everybody.

AGAINST THE MOTHER LAND. Clarke Wallace, Tory minister, has been saying that it would be the "basest ingratitude on the part of Canada to discriminate against the Mother Country." "Why, then," asks the Hamilton Times, "does not the controller of customs insist upon a change in the present tariff in which there is discrimination, as is shown by the fact that we collect nine and a half million dollars in duty on forty-three million dollars' worth of British goods, and only seven and a half millions in duty on fifty-eight and a quarter million dollars' worth of imports from the United States?" Senator Lodge, of the United States, recently stated in the Forum that the Canadian tariff discriminated against the United States. The Ottawa Citizen (Tory) denies this. "It is not true," it says, "that Canada discriminates against the United States. On the contrary, we imported from that country last year goods to the value of \$58,221,976, of which \$29,659,926 were admitted free of duty. From England we imported goods to the value of \$45,925,422, of which only \$13,226,000 worth were admitted free of duty."

WHY A CHANGE? Writing on the suspension of the post-office employees, the editor of the Colonist said: "The pay they received was hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together and the small addition that was promised them was withheld in a manner that must have appeared to them capricious and unjust. \* \* \* The friends of the government are by this act of the postmaster-general placed in a very unpleasant position. They and the government which they support will be held responsible for the course pursued by the postmaster-general."

The organ very truthfully said that the government and their friends will be held responsible for the postmaster-general's treatment of the postoffice employees. Messrs. Earle and Prior admitted

at the indignation meeting, that their pleadings had been unavailing. The temporary relief finally obtained was a result of a vigorous protest of our citizens and the intercession of the governor-general. Our representatives were snubbed and did not resent the insult to themselves and their constituents. As the Colonist said, "they and the government which they support will be held responsible." The time to "hold them responsible" will be at the approaching election.

TWO REASONS WHY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Curran bridge job, Stolen, Culprit Em. St. Louis, and Tay canal job.

A gentleman who does not know that British Columbia is a part of Canada, and that this province sweats under the same tariff as the eastern provinces (only with a more pronounced sweat), is an eminently fit instructor for the Macdonald club. We respectfully suggest that the club hire a hall for the benefit of Mr. Tracey.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, March 13.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rev. G. W. Taylor of St. Alban's, took place yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded by friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Canon Good, assisted by Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Paddon, Rev. E. C. Cooper and Rev. E. G. Miller. The joint choir of St. Paul's and St. Alban's took part in the funeral service.

The Liberal convention is to be held in this city on March 22 at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. What is now known as the "Swamp" premises is in the near future to be the centre of attraction for all kinds of athletic sports in the city. The new V. C. Company are going to great expense in preparing these grounds which, when completed, will be the finest in the province.

The Nanaimo school trustees are anxious to have their school re-located, but the city council have refused to sanction a by-law which Ald. Planta asked leave to introduce to raise \$10,000 for the purpose. The majority of the council board want to see a plan of proposed building before they sanction the granting of the sum required.

Nanaimo, March 14.—The Liberals will hold a meeting in this city on Tuesday next when final arrangements will be made for the convention of delegates on Friday.

The Liberal club at Duncan's, which was formed by Mr. R. Smith is growing rapidly. By the last reports the membership numbered 50 and considering it has only been in existence about three weeks, it is very encouraging.

It is unlikely that the promoters of the steam motor tramway scheme will accept the provisions of the loan by-law as amended. Several of the aldermen would be in favor of it but are afraid they will become unpopular by so expressing themselves.

The session of the grand Orange lodge was completed last evening, after which the officers were banqueted at the International hotel.

MINERS WIN. Pittsburg Operators Accede to the Demands of the Workmen.

Pittsburg, March 13.—With the capitulation of the river operators to the demand for 69 cents per ton, 8000 miners went to work at union wages, but they were not a sufficient number, and 2000 miners from railroad mines have been furnished work. Besides, there are 6000 men working at union rates on railroad mines. Thus 16,000 men, out of the 22,000 in the district, are working at the 69 cent rate, and the miners claim their battle is won.

Clarkburg, W. Va., March 13.—After being in session all night the managers of the Pinnickinnick, Glen Falls and Farnum mines and the employees arrived at a settlement and the men returned to work this morning. The operators granted the rate of 35 cents a ton by the men for machine mining. The other differences were compromised.

ADVERTISING PRIVILEGE. Western Publishing Company Secure the Exclusive Right on the C.P.R. Montreal, March 14.—A director of the Western Publishing and Advertising Company of Winnipeg, who has been here for several days in conference with the President Shaugbnessy and Assistant General Manager, today disclosed an important contract under which he will for a term of years control all the advertising privileges of the company for the whole system from St. John, N. B., to Vancouver, B. C., including all lines operated by the company. The contract includes the exclusive right to display advertisements in the stations and ticket agencies and on the telegraph poles, fences and premises of the company. Mr. Burrows' company also retains its privileges in regard to the distribution of advertising papers on trains.

THE LUBBE-WILSON ASSAULT

Theodore Lubbe Fined Twenty-Five Dollars by Justice Drake This Morning.

Evidence Given for both Sides and the Case as Summed Up by Counsel.

Theodore Lubbe was before the speedy trials court today, Mr. Justice Drake presiding, on the charge of assault preferred against him by James Keith Wilson. The charge is that he did on the 17th day of January, 1895, being the day whereon the election of mayor, aldermen and school trustees for this city was being proceeded with, within the distance of two miles from the polling station, unlawfully assault one James Keith Wilson contrary to sub-section E of section 263 of the criminal code of 1892.

With the permission and consent of the counsel for the crown the accused was allowed to sit beside his counsel, Hon. C. E. Pooley. Mr. Wilson was the first witness called and testified to the blow received by him at the hands of Mr. Lubbe and how the accused had assaulted him on the day of election, at which time he was a candidate for the mayoralty. Several other witnesses were called on behalf of the crown, who testified as to the position of the parties at the time the blow was struck and as to the language used during the assault. Thomas Burnes, jr., was called on behalf of the defense, and his evidence somewhat contradicted the statements made by Police Officer Redgrave.

James Milby stated that he did not hear Mr. Lubbe make use of any obscene language at the time of the assault. Thomas Hooper testified as to the remarks made by Mr. Wilson regarding the Esquimalt Water Works Company at the meeting of the previous evening.

Martin Egan was then called and said that Mr. Wilson had telephoned to him on that day and asked him to get up a bulletin and placard the town in reference to the assault and wished him to do it as he could do better than Mr. Wilson could and that such would help him out in securing votes. He asked his principal if it was worthy of being bulletined, who said no.

Mr. Berryman stated that Mr. Wilson was not knocked down by the blow.

Theodore Lubbe, the accused, then took the box. He stated all the facts concerning the alleged assault and said that while on his way to the hall on that day and on his way in he saw Mr. Wilson there. Mr. Wilson offered his hand but he would not take it and said "you infernal scoundrel," and put his hand slowly but firmly on Mr. Wilson's mouth. He did not consider it a blow, for if he had struck with violence he would not be there on the charge against him.

Mr. Pooley then addressed his lordship, stating that the offence had been magnified by the introduction of the criminal code which differed from the old law regarding municipal elections. He asked his lordship to take into consideration the provocation that Mr. Wilson had given accused and that the statements made by Mr. Smith, the deputy attorney-general, on the Esquimalt Water Works Company. He (the accused) did not intend to assault the prosecutor but certainly on the spur of the moment Mr. Lubbe had done a foolish act in striking Mr. Wilson. He dealt with the evidence briefly, alluding to the conflict in the evidence and how the evidence of the offense was contradicted the statements of the police constable. The assault appeared to be very trivial and he would leave the matter in his lordship's hands to give the whole matter just consideration.

Mr. Smith, the deputy attorney-general, said the only thing he would call his lordship's attention to was the matter of provocation, which he considered very far-fetched. He did not think there was anything further to say, simply dealing a little with the evidence.

His lordship briefly summed up the case and stated that this would have been disposed of by the police magistrate if the criminal code had not been introduced, which made it an indictable offense. He did not consider the assault a serious one, and in his own mind there had been sufficient provocation for such a blow, but still Mr. Lubbe was not to take the law in his own hands. In view of the facts brought out in evidence there was certainly an assault but very slight. He therefore thought that a penalty of \$25 by way of a fine was a sufficient penalty to be borne by the accused and gave judgment accordingly.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Chamber of Commerce Appoint Committee to look After American Interests.

Seattle, March 13.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce trustees yesterday the American claim regarding the Alaska boundary received valuable support from the British side. This came in the form of a copy of the map gotten up and published by the telegraph and signal service of the Dominion of Canada, in 1893 when Sir Hector Langevin was minister of public works, showing the line of demarcation under the Russian treaty of 1827, exactly as it is laid down on our maps now, and which the Canadian government accepted, as correct twelve years ago. This is believed to show conclusively that the present claims are of but recent date.

The committee to which was referred the Alaska boundary question made a report recommending the appointment of a permanent committee to look after the interests of the country in the threatened controversy with Great Britain over the line between Alaska and British Columbia. The members of the committee were thoroughly imbued with the importance of the work and were so en-

thusiastic concerning it that their recommendation was adopted and the temporary committee made permanent with F. A. Ross added. Remarks were made by a number of those in attendance, showing the deep and general interest felt in Alaska from the standpoint of trade, pleasure, travel and patriotism. Miner W. Bruce the well known Alaska explorer and the man who established the reindeer station in that country, gave the members of the committee many valuable hints concerning the line and the adjacent country, and made an interesting address to the chamber on the question.

It was resolved to call a public meeting in the rooms of the chamber for next Monday evening to discuss the boundary line question, when speakers who are thoroughly acquainted with the matter will make addresses.

TENDERLOIN TRAGEDY.

Sailor Brown Murders His Wife and Then Commits Suicide.

San Francisco, March 13.—A terrible tragedy was committed here early yesterday morning. Harry Brown, a notorious water front character, known as "Sailor" Brown, murdered his wife and killed himself. Both were dead when found. Brown is believed to have been crazy. Though possessed of considerable wealth, he had lately been laboring under the hallucination that he was soon to lose it all, and it is thought that this fear drove him to commit the terrible crime.

"Sailor" Brown has been repeatedly accused of serious crimes, but has always been successful in escaping punishment. Once, however, he was forced to flee to Mexico to avoid arrest. In the early days the woman whom he killed this morning ran a notorious house in Sacramento. It was there that Brown married her. In later years they have kept sailor boarding house here. A few minutes before committing the murder and suicide, Brown called his neighbors into his flat and pointed to a bird cage in which were two dead canaries, looking as if some cruel hand had twisted their tiny yellow necks. "See here," said Brown, "the mates have died together." Brown is supposed to have killed them preparatory to committing his awful crime. When Brown fled to Mexico, it was to avoid persecution for the murder of a man in Sacramento, in a baggio kept by the woman whom he killed yesterday. He afterwards returned and was arrested and convicted. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Gov. Budd afterwards pardoned him.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

The teams for the great Rugby match on Saturday are as follows: Ireland—W. E. Howard, full back; J. M. Miller (capt.), J. Ryan and L. St. Abbott-Anderson, three-quarter backs; L. V. Cuppage and H. F. Beamish, half backs; Q. L. A. Warden, J. Fraser, D. O'Sullivan, A. Green, A. J. O'Reilly, E. Townsend, W. W. Ferris, J. R. G. Bullen and W. Swinerton, forwards. Creation—R. C. Trimen, full back; A. D. Cresce, J. F. Foulkes, C. W. Ward (capt.), P. Flannigan, three-quarter backs; H. P. Hanson, F. Macne, J. H. Aspin, E. Hibben, F. Wollaston, J. Earsman, E. A. Carey-Gibson and A. Langley, forwards.

YACHTING.

WON BY THE AILSA.

Cannas, March 14.—The race for James Gordon Bennett and the O'Brien challenge cup valued at eight thousand francs was sailed to-day over the 30 mile course. The weather was clear, and wind a light south west. The Corsair, Britannia and Ailsa were the only starters. The Corsair crossed the line at 11:00:21; the Ailsa 11:00:33; Britannia 11:01:07. The Britannia got the weather berth. The Ailsa lost little time in taking the lead and soon widened the gap between her and the Britannia. She was handled splendidly, displaying great sailing qualities. She won by a decided lead.

THE TURF.

NEW JOCKEY CLUB.

San Francisco, March 12.—The Pacific Coast Jockey Club is the name of a syndicate to be incorporated, which has for its object the building and maintenance of a race course on the tracks of land purchased over a year ago. The articles of incorporation will be filed to-day, the incorporators being Adolph B. Sprackles and H. Crocker of San Francisco, Senator N. Anderson of Los Angeles, W. S. Leake, post-master of Sacramento, and E. Corrigan of Chicago. The gentlemen will constitute the board of directors for the first year.

SOME NOMINATIONS.

Quebec, March 14.—Hon. C. Langeller has been tendered the Liberal nomination for Montenegro and has accepted. At the Liberal convention at St. Anselme, de Vall-aloucut, the present Liberal member, was nominated for Dorchester county.

Alexandria, March 14.—The Glasgow Conservatives have nominated Major R. McLennan for the commons. James Masson, M. P., having declined the Conservative nomination for North Gray, a second convention has been called for March 19th.

Winnipeg, March 13.—At a convention of the constituency, held at Calgary to contest the constituency, another convention of dissatisfied Conservatives will be held on March 20. Hon. Mr. Haultain sent a telegram declining to allow his name to go before the convention. N. F. Davin has been nominated by the Conservatives of West Assiniboia, and G. H. Bradbury by those of Selkirk.

The East Gray Conservatives have nominated Dr. Sproule for the House of Commons, and East Simcoe Liberals have named Dr. Spohn.

The Trades and Labor Council of Montreal have decided to run candidates in every division of the city.

THE MISSING CRUISER.

Nothing Has Been Heard of the Spanish Cruiser, Retna Regent.

Tangiers, March 14.—No news of the missing cruiser Retna Regent has been received at the Spanish legation here. She is now four days overdue at Cadiz and it is feared that the report that she had foundered is true. She carried a crew of four hundred, officers and men.

THE FALL OF WEI

Wonderful Work Done Battle by Little Japanese Torpedo Boat

Li Hung Chang's Mission How Chinese Army Won Its Battles

Tosio, March 1.—(Per press of Liung to the Associated Press.) Liung's proposal to fight on Lau-tau island named of his fleet was Japanese naval commander 1200, by the captain of the... The document was forth that a resting... and, as many as... sunk and many men killed... come to yield. Every... given up to Japan, on... persons, Chinese and... with the defeated... should be un... The... ed that the British adm... ante the good faith of... the letter was under... Japanese commander and... Chinese messenger disc... tion unreservedly with... Matouhian's orders. He... ed that the troops in the... courageously with the... Wei-hai-wei might have... finally, but the Chinese... for any kind of duty, and... strike an effective blow... country. To prolong the... less, in his opinion, and... the naval station was... trusted it would teach... Peikin the necessity of... without delay. After re... views in various forms... the harbor with Admiral... the letter of submission... specified by Admiral Ting... to, but the suggestion... the British commander... no doubt of Ting's integ... tained. An urgent appeal... the vanquished chief... lum in Japan until the... With this communication... namers of refreshment... and the like—which his... ed to receive on the grou... unity between the two... him to accept such a cou... he appreciated the spirit... tended. On the mornin... 13th the messenger again... self announcing, as he... slaps, that his leader... suicide, immediately af... spouse to Admiral Ito's... principal military officer... hand had likewise destr... In his final dispatch... thanks for the presenc... should not be taken... ships and other property... 16th. This request was... communication addressed... officer commander of the... determination... use to recognize no Eur... once more asserted in... eral times repeated, that... must be assigned to the... ing the details of the... ships, etc. Any Chinese... cordially welcomed, but... erce. On February 17... erod vessels were deliver... owners, with the exc... Kwang-chi, which Admi... while were found, and... nese commander should... in a man-of-war belong... country. The body was... with respectful ceremon... were given as the vess... Chefoo. On the 13th... Liung, numbering two... the four thousand sailo... squadron, were sent to... corted to the Japanese... miles from Chefoo, and... is reported that among... oners the two perjur... while were found, and... abused the confidence an... the Japanese governmen... pledges at Kobe that he... serve in China and accep... their travelling expenses... they were detained for... martial.

EVERYONE RECOGNIZES THE

achievement of the... chiefly to the torpedo... hardy by the large sh... have been continued fo... without producing suc... actually accomplished i... by these humble accen... The methods of the litt... simple as they were eff... guided slowly and caref... opening in the barrier o... but as soon as their be... mined, caution was disc... were driven at highest s... objects of attack. On... that of February, most... tive work was done by... tubes of the others enc... blocked by ice that the... not be discharged. Th... gin operations sent all... against the Ting-yuen... of less than 400 metres... to escape was broug... by a shell which explod... scalding four men to de... injuring four others. ... motive power she drift... till taken in tow on a... companions and dragged... second successful boat... stock of projectiles—one... side of the Ting-yuen... ing in the stern of a... then disabled by a sho... She struck a rock and... not be moved, and thou... friends could not be fo... ness. When daylight... nee ships drew near, a

THE FALL OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Wonderful Work Done in the Battle by Little Japanese Torpedo Boats.

Li Hung Chang's Mission of Peace—How Chinese Army Fights its Battles.

Tokio, March 1.—(Per steams.) Emperor of China to the Associated Press:—Admiral Ding's proposal to surrender terms on Liaukang island and what remained of his fleet was brought to the Japanese naval commander on February 12th, by the captain of the gunboat Cheung.

LOIN TRAGEDY.

Murders His Wife and Commits Suicide.

March 13.—A terrible crime committed here early yesterday. Harry Brown, a no-nonsense character, known as "the murderer of his wife and child," was found dead in a room at the Victoria Hotel. It is believed to have been committed by the murderer himself. The victim was a woman who had been living with the murderer in a rooming house here. A few days before the murder she had committed her awful crime. Brown fled to Mexico, it is reported, and was later found in the Sacramento, in California, where he was killed by a man whom he killed yesterday. He was sentenced to death by a jury.

INTELLIGENCE.

Best in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

DAY'S MATCH.

The great rugby match on Saturday was a very interesting one. The Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), defeated the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), by a score of 10 to 0. The Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), defeated the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), by a score of 10 to 0.

BOATING.

BY THE AISLES.

The race for James and Gordon Goelet's challenge trophy yesterday was a very interesting one. The Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), defeated the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), by a score of 10 to 0.

THE TRIP.

ROCKEY CLUB.

March 12.—The Pacific club is the name of a syndicate which has for its object the maintenance of a track of land purchased by the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), defeated the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), by a score of 10 to 0.

NOMINATIONS.

atives to Bring Out Opposit- Candidates.

14.—Hon. C. Langley of the Liberal nomination and has accepted. At the same time, the Victorian Liberal member, was re-elected county.

March 14.—The Gleaner's convention was held at Calgary to-day. The convention was held at Calgary to-day. The convention was held at Calgary to-day.

March 13.—At a convention of the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), defeated the Victoria team, captained by J. M. Miller (Capt.), by a score of 10 to 0.

Conservatives have re- sponse for the House of Commons.

Conservative members of the House of Commons.

heavy volleys upon her that it seemed impossible that any of the crew could survive. But, as the morning advanced, the Japanese in one of the land forts saw signs of life on the riddled hulk, and by the aid of a wherry, four men were rescued, terribly mangled, but not beyond chance of recovery. Four others had been frozen to death, and the captured torpedo boats of the following night got through its task without severe loss. The enemy, it appeared, had no longer spirit enough to retaliate. Five ships, the Ting-yuen, Lai-yuen, Wei-yuen, Tsi-yuen and a gunboat had been sent to the bottom within thirty hours, by these daring pigmies. Among the Chinese, five hundred are believed to have been killed—two hundred by drowning when the Lai-yuen capsized and sank. Of the torpedo crews, nine were instantly killed, two mortally wounded, five frozen or drowned, and thirty-one injured. All these casualties, as well as the loss of two boats, occurred on the first night. During the two weeks of constant cannonading Admiral Ito's men-of-war suffered scarcely any material damage. Three of them were struck, but were put in order by the carpenters and the crew. The writer suggests that the British admiral should guarantee the good faith of the offer. While the letter was under consideration by the Japanese commander and his staff, the Chinese messenger disclosed the situation unreservedly with a group of the Matohichima's officers. He asserted that if the troops in the forts had co-operated courageously with the Pei-yang squadron Wei-hai-wei might have been held indefinitely, but the Chinese army were unfit for any kind of duty, and would never strike an effective blow in defense of the country. To prolong the war was useless, in his opinion, and since the fall of the naval station was inevitable, he trusted it would teach the government at Peking the necessity of concluding peace without delay. After reiterating these views in various forms, he returned to the harbor with Admiral Ito's reply to the letter of submission. The conditions specified by Admiral Ting were assented to, but the suggestion with reference to the British commander was rejected, as no doubt of Ting's integrity was entertained. An urgent appeal was made that the vanquished chief should seek an asylum in Japan until the end of the war. With this communication Ito sent three namers of retreatments—champanes and the like—which his adversary declined to receive on the ground that the enemy between the two nations forbade him to accept such a courtesy, although he appreciated the spirit in which it was tendered. On the morning of February 13th the messenger again presented himself announcing, as he came on board the flagship, that his leader had committed suicide immediately after writing a response to Admiral Ito's letter. The two principal military officers on Liu-kung island had likewise destroyed themselves. In his final dispatch Ting expressed thanks for the promise that his followers should be spared, and asked that possession should not be taken of the forts, ships and other property before February 16th. This request was granted, in a communication addressed by Ito to the officer commanding the Pei-yang squadron. The determination of the Japanese to recognize no Europeans as holding authority on behalf of China was once more asserted in a stipulation, several times repeated, that no foreigner must be assigned to the duty of arranging the details of the transfer of the ships, etc. Any Chinese officer would be cordially welcomed, but none of any other race. On February 17th the surrendered vessels were delivered to their new owners with the exception of the Kwang-chi, which Admiral Ito gave back in order that the remains of the late Chinese commander should be taken away in a man-of-war belonging to his own country. The body was carried on board with respectful ceremonies, and salutes were given as the vessel departed for Chefoo. On the 19th the garrison of Liu-kung, numbering two thousand, and the four thousand sailors of the Pei-yang squadron, were sent to the mainland, escorted to the Japanese outposts, some 20 miles from Chefoo, and set at liberty. It is reported that among the foreign prisoners the two perjurers, Howie and Wilde were found, and as these men had abused the confidence and generosity of the Japanese government—having given pledges at Kobe that they would not serve in China and accepting money for their travelling expenses to America—they were detained for trial by court martial.

Everyone recognizes that the credit of the achievements at Wei-hai-wei belongs chiefly to the torpedo boats. A bombardment by the large ships alone might have been continued for many weeks without producing such results as were actually accomplished in the two nights by these humble accessories to the navy. The methods of the little craft were as simple as they were effective. They were guided slowly and carefully through the opening in the barrier of chained booms, but as soon as their bearings were determined, caution was discarded, and they were driven at highest speed toward the objects of attack. On the first night, that of February fourth, all the destructive work was done by two boats, the tubes of the others engaged being so blocked by ice that their missiles could not be discharged. The earliest to begin operations sent all her torpedoes against the Ting-yuen, from a distance of less than 400 metres. On endeavoring to escape she was brought to a standstill by a shell which exploded in her boiler, scalding four men to death and severely injuring four others. Having lost her motive power she drifted helplessly until taken in tow by one of her ice-clogged companions and dragged to shore. The second successful boat also got rid of her stock of projectiles—one ripping up the side of the Ting-yuen and another crushing in the stern of a gunboat—and was then disabled by a shot in her rudder. She struck a rock from which she could not be moved, and though sought for by friends could not be found in the darkness. When daylight came several Chinese ships drew near, and poured such

suppressed it, and thus virtually falsified the record. A reference to the date, however, shows that it was written after they knew that they could not be recognized in their pretended capacity. As it was not acknowledged or accepted, it could not properly be included in the official report. Why Messrs. Chang and Shao desired to give it notoriety is not clearly apparent. It does not help their cause in any particular, and no minute examination is needed to prove that Mr. Foster was not concerned in its composition. It is merely a series of assertions, that, in spite of Japan's opinion, the messengers were abundantly accredited, and that all Chinese ambassadors similarly delegated have received respectful attention from the diplomatic agents of other countries—affirmations which the international records of the Chinese government prove to be false. Complaints are also made that the messengers were denied some of the courtesies to which full plenipotentiaries are entitled—such as the right to telegraph to their home authorities. This charge, however, is disposed of by the circumstance that the Japanese, on investigation, found that the visitors were not full plenipotentiaries in any sense, and could not, therefore, enjoy such privileges as would really have been accorded if they had made good their high pretensions. Better strategy than this will be expected from Li Hung Chang.

SOME GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS

Upwards of Sixty Thousand Dollars is Subscribed to Aid the Cuban Rebels.

High Official Authority Says the Revolution is a Tempest in a Teapot.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The Spanish minister, Senor Muruga, has received within the past few days several threatening letters from manufacturers of high explosives in this country. The writers have asked him to purchase their explosives for use against the Cuban insurgents and have stated that in the event of his refusal to do so, they will be sent gratuitously to the rebels to be used by them in the destruction of the Spanish troops and Spanish property on the island. The letters have been given no further consideration by the minister. A high official authority states that the so-called revolution in Cuba is really a "tempest in a teapot." This gentleman says the alleged insurgents do not exceed in the aggregate 1,000 men; that they are not patriots as the term is understood here, but selfish bands of marauding bandits who have combined for unlawful purposes and who are endeavoring to give a political color to their action by posing as native Cubans desirous of throwing off the yoke of Spain. It is asserted that 20,000 men are working in this country are contributing \$12 each of their monthly wages to the support of the revolution, and that through various sources upwards of \$80,000 have been contributed by the Cuban sympathizers here, and that while the arms and munitions have been expended for arms and munitions of war most of it will be converted to the personal use of the men who are instrumental in conducting it. An unqualified denial is given the report that the Governor General of Cuba, Senor Callaga, is to be recalled and his office filled by another gentleman who will become a practical dictator. Senor Callaga has, it is said, given entire satisfaction to the Spanish cabinet and there is no likelihood possibly that he will be removed.

MORE COMPETITION.

Peruvian Coal to be Introduced on the Pacific Coast.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—A number of well-known capitalists held a conference yesterday with J. M. Irigoyen, minister from Peru, with a view to forming a company to operate the extensive coal fields of Peru. A concession has been granted to the promoters of this mine, and the company is to operate the mines. The output will be shipped to points along the Pacific coast, where the price of coal is said to be exorbitant. San Francisco, Cal., March 12.—The schooner Waldberg, which was suspected of carrying a load of contraband arms to Hawaii and which was seized a short time ago by the collector at San Diego for alleged violation of the maritime laws, has been released. Attorney Cole of this city in whose hands Captain Martin placed his case declared that there was no ground for the seizure and notified the San Diego collector that he would be sued for damages if he did not release the vessel. As a result the vessel was turned over to Captain Martin on Tuesday.

San Francisco, March 13.—The steamer City of Peking sails to-morrow for China and Japan and all her available space for freight has been taken. The principal item of her big cargo will be flour and there has been a scramble for room for this article. It has been learned that contracts are being made for flour shipments on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and that the demand for room for this article is the demand for room for the Portland millers. Strange as it may seem, San Francisco flour is being manufactured in Oregon and shipped to Hong Kong by way of San Francisco and put on the Oriental market to compete with the products of California. The Oregon people are shut out from shipping by the Canadian and Northern Pacific steamers for the reason that those lines are carrying all the cargo they can handle. With the boats shut out from them, the Oregon millers had only one recourse left to them and that was to ship by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to transport flour to San Francisco. It is a secret, a special rate it is understood has been given to Oregon by the local Chinese line, which enables them to compete with the California mills. The latter naturally have a preference for the Canadian and Northern Pacific rates. To shut out the Portland men to as great an extent as possible, nearly all the flour shipped on the coast is engaged on the steamer to sail between this date and May.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Emperor William Opens an Important Session of Bankers and State Councillors.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Left to Henry George of Single Tax Fame.

London, March 12.—A Paris dispatch says a desperate fight has taken place on the river at Glen between German and French glass makers, in which a number of the latter were wounded. The dispatch says the Germans were the aggressors. S. M. Burrows, a prominent London business man who died recently in Monte Carlo, has bequeathed £4000 to the Single Tax advocate, Henry George. Burrows was born in Medina. Lord Rosebery presided at a cabinet council in his private residence to-day. The principal question discussed was that of the speakership. It was decided to confer with the leaders of the opposition in the matter. Salisbury had an audience with the Queen yesterday afternoon shortly after the departure of Rosebery from Her Majesty's presence. Figaro says it is generally believed that Waldeck Rousseau will shortly be named premier of France. In a speech at the banquet of the British chamber of commerce to-day Sir Albert Kollit said trade was undoubtedly reviving and that the peaceful adjustment of trade disputes between countries was more needed than ever. Dr. Herz of Panama canal fame, has been summoned to appear in Paris in support of his appeal against the sentence of five years' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine imposed upon him for blackmailing Baron Reimach. A Tiflis dispatch says the Armenians in Caucassus are extensively signing an address to Gladstone thanking the ex-premier for his defense of the Armenians. A most important conference of the state council with presidents of the leading banks and commercial institutions was opened at Berlin to-day by the Emperor. It has been called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken toward rendering state aid to the farming community of the eastern provinces of Prussia who are suffering considerably owing to the foreign competition in cattle and grain. A plan of relief which seems to be most in favor contemplates a system of state loans to the small farmers, the purchase subject to long terms for the benefit of the surplus farm population, and several minor reforms. The Emperor will deliver the principal address. Prince Bismarck, who is one of the oldest members of the council, has excused his non-attendance on the ground of his health. To-day's proceedings were informal and the sessions will last for several days. The Russian yacht Czarina with the minister to Greece on board was wrecked on Sunday in the Gulf of Patras. The fate of the minister and crew is unknown. Two Greek warships have been sent to the scene of the wreck. The Emperor in opening the council of state said he expected the council would be able to agree on some measures that would result in warding off the depression of the agricultural districts. He declared he would be satisfied if without damages to other interests remedies for the depression of agriculture should be found. The steamships Queen Olga and Cadizon collided last night off Beach Head. The Cadizon and a large hole stove in her side. The Olga was comparatively uninjured. The Duke of Norfolk was defeated by Arthur Arnold (progressist) for the chairmanship of the London County Council. London, March 13.—The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, started to-day for Nice. Ex-Empress Frederick will occupy Buckingham Palace during the Queen's absence. The Grand Duchess of Hesse, formerly Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been safely accouched of a daughter. The princess was married to Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse at Coburg in April last in the presence of Queen Victoria, Emperor William of Germany and other distinguished people. The progressive and moderate parties who are tied with fifty-nine elective members each in the county council, have agreed that each shall nominate four of the nine new aldermen. The Duke of Norfolk (moderate), and Sir John Hutton have been made a committee to appoint the ninth. The election of the officers will follow the naming of the aldermen. A heavy southerly gale prevails along the Italian coast in the vicinity of Naples. Many coasting vessels have been sunk or driven ashore. The Hamburg-American steamer Augusta Victoria from New York, January 22, with a party of excursionists on board, which was lying at Naples, broke her moorings and went astray. Paris newspapers say the French government proposes to open the campaign in Madagascar by clearing a road through the marshy region of that country with a force of three thousand men. A contingent of troops destined for Madagascar left Lyons to-day and were enthusiastically cheered. The government has ordered the detention of the steamer now lying at Gravesend. There is a Japanese officer on board. He will not say where the vessel is destined. A Shanghai dispatch says Col. Von Hanneken has left the Chinese service.

Ottawa, Ont., March 13.—A Hudson engineer on the Canadian Pacific, will be a candidate in Ottawa at the next general election. He will run as an independent labor candidate.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

He Will Besides Negotiating for Peace Bring About Renewal of Treaties.

Japan Wants to Restrict Immigration of Chinese, Especially to the Interior.

Washington, March 13.—Information, which reaches here through private but trustworthy sources is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's peace mission to Japan will probably look to other matters than an amicable settlement of hostilities between China and Japan. The existing commercial treaties between the two countries has been set aside by the war and it is understood that a new treaty will be formed. In this new treaty, it is asserted, that Japan will insist that her consular officers in China shall have jurisdiction over all matters connected with subjects of Japan who may be living in China. Japan, it is asserted, looks with much disfavor upon an unchecked immigration of Chinese to her shores as do the United States or any other country which has restricted Chinese immigration. It is believed that the new treaty with China will contain provisions which will not permit Chinese to enter the interior of Japan, but will limit their residence wholly to the sea coast cities. So far as a treaty of peace is concerned, it is claimed that Japan will insist upon an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses of the war. It is estimated that this sum will reach \$150,000,000. The radical war party of Japan are also urging that all that part of the province of Manchuria which is now occupied by Japanese troops shall be ceded to Japan, and that the latter government be placed in control at Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. It is also understood that Japan will, above everything else, claim the island of Formosa where the rich sugar plantations of the Orient are located.

WILL AID THE PLAN.

City Council to Grant \$1000 to the Food and Shelter Dept.

The board of aldermen took up the consideration of the food and shelter scheme of the Salvation Army at a special meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon and decided to aid it with a vote of \$1000. Mayor Teague and Ald. McMillan, Hall, McLellan, Bragg, Humphrey, Wilson and Partridge were in attendance, and with Adjutant Archibald and Captain Patterson, late of the Toronto shelter, visited the public market building. The Adjutant said that the Army would like to have the two lower floors and the three rooms above. That part could be partitioned off from the rest of the market. He explained that it was planned to start a wood yard not to compete with regular dealers but to give the men work for their food. At the meeting afterwards the mayor explained that there was a grant of two thousand dollars for charitable purposes, and that he was of the opinion that the Salvation Army could deal better with a certain class than any other agency. He would favor giving a grant of \$500 to the scheme. The Women's Council had applied for a grant, and as they represented a number of organizations and could thereby do systematic work, it would perhaps be well to vote them \$500. He believed \$500 would be a sufficient amount to leave in the mayor's hands. However, it was for the council to consider. Ald. Humphrey favored the food and shelter grant, but was opposed to giving any aid to the Women's Council. That precipitated a rather amusing discussion, at the end of which it was voted to grant the \$1000 with the proviso suggested by Ald. McMillan that reports be made quarterly to the council of the work done.

A letter from a Mr. McDougall of Ottawa, claiming to have a special process for the filtration and purification of water was read. In it he claimed that the sand process did not always remove impurities, but that by his plan not only every impurity but any shade of color was removed. No action was taken. Expert C. H. Stickle presented the following letter:

Gentlemen:—Having read in this morning's Colonist the account of the discussion which took place in the council last evening upon electric light matters, having heard several damaging rumors in respect to the way in which the electric light business has been managed, from the beginning, and having been employed by the corporation in connection with putting in the new plant almost up to the present, I have to respectfully request that your honorable body will be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into any and every transaction, work, contract, and every other all matters connected with the new plant since the purchase of the new site. As many of the aforesaid references relate to myself, as well as others who have been connected with the work as a whole, I most earnestly hope you will accede to my request and afford me the opportunity of throwing some light upon matters in regard to which so much difference of opinion seems to exist.

The council decided to grant the investigation asked and will arrange details at the next meeting.

EMPRESS OF INDIA ARRIVES.

Fall of Wei-Hai-Wei and the Peace Commission the Chief Topic of Discussion.

Death of Robert Fraser-Smith, Editor of the Hong Kong Telegraph.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. P. Marshall, R. N. R., arrived here shortly after six o'clock this morning after a splendid run across the Pacific. She left Japan on March 1, and was a few hours over eleven days making the trip. She could have been in last night, as she made the cape about dark, but lay to for a while, and came up the straits very slowly. She met the pilot sloop and took Capt. Thompson aboard below the Race and came to anchor inside the San Pedro. The Maude acted as tender and was alongside at 7:45 o'clock. The officers had very little to report. The China for San Francisco and the Victoria for Victoria left a few hours ahead of the Empress, but she overhauled them the first night out. The Victoria was very heavily laden with freight. The only incident of the voyage was the death of a Chinese passenger, whose body was kept and will be returned to China. The ship brought 2,400 tons of general freight, the distribution of which has already been published in the Times, 383 steerage passengers, of which number 100, mostly Chinese, came ashore here, and the following cabin passengers: Mr. Blanchard, W. H. Correll, J. S. Hamilton, R. F. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Rev. and Mrs. W. X. Ninde, Geo. F. Ninde, F. W. Ninde, Mr. Fors, A. E. Ripley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rockey and five children, A. E. Turnour.

There was very little war news to be had before the departure of the Empress. Two things were being talked of—the fall of Wei-hai-Wei and the new China peace commission. The great credit for the victory of the second great Chinese stronghold is given to the Japanese torpedo boats, which worked miracles. They forced their way through the blockaded channels two nights in succession, and by brilliant, flashing fighting, sunk five of the big Chinese war vessels inside of thirty hours. Their own losses were heavy, and the men suffered frightfully from the cold and the fire of the enemy, but the work was done wonderfully. It awoke Admiral Ting to a sense of his helplessness and caused the capture of the spoils of the capture were immense, as many of the vessels of the Chinese fleet were unscathed and many can be repaired. A period of inactivity followed the fall, but it is believed that the next advance will be on Chee Toi. It was generally understood on the departure of the Empress that Li Hung Chang, properly accredited to conduct peace negotiations, would leave China for Japan in March. On the return to China of the former commission the following rather remarkable letter was made public, the Chinese claiming that it had been addressed by the Japanese:

To the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Excellencies: In the conference held with your excellencies to-day, after listening to the speech of his excellency Count Ito, of which a copy was handed to us and a memorandum setting forth the reasons why negotiations for peace were terminated, your excellencies took to us with the information that arrangements would be made for our early transportation from your country. Before our departure we deem it our duty to our government and to ourselves that we should leave with your excellencies the following statement. The commission which we handed you in our conference yesterday, as we have fully explained, does confer upon us full powers to negotiate a treaty, and we have stated to your excellencies that we were prepared to sign with you a treaty of peace, if our negotiations should result in a satisfactory conclusion. This is confirmed in the most solemn and authoritative manner in the letter of our august sovereign addressed to his imperial majesty the Emperor of Japan, which we exhibited to you in our first conference, and which we solicited the privilege of delivering to his imperial majesty, but which request your excellencies declined to grant. A translation of that letter accompanies this communication.

We cannot agree with your excellencies that the instructor in our commission to wire for imperial sanction the result of our negotiations, in any way impairs or modifies our powers to sign a treaty. As we have already stated to you its object was to insure the more prompt ratification and execution of the treaty when signed. That our interpretation of our power is supported by the fact that the right of ceding territory gained by his ancestors with so much bloodshed, is not included within the prerogative of the Emperor. Several Tartar and Manchu generals, and two or three commanders in chief of provinces have also sent in their memorials on the question, but the contents of them are not known.

without expressing our surprise at the manner in which we have been deprived of the customary privileges of plenipotentiaries on a mission of peace. We have been informed by Count Ito that telegraphic communication in cipher with our government would not be permitted, and we have been notified by an official of the Japanese foreign office that a cipher telegram addressed to us had been received, but that it could not be delivered until we furnish the private code of our government for its translation. Before our departure from Peking we were assured by the minister of the United States in that capital, that we would be permitted, in accordance with international practice, to freely communicate in cipher with our government by telegraph.

We conclude with the expression of our thanks for the trouble the Japanese government has taken in bringing us to this city and for its hospitable entertainments while here, and with assurance to your excellencies of our distinguished consideration. Signed, SHAO, SHAO.

The Japanese content that it was not part of the official correspondence, that it was written after negotiations were over, that the Japanese representative declined to receive it, and as to refusing to use the code which they were not entitled to the privilege of properly accredited plenipotentiaries.

The Japanese parliament has passed another war loan of 100,000,000 yen and a loan of 2,000,000 yen to be used in paying Korea's debts, and arranging her internal affairs.

The Japanese army in Shantung is inactive, while that in Manchuria is kept busy repelling inconsequential attacks from Chinese soldiers.

During a gale in Yokohama harbor on February 24 the Northern Pacific liner Sikh dragged anchor and drove ashore broadside on the breakwater. She was lightened, four hundred tons of flour being discharged and three days afterwards came off at high tide. She was not damaged.

Prof. Milne's residence at No. 14, Kaga Yashiki, was completely destroyed by fire at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of February 18th. The house, situated in a little wood house near the kitchen and spread with great velocity over the whole of the main building. A north wind was blowing, and the dryness of the season contributed to the catastrophe. Despite the efforts of the fire engines, only the frame work of the house was left standing. Professor Milne and all his household escaped unhurt, but nothing but a little clothing could be saved.

The loss of the well known scientist is, indeed, very heavy, because of his rare books and almost all his manuscripts were burned.

A spirited rescue was made on Sunday, February 24, by S.S. Liddesdale, Captain Clark. On the morning of that day, when about 20 miles northeast of Oginahama, a Japanese boat was discovered, in which some men were visible. Finding that these latter could not help themselves, and that it was impossible to lower a boat as the wind was then blowing a terrific gale from the south-eastward, an attempt was made to drop down alongside of her—a work of no easy task in the then condition of wind and sea. The first attempt failed, but after making a large circle, the sampan was got close under the lee of the ship.

The men in her were, however, helpless, and could render no assistance, and at last, as the ship rolled to leeward and the sampan mounted the sea, the men were grabbed by those on the ship's deck and were thus hauled on board. Some idea of the height of the sea, that was running may be formed from the fact that the deck of the ship was about 16 feet above the level of the water. The men, nine in all, were taken below and everything done for them, and fortunately they all recovered. Upon inquiries it appears that the boat belonged to Miura near Misaki, but had been blown off shore, and had then drifted north for eight days, during the latter part of which they had neither food, water, nor fire, in fact it is a marvel that they survived.

Capt. Clark deserves some recognition from the Japanese government for the skill and exertions shown in saving these men.

Robert Fraser Smith, editor of the Hong Kong Telegraph died on February 10. The deceased was one of the best known men in the Orient.

A telegram, dated Peking, 23rd instant, reports that five out of the eight viceroys, seven out of the sixteen governors, six out of the 21 treasurers, three out of the twenty judges of China proper, including Formosa and Kashgari, have already sent in their memorials on the question as to whether war should be continued or not.

Over two-thirds of the memorials are to the effect that if Japan wishes for an indemnity only, peace should be concluded with her, however large the amount required may be. But if Japan desires to retain even an inch of the occupied land, war then should be carried on to the bitter end. They advocate that the right of ceding territory gained by his ancestors with so much bloodshed, is not included within the prerogative of the Emperor. Several Tartar and Manchu generals, and two or three commanders in chief of provinces have also sent in their memorials on the question, but the contents of them are not known.

The licensing commissioners with two members of the board, Magistrate Macneil and Mayor Teague sat this afternoon. The only case of importance was that of the Bee Hive. Under permission of the mayor a temporary transfer of the license of John Cook to Fell & Co. was granted until this sitting of the board. This afternoon when the matter was taken up J. Stuart Yates, representing No. 1 lodge I. O. O. F., owners of the property, applied for a transfer of the license to them under the new act. The motion was rather a surprise to the other interests represented and it was decided to lay the matter over until March 27. The temporary transfer was formally ratified. There were several other minor applications disposed of.

FIRE APPARATUS TENDERS

They Are Opened by the Council and Referred to the Fire Warden's Report.

Electric Light Matters Again Cause a Lively Time at the Council Board.

Fire department apparatus tenders and electric light matters were the chief subjects of discussion at the council's regular meeting last night.

The tenders for the fire apparatus were opened. They were from Perry & Turner, 100 feet hose according to specifications, guaranteed for five years, to stand 500 lbs. pressure, 90 cents per foot. Nicholles & Renouf offered hose on similar conditions for \$500.

Rubber Co. tendered on Eureka 3-ply hose, 500 lbs. pressure, five years guarantee, at \$1.05 per foot; Paragon 2-ply hose, 400 lbs. pressure, four years guarantee, 90 cents per foot; Red Cross 1-ply hose, 300 lbs. pressure, three years guarantee, 75 cents per foot; New Surprise 4-ply hose, 400 lbs. pressure, three years guarantee, 70 cents per foot; U. S. Mail, 1-ply, 350 lbs. pressure, 55 cents per foot. The Toronto Gutta Percha Co. tendered Baker fabric, 3-ply, 400 lbs. pressure, five years guarantee, at 90 cents per foot. The hose had not been purchased.

He wished it understood that he conducted the business of the city as if it were his own affair.

Ald. Macmillan wanted a chance for the local bonus.

Ald. Wilson said the worst horse night since an excessive amount of pressure, perhaps 500 lbs on the first test; but the next time water was put in it it would burst. The five year guarantee was a long one.

Referred to fire wardens to report.

The Canadian General Electric Company wrote asking that the second instalment on their contract be paid: It was overdue three months. The machinery should, according to agreement, have been tested December 10. Electric light committee to report.

The Chinese mission asked three months time to connect with the sewers, pleading lack of funds. Referred to sewerage committee.

J. W. Mellor would like a share of the city plate glass insurance. He wrote the council for the insurance.

Ald. Macmillan favored tendering for the insurance.

Ald. Cameron asserted that the rates of the companies were uniform. Finance committee.

The city barristers wrote stating that the city had the power to abate the Johnson street ravine nuisance.

The street committee were requested to see how the improvement could be carried out.

The electric light committee reported.

To His Victoria, B.C., 11th March, 1895. To the Hon. Mr. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria.

Gentlemen—Your Electric Light Committee desire to report that official notice has been sent to Mr. Stickle's instructing him to send all tools and appliances connected with the new electric light works, provided that the same may be checked and put in order as soon as funds are provided to proceed with the work of finishing the new plant.

Mr. Cartmel has been engaged, by your committee under a temporary arrangement until the end of the month, to arrange the remainder of the work required to complete the new electric light works can be properly proceeded with. This mode of proceeding your committee feel convinced is the best way the matter could possibly be dealt with.

R. T. WILLIAMS, EDWARD BIGG, WM. WILSON.

STONE NOT SATISFACTORY.

More Trouble Between the Provincial Government and Contractor Adams.

This Time it Leads Up to an Attack on the Superintendent of Works.

There has been more trouble at Haigington Island where the stone for the new government buildings is obtained. Mr. Howell, the superintendent of works, on the new buildings, went north on his last trip of the Danube with certain instructions from the government for contractor Adams, who has been on the island for some time superintending the quarry work. It seems that this stone which Mr. Adams has been sending down has not been entirely satisfactory and in fact the government had been informed that it was being taken from below high water mark and was therefore affected by salt water, which discolors it, and besides there was a great deal of iron in it. Superintendent Howell was sent up to look into this matter and carried letters from the chief commissioner of lands and works and Architect Rattenbury to Contractor Adams. According to Mr. Howell he handed the letters to Mr. Adams and was walking away when Mr. Adams ran up and struck him on the ear, knocking him down and saying: "This is your bloody work; you have been persecuting me"—or words to that effect. Mr. Howell had no sooner got on his feet than Adams again struck him, this time in the mouth, and he again fell down. Adams struck several more blows, Mr. Howell, however, only attempting to defend himself. Finally some of the men interfered. Then Mr. Adams, who had allowed his temper to get the better of him, wished to apologize. Mr. Howell immediately left the island on a small steamer and caught the Danube or Victoria. He will take action against Mr. Adams.

Mr. Howell visited the island a year ago and suggested how the stone should be taken out. The stone runs up from the beach to the top of the island. That near the water has a great deal of iron in it and is also affected by the action of the salt water, which renders it unfit for building purposes. Mr. Howell therefore recommended that the stone be taken from near the top of the cliff, where it is pure. He says this is not being done, but on the other hand Mr. Adams is taking the stone from below high water mark. It is not yet known what action will be taken by the government, but it is certain that they will not allow the stone to go into the buildings.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Liberals Ask That the Province be Represented in the Dominion Cabinet.

Further Arrangements Made for the Coming Campaign—a Busy Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Liberal Association held in Philharmonic Hall last evening. Ex-Ald. Dwyer occupied the chair.

A report from the committee who were appointed at a previous meeting to consider the formation of a campaign committee was read and adopted. A large central committee has been formed and preparations have been made for the organization of ward committees. The central committee will meet on Friday evening in Philharmonic Hall.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Templeman at the last meeting of the association, was seconded by Mr. Marchant and carried with enthusiastic applause and on being put was unanimously carried:

"Whereas the province of British Columbia has been a member of the Canadian confederation since the year 1871, and during that period of twenty-four years has never been represented in the Dominion cabinet;

"And whereas the province is isolated from the centre of population and political influence, and remote from the capital, her commercial, agricultural, mining, fishing and lumbering interests—which are possibly superior to those of any other section of Canada in their enormous possibilities—have been retarded, by the ignorance of the Ottawa government of local conditions and of the special requirements of these great interests;

"Be it therefore resolved that it is the opinion of the Liberal party of Victoria in meeting assembled, that the policy hitherto observed in the formation of cabinets, whereby the entire representation with the single exception of one member to Manitoba and the Northwest is taken from the older, smaller, although more populous and more wealthy eastern provinces, is not in the best interests of the Dominion as a whole and ought not to continue.

"Resolved, that the undoubted right of British Columbia to cabinet representation be brought to the attention of the Liberal leader (Hon. Mr. Laurier) with the view of doing justice to the province by remedying the evils and removing the discontent engendered by past neglect and misrepresentation, and ensuring in the future fair and equitable treatment at the hands of the government of the Dominion."

If it had work willing hands and brains to win this election for the Liberal party in the city their success may be predicted. At the meeting last night the utmost harmony prevailed, and judging from the feeling of confidence which was apparent among those present, the opposition candidates, Messrs. Templeman and Milne, have every reason to be hopeful. As one gentleman observed as he was leaving the hall last night: "When the election is over you can rest assured that there has been a contest."

BELLA COOLA COLONY.

Colonists Have no Intention of Leaving Their New Home.

Bella Coola, March 2.—A meeting of the colonists was held to-day in Rev. Mr. Sangstad's house, and questions concerning the future prosperity of the colonists were discussed. The colonists having learned that doubt is entertained by the government concerning the probable permanency of the Bella Coola colony, a motion was made and carried, that the colonists make a declaration and present it to the government, "that the intentions of the colonists are to make Bella Coola their future home and that the government may rest assured that such is the case."

It was also decided that Rev. Mr. Sangstad should go to Victoria by the first steamer to present matters of importance concerning the colony to the government.

All is well with the colonists. The weather for a long time has been fair with some rain and sunshine. There is very little snow left.

The colonists for some time have been busy making a road up the valley. A good trail is already cut but there is a lot more to do, besides many bridges to build.

The trout fishing season opens on Saturday, not Friday, as previously stated, and as many people understand.

Monumental liars—a good many gravestones.—Albany Argus.

CLAIMS OF THE S.

Members of the Foreign Committee See the B.

Congress Made

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa Ma "Statesmanlike?" S on the Subject.

According to Boston papers there were at least a few of the United States senators who were willing to vote \$12,000,000 for the claims of the sealers.

A Washington dispatch to the Transcript under date of March 10, says that Senators Sherman, Grey and members of the foreign relations committee, remarked to-day that only a mistake but a blunder of the senate and house in appropriating under date of March 10, this measure will find, added to that before final action is reached, it will cost this government largely in excess of \$1,000,000.

English member of the foreign relations committee, and who claimed to understand this matter, says he believes that the real damage claimants amount to not more than Adams again struck him, this time in the mouth, and he again fell down. Adams struck several more blows, Mr. Howell, however, only attempting to defend himself. Finally some of the men interfered. Then Mr. Adams, who had allowed his temper to get the better of him, wished to apologize. Mr. Howell immediately left the island on a small steamer and caught the Danube or Victoria. He will take action against Mr. Adams.

Mr. Howell visited the island a year ago and suggested how the stone should be taken out. The stone runs up from the beach to the top of the island. That near the water has a great deal of iron in it and is also affected by the action of the salt water, which renders it unfit for building purposes. Mr. Howell therefore recommended that the stone be taken from near the top of the cliff, where it is pure. He says this is not being done, but on the other hand Mr. Adams is taking the stone from below high water mark. It is not yet known what action will be taken by the government, but it is certain that they will not allow the stone to go into the buildings.

Another dispatch to the under the same date says: Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alaska a resolution referring to the liability of the United States to the payment by the U. S. of the claims of Great Britain of the Behring sea continental shelf. The senate allow the Morgan resolution order that the matter may be finally disposed of by Congress.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio the wisdom of offering to the two houses. He understands now in conference. On that corrected by Mr. Hale (Rep.) who said that the first appropriation of \$25,000,000 had been struck home and had not been in senate.

Mr. Morgan, who had been American delegates to the conference, said: "The British proceeding to the morning paper country they don't take into consideration the fact that the season does not open till May, and even then we will not have use for more than 250 men at the mines. I think they should stop and consider before rushing there."

The steamer City of Topeka, which sailed on Sunday morning for Southwestern Alaska ports, took 253 passengers and a full cargo of freight. Notwithstanding the assertion that the present rate war has made the Alaska trade unprofitable to transportation companies the Topeka will realize not less than \$5,000 in this voyage, not taking into consideration the amount of business of the return trip.

SENSATIONAL AND IMPROBABLE STORIES PUBLISHED BY COAST PAPERS.

For several weeks past a sensational and very improbable story has been going the rounds of the coast papers about a supposed "hidden treasure" on Mayne Island. The only part of the story which is founded on fact is that stating that certain residents of the island believed that there was a "hidden treasure" on the island. This fact was first published in the Times and was made the foundation of the sensational story referred to. A private letter received this morning from one of the island settlers throws cold water on the story. The writer says: "I am inclined to think that the whole thing is a farce. Mr. Jacob Heck, Nicholson's nearest neighbor, states that the supposed miner had no money at all, as he had more than once borrowed money from him and that at one time the old man borrowed \$50, which I must add, I understand, was duly returned. The account in the Colonist is a purely sensational one."

First Parson—Its most unfortunate that this cold weather should come just as I take the future punishment as my subject.

Second Ditto—How so? First Ditto—Well, I noticed that every time I mentioned everlasting fire the whole congregation looked positively cheerful.—Pick-me-up.

Mrs. Spicer—I want you to stop bringing home bundles of newspapers that are printed in other cities.

Mrs. Spicer—Why, my dear? Mrs. Spicer—There are full of bargain sale ads. and it worries me to death to think they are so far away that I can't get to them.

Ottawa, March 11.—A

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Between the Provisional Government and Conductor Adams.

Leads Up to an Attack on Superintendent of Works.

Even more trouble at Haad where the stone for the buildings is obtained... Superintendent of Works.

TO ALASKA.

With Idle Men. Many Them Starving.

Chilcat just returned to be taken off the route... Many Them Starving.

LAND "TREASURE."

Incapable Stories Published by Coast Papers.

Weeks past a sensational story has been published... Incapable Stories Published by Coast Papers.

Its most unfortunate... punishment as my subject.

Well, I noticed that every... looked positively me up.

I want you to stop bringing... newspapers that are cities.

There are full of bargain... worries me to death to so far away that I can't

CLAIMS OF THE SEALERS.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee See the Blunder Congress Made.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa Makes a Very "Statesmanlike" Speech on the Subject.

According to Boston papers just to hand there were at least a few members of the United States senate and house who were willing to vote \$425,000 to settle the claims of the sealers.

Another dispatch to the same paper under the same date says: Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama, offered a resolution referring to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, questioned the wisdom of offering the resolution while the question was pending between the two houses.

Mr. Morgan, who had been one of the American delegates to the Paris conference, said: "The British parliament, according to the morning papers, seems to be acting on this subject now by anticipation."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Herald says:

Mr. Wilson, Dem., of West Virginia, called up the bill reported from the ways and means committee to amend the act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska.

Mr. Johnson, Rep., of North Dakota, said that we had tried and failed to protect the seal herds.

Mr. Dingley, Rep., of Maine, favored the measure. It embodied the bill introduced by him on the subject.

The bill was then passed, without division. Ottawa, March 11.—Another acute

stage in the Behring Sea difficulty is engaging the attention of the British United States and Canadian governments since the refusal of the American congress to vote the compensation agreed upon which the Canadian government has been urging.

THE GIBBS MURDER.

Husband and Wife on Trial Charged With the Crime.

Buffalo, Mar. 11.—Clarence and Sadie Robinson on trial to-day for the murder of Lawyer Montgomery Gibbs in last April. Gibbs' body was found lying in a driveway on Broadway avenue with two pistol shot wounds.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Interesting Budget from the Islands of the Gulf.

Galiano Island, Plumper Pass, March 10.—Some twelve months ago, Mr. Findlay Murchason, sr., owing to advanced age, resigned his position as justice of the peace.

Mr. Theodore Trage, Inspector of fruit pests, is travelling among the islands on official business.

The island, during the past week, was full of life. The cause of this unusual vitality being the work of cutting planks for the reconstruction of the wharf.

Mr. T. W. Budd, late of Mayne Island, has come with his family to reside on Galiano.

Mr. Levin Cullison has pre-empted land on this island and is about taking up his residence on the ranch.

Numerous applications are being received from settlers in the Northwest territory as to the capabilities of the island district for agricultural purposes.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSITION. British Government Will Relieve the Actual Distress.

London, March 13.—The correspondence between the home government and Newfoundland regarding the financial crisis has been published. Among other things the Newfoundland government wanted the aid of England in continuing the million dollar loan.

THE IRON DUTIES.

How Industries Are Fostered Under the Protective System.

The positive harmfulness of protection is well illustrated by the history of Canada's desperate efforts to tax her iron industry into greatness. All she has succeeded in doing has been to tax her very nearly to death.

This new tariff, Sir Charles Tupper assured the house, was going to do the trick. He predicted that the iron industry would furnish employment to "an army of men, numbering at least 20,000, increasing our population from 90,000 to 100,000 souls, and affording the means of supporting them in comfort and prosperity."

It has increased to the Canadian consumer the price of every article of iron and steel imported into this country.

The iron duties worked to the enrichment of one class—the home makers of hardware. It did not greatly assist the production of pig iron, which was nominally its object.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN KILLER.

SEED POTATOES.

Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Ashcroft potatoes for sale cheap.

iron made from Canadian pig imported scrap iron from the ends of the earth and used it in preference. We have the authority of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, for saying that in consequence of this gross discrimination no bar iron was made in Canada from Canadian puddled bars.

To make sure that they would get every cent possible from this condition of affairs, which they doubtless knew was too good to last, they formed a series of combines to regulate prices, and bulldoze wholesalers from any attempt at importation.

Wire Nail combine—Pillow & Hersey, Montreal; Peck, Benny & Co., Montreal; Montreal rolling mills company; Dominion wire manufacturing company; the Ontario tack company, Hamilton; the Ontario lead pipe and barbed wire company, Toronto; the Ontario bolt and forge company, Swansea; Parmenter & Bullock company, Ganaquoque.

Canadian tack combine—Pillow & Hersey, Montreal rolling mills; Peck, Benny & Co., the Ontario tack company; Horse-shoe combine—Pillow & Hersey, Abbott & Co.; Peck, Benny & Co.; Montreal rolling mills.

Pressed wrought spike combine—Peck, Benny & Co.; Pillow & Hersey; Abbott & Co.; Montreal rolling mills; — Ontario bolt and forge company.

Bar iron combine—Pillow & Hersey; Abbott & Co.; Montreal rolling mills; Peck, Benny & Co.

The above list gives a very good idea of all those who profited by the enormous addition to the taxation of the pig iron made by Sir Charles Tupper while laboring under a protective spell.

So outrageous was this schedule that the government was obliged to see it repealed; but it did not remain repealed for long. In 1884 the new tariff then adopted, pig iron bore a duty of \$4 and a bounty of \$2 per ton, making the total protection \$6 on the net ton; the duty on scrap was raised to \$3 per ton for the remainder of 1894 and to \$1 per ton beginning January 1st, 1895; the bar iron duty was reduced from \$13 to \$10 per ton; puddled bars reduced from \$9 to \$5, and the other iron and steel duties equalized.

When to this is added the duty on bituminous coal it may be perhaps less difficult to understand why manufacturing is in a distressed condition and why citizens are walking the streets looking for work.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. The Canadian Magazine for March touches on a large variety of subjects and in a most interesting manner.

The Canadian Magazine for March touches on a large variety of subjects and in a most interesting manner, while the illustrations are numerous and generally good.

Paris, March 13.—As a result of the discussion growing out of the steamer La Gascoigne accident, an international carrier pigeon contest will be held in June to determine the usefulness of carrier pigeons as messengers from distressed vessels at sea.

Owing to the refusal of owners of match factories to accede to the demands for increased wages their employees struck today.

Seed Potatoes.

Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Ashcroft potatoes for sale cheap. Write for quotations to the Ideal Provision Store, 96 Yates street, Victoria, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver. m13-m-w

IT IS NOW "YOUR LORDSHIP."

Hon. Theodore Davis Sworn in as Chief Justice of British Columbia.

He is Welcomed to the Bench by the Judges and Congratulated by the Bar.

The swearing in of the Hon. Theodore Davis, Q.C., as chief justice, succeeding the late Sir Matthew Begbie, took place this morning, and was an imposing ceremony.

The swearing in of the Hon. Theodore Davis, Q.C., as chief justice, succeeding the late Sir Matthew Begbie, took place this morning, and was an imposing ceremony.

A few moments allowed for the pious judges to be seated and Hon. Theodore Davis, Q.C., entered the room by the judge's door and ascended to the bench, where he was received by Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, the senior judge.

Harvey Combe, deputy registrar then read the commission appointing Mr. Davis, chief justice, after which Hon. Mr. Justice Crease administered the oath.

Mr. Justice Crease, addressing the new chief justice, said: "It is a high and responsible position which you have been called upon to take upon your shoulders for the exercise of the duties of which office it will require all your skill, impartiality and diligence, which I know are very great, and it will induce the reverence of those qualities, which I have no doubt, and which I hope and trust will be so exercised that the laws and peace and order and good government of British Columbia will be preserved in the future."

Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., attorney-general, said: "My Lord, it is my pleasant duty to be the happy medium of conveying to you on behalf of the members of the bar of British Columbia their sincere well wishes on your elevation to the high, dignified and important office of chief justice of British Columbia. I can assure you that it meets with their approval and hearty approval of the people of this province. I feel sure also that the kindly feelings which always existed between the bench and the bar up to the time that the late lamented chief justice ceased to preside will be continued now, and I hope that your lordship will continue to occupy that important position for many years to come. Personally I am proud of this opportunity to give you my congratulations, as from my knowledge of your energy and legal skill I feel sure that the duties of your office will be acceptably and ably discharged. I have therefore much pleasure in moving that your commission and your oath of office be recorded by the registrar."

Hon. Mr. Justice Davis, chief justice, replied: "I thank you heartily for the words of encouragement which have just been spoken. I am deeply sensible of my own nothingness when my merits are compared with the illustrious greatness of my predecessor, but I trust a faithful adherence to established precedents may to some extent compensate for my deficiencies. I heartily join with you in the wish that the cordiality between the bench and the bar, and the friendship which has marked my association with my professional brethren will be continued whilst I am upon the bench, and that the sentiments of esteem which have always existed between the bench and the bar will be cemented under my chief justiceship, and continue whilst I hold that important and high office."

Frank Higgins was then called to the bar with all the formality of the new act which requires the taking of a multitude of oaths. He was introduced by the attorney-general, and was welcomed by the new chief justice as well as the other judges.

# In Line for Laurier.

**Young Liberals Fully Organized—  
Last Night's Meeting—Large  
Attendance.**

**Address by Alderman Macmillan  
—Officers Elected—Great  
Enthusiasm.**

Had Col. Prior taken a peep into Pioneer hall last evening, during the meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club, his dreams would have been disturbed with visions not so pleasant to one who aspires to be a candidate in the interest of the Conservative party in the city at the approaching elections. "Standing room only," expressed very well the size of the meeting, and it will soon be necessary for the young men to consider the engagement of a much larger hall. It is no idle boast to say that the membership of the Young Men's Liberal Club to-day embraces nearly all of the representative young men of the city. A large number signed the roll at last evening's meeting, quite a few coming from Saanich and Metchosin.

President Bodwell in the chair. An election of officers, who were nominated at a previous meeting, was held, and the work of organization fully completed. The full list of officers is as follows:

Honorary President—Hon. A. N. Richards Q.C.  
Honorary Vice-president—His Worship Mayor Feague.  
President—E. V. Bodwell; first vice-president, Geo. E. Powell; second vice-president, W. N. Carmichael; secretary, C. A. Gregg, assistant secretary, O. C. Bass; treasurer, Geo. H. Jackson; executive committee, Dr. Watt, F. S. Burnes, Jr., T. Gieger, Geo. Morphy, Sam Matson, Geo. Stelly, W. H. Langley, D. Murphy and Archer Martin.

During the time occupied in counting the ballots the meeting was favored with a very pleasing and instructive address by Ald. Macmillan, who was called upon by President Bodwell. Mr. Macmillan, on ascending the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I assure you that I did not come here prepared to make a speech. I came here—although a member of the club—as a spectator, to see the Young Liberals get into harness. Yet I must congratulate you, that with so many counter attractions to-night, you have here so large a gathering of young men—in our best and brightest young men—so fully imbued with Liberal enthusiasm and the spirit to work. You will pardon me if I take the liberty of giving the young men I see before me some advice. I would advise every young man in the club to acquire a knowledge of Liberal principles; that his enthusiasm in the Liberal cause may not rest on the passing excitement of an election campaign, but upon those principles which have made glorious the past history of Liberalism. My own Liberalism dates from the time when I was so fortunate as to become possessed of a copy of Macaulay's History of England. In those five volumes are found the truest exposition of Liberal principles. Religious civil and individual liberty, the repudiation of divine right of kings to reign and a clear recognition of the broad principle that government should rest upon the consent of the governed. The history of Liberalism is the history of England, and the history of Liberalism in the old land is made bright by noble names which may well serve you as models and guides. And so, too, of the history of Liberalism in Canada. The history of the liberties of the people of Canada began with the efforts of the "father of Canadian representative institutions," William Lyon Mackenzie, and they lived with the lives of worthy successors in the Liberal party down to this day. (Applause.) It is too true that the Liberal party has not always been true to its high principles. When the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was in power there were many in the party who listened to the bewitching songs of the protective siren and deserted that sturdy reformer in the hour of our country's need. Yes even among our leaders—but a closer acquaintance with protection in their own experience convinced them of their error and brought them back to the path of duty and the traditions of the Liberal party. And this resulted from no mere chance. The Liberal party is founded upon individual liberty and equality. Protection exists for the purpose of benefiting the few at the expense of the many. True Liberalism has never asserted that the powers of government should be exerted for the benefit of the whole people. Protection pro-

cesses to benefit all, by exercising these powers in the interests of the class, and it must follow as the morning sun follows the night that these two things cannot stand together on the same foundation. (Applause.) But if it is true that there have been times of wavering in the Liberal party, it is also true that it has never been a party of progress. Its position to-day is in advance of fifteen years ago, and with changing circumstances must come in the expressions of its principles—in its platform—progressive changes to meet the need of time. To-day the Liberal party declares itself for free trade, and I hope to see the day—when I will declare for complete and absolute free trade. (Applause.) With that reform my hopes for Canada's future are inseparably joined. And I have hope, too, in another direction to which my party has not yet committed itself. I love my native Canada with the love of a pure patriot and all my hopes for her future are for her greatness alone. I hope to see her great, not as a dependency of the greatest nations, but as one of the greatest among nations. The peer of any, making her own treaties on equal terms with any nation on the earth as an independent state. (Applause.) The observance of this history cannot fail to see that we are in a state of transition and the parent state has wisely given us a large measure of control in the management of our glorious heritage that we might be fitted for the duties of self-government when we come to set up on our own account. Under the present arrangement, we have one of the freest forms of government the world has ever known. But there is in it an element which savors of a former and a darker age—the principle upon which the divine right of kings rested. The Canadian senate—our "noble house of lords"—is an importation from older lands, and belongs to a time when liberty was less known and less appreciated, and it will be the duty of the Liberal party in the future to move this from among our institutions. (Applause.) As I look into the future I see these duties and responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of you young men. And even to-day I see in this evidence of the coming change. In past contests here, the individuality or personal popularity of candidates were the most important questions considered. To-day that is passing away and it is no longer a question of one man beating another man at the polls, but the question of the triumph of the principles of freedom over narrowness and restrictions. In such a contest, you young men must play an important part; you owe it to yourselves that you do. Allow me to express the hope that at some future time, you may look back to see that this contest you had done your duty with more important results than you now realize. (Applause.)

Mr. Macmillan was tendered a hearty vote of thanks on concluding. After the result of the ballot had been announced Messrs. Powell, Matson, Dr. Watt, Morphy, Burnes and Carmichael expressed, in well chosen words, their appreciation of the honor which had been conferred upon them in electing them to their various official positions. Upon other business matters being disposed of Messrs. Powell, Greenwood, Burnes, Higgins, Paterson, Richardson and others favored the meeting with songs, recitations, musical selections, etc., and a very pleasant half hour was spent in this manner. Pianos had been loaned a fine piano, and it is intended on future occasions to make music a feature of the meetings. A smoking concert under the auspices of the club will shortly be held and a committee was last evening appointed to complete arrangements for the same.

**AWARDED  
HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**

**DR. PINK'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Alumina, Alum or any other adulterant. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

From Tuesday's Daily.  
—Bishop Lemmens is expected back from the west coast next week. He has been absent from the city for three weeks.  
—John McArdie will make an endeavor to raise the tug Vancouver wrecked at Mill Bay. The tug Lottie will act as tender to the wrecking work.  
—The bark Louis Walsh was towed into Esquimalt by the Lorne Monday afternoon. The Louis Walsh is en route from San Francisco to Nanaimo to load coal.  
—The teachers of the South Park school cleared \$22.60 by their concert. Contributions previously received have brought this amount up to \$120, which sum was deposited on Saturday in the savings bank as a "piano fund." The school is now open.  
—Constable McKenna has arrived down from the West Coast to take the position rendered vacant by the transfer from here to Union of Constable Hutchison. Though Mr. McKenna has only been a short time in the police department he has done good work. He is an efficient and trustworthy officer.  
—Captain Harry F. Hughes-Hallett, late of H. M. S. Garnet on this station, has been appointed to the Royal Naval College. Lieut. Henry O. Boger, late of H. M. S. Melpomena, has been appointed to H. M. S. Pembroke. Staff Engineer W. H. Matthews, who was a few years ago engineer of Esquimalt navy yard, has been promoted to fleet engineer.

—Mrs. Gordon Grant was elected school trustee at the bye-election yesterday afternoon, defeating Mr. Sprague by 83 votes. The vote stood, Mrs. G. Grant, 436; Mr. Sprague, 353. Mrs. Grant will take her seat at the special meeting of the board Wednesday night. Mr. Bull, the returning officer, said in reply to the complaint that there was not sufficient clerical force, that the council only allowed \$50 for the election, and out of this amount was taken the advertising.  
—Contrary to expectations, the Empress of India did not bring any sealing advice to local owners. The Japanese reports report the Willard Ainsworth of Seattle in Yokohama harbor. She was the first sealer to leave the coast for Japan, getting away early in December. One of the crew of the Empress reports having seen a couple of sealers outside of Yokohama harbor as they were leaving. George Collins has received a cablegram announcing the arrival at Yokohama of the schooner Diana and Cesco, which belong to him.

—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rev. G. W. Taylor, formerly incumbent of St. Barnabas church in this city, died at Nanaimo on Saturday evening of paralysis. Deceased was a native of Victoria, and was the sister of Mr. B. Williams, secretary of the Victoria school board. W. Williams, the Johnson street clothier, and Miss Williams, principal of the girls' department of the Central school. She was well known in Victoria. Her death was a great loss to her family. A family of several children mourn her loss. The funeral took place at Nanaimo this afternoon.

—E. A. Quigley, of the Vancouver customs, who was in the city to meet the Empress of India, seems very sanguine about the prospects of increasing the tonnage of the port. He says that for the season, and believes that increase free from the expense of semi-professionalism would prosper. He says that in the three cities are some very promising juniors, and that in two years' time the tonnage will be increased. He says that he thinks the people want lacrosse, and that with teams composed entirely of players who permanently reside and are well known in the respective cities the gate receipts would be as large as ever.

—In their monthly freight and shipping report for February, B. P. & Co. Limited, says: "The past month proved rather dull until near the end, when an active enquiry for wheat tonnage set in, and rates which for a time receded have hardened again. In the north, however, a decline has been established, and the B.C. reports are not so good. Freight rates than have ruled for a long time. In the lumber market there is a better demand, but vessels are very scarce, especially those suitable for the China trade. The charters for the month have been well distributed, but there is very little doing in any particular quarter. A new development is the fixing of a steamer to carry lumber to South Africa."

—A private telegram received from Pilot Bay on Monday says: "Smelter in blast. Have made eighteen tons of bullion in last twenty-four hours. Everything working satisfactorily."  
—Dr. George Duncan, medical health officer, has received a liberal supply of anti-toxine from the British Institute of Preventive Medicine. It arrived yesterday carefully packed and sealed and will be available for any cases of diphtheria, who leaves shortly for Alaska.

—The wheelman interested in the scheme to build a cinder track at Oak Bay met last night and appointed Messrs. Gilbert, Gibbons, Alley, Bradley, Kent and Giffin a committee to prepare a prospectus and solicit stock subscriptions for the Victoria Cycling Association Ltd. The capital stock is to be \$5,000.  
—George Voltz, who assaulted Aaron Lewis, was tried speedily before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday. Arthur Smith, D. A. G., appeared for the crown and the prisoner conducted his own defence. Voltz swore that he was assaulted first, but Lewis senior and junior de-

—The Dominion steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, returned yesterday from a cruise to Barclay Sound, where the vessel went to install a new light-keeper at Cape Beale in the place of the late Mr. Cox. Captain Walbran has located two dangerous rocks in the Sound. One is off the entrance to Alberni canal and bears from Murine point N. 1-2 W. (magnetic), distant about 1.2 cables. There is eight feet of water on this rock at extreme low tide. The other rock, which dries four feet at low tide, is nearly in the centre of the anchorage, San Mateo bay, and bears from Banton island S.E. by E. (magnetic), two cables. Caution should be used in anchoring in this bay. Two sealing schooners were in Dodger's Cove, the Kilmeny

## BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The court found the defendant guilty and ordered him imprisoned for 16 days, 14 of which have already been served.  
—Under the new postal arrangements between Canada and Hawaii the mail by the Midwayer may include closed parcels. The maximum weight is fixed at five pounds and the maximum dimensions 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot. The rate is 20 cents per pound or fraction thereof. The Canadian government gets 8 cents for land transit and 8 cents for sea transit while Hawaii gets the remaining 4 cents for land transit.  
—Capt. Patterson, of the Salvation Army, has arrived from the east to take charge of the food and shelter depot. He will commence immediately to put it in order. Adjutant Archibald wishes to thank the council for the substantial assistance that they have given by voting \$1,000 and allowing them the use of the market hall. With the assistance of the public much good can be done by the depot. There are already 500 subscribers to the fund.

—There was a large attendance at the masquerade ball held at Temple's hall, Victoria West, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The ball was given by Messrs. Francis and Messrs. Thomas Gould and A. W. Semple, and Professor Francis' orchestra supplied the music. The prizes for the best sustained lady and gentleman characters were awarded to Mr. John Collins and Mrs. John Stevens. The judges were: Messrs. J. P. Byrne, F. J. Williams and John Dodd.  
—A Tacoma dispatch says: The attorney of Jack Forbes, the alleged smuggler, made a vigorous attempt to-day to have a \$2,000 judgment against his bondsman set aside. It was entered last week because Forbes was absent when the jury came in with a verdict of guilty, thereby causing a mistrial. Forbes claimed that Forbes could not profit wholly by his own carelessness and that the judgment would stand unless the bondsman paid \$600 into the court promptly to cover the expenses of a new trial. In that case he would vacate the judgment.

—Captain Meyer of the steamer Danube, which arrived from the north last evening, said he has never in his 15 years' experience on the coast known of such fine weather at this time of the year. "The weather is grand, most of the day," he said. "The wind is from the north, and a number of workmen went north on the Danube to build a new cannery at Rivers Inlet for Bell-Iving & Patterson. They commenced working immediately and had made a good deal of progress when the Danube passed down. All along the coast the cannery and settlers are busy getting ready for the season's work."

—The schooner Norma on her cruise to Honolulu, returned home yesterday on the 14th. F. J. Clouston, owner of the cargo of salmon taken down, did not return, as he did not get his business in order in time. He will, however, return on the next boat. The venture is said to have proved only fairly successful. The schooner Norma is looking out for a charter for the Gilbert Islands. An effort is being made to get a load of tourists or immigrants for Butaritari and vicinity. If inducements in the way of mail or freight are offered she will also visit Kusaie.

—A bloodthirsty man in search of her Indian kioochman. The husband and wife started about eight days ago in a canoe for Victoria harbor. They were both drunk at the time and soon fell asleep. The kioochman says she knew nothing more until some hours afterwards she woke up near San Juan Island. The canoe was filled with water and the Siwash was missing. It is put down as a case of drowning, but the kioochman does not see it that way. She thinks if the canoe had upset she also would have upset into the water and have been drowned. The case has been laid before the Indian department.

—A small audience listened last night to an interesting lecture delivered by Rev. H. R. Haweis on "Music the Art of the Age." The subject was handled in an able manner, and the few who attended were highly pleased. The lecture was illustrated by means of a violin. During the intermission between the first and second parts of the lecture a short musical programme was given. An Italian mazurka was played by a quartette composed of Miss Powell, Miss E. Loewen, Mrs. Barnard, and Miss Loewen, the first two playing guitars and the others mandolins. Miss Powell sang "Happy Days," accompanied by Mrs. Barnard on the guitar, with a violin obligato by Master E. Powell. This afternoon Mr. Haweis lectured on "Music and Noise."

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## Guest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report



and the Victoria, the latter with 60 skins. Several schooners were also seen off Cape Beale. The weather during the cruise was for this time of the year exceptionally fine.

—Hundreds of Victorians are signing the petition to the Governor-General asking him to remit the sentence of three years imposed upon John Simpson by Hon. Mr. Justice Crease for saying "Thanks, your Lordship" after he had been sentenced to five years for burglary. The petition after reciting the facts says: "Your petitioners regard with alarm such a violation of the liberty of a subject of our most gracious sovereign and we respectfully submit that the imposition of a sentence of three years for contempt of court (added to an already severe sentence) is out of all proportion to the offence committed, and it has made a deep impression on the minds of the people in this province adverse to said additional sentence. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray: That your excellency will be pleased in the interests of justice, to commute the sentence upon the prisoner John Simpson." One of the petitions circulated to-day was signed by upwards of 500 persons before 4 o'clock.

From Thursday's Daily.  
—There was a very good attendance at the social given at Victoria West Methodist church last evening, and a very pleasing programme was rendered. The affair was given under the auspices of the Busy Bees.  
—Fishermen should not forget that the trout season does not commence until Saturday. The Dominion statute regulating trout fishing for British Columbia, clause 26, says: "No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any brook trout of any kind, or speckled trout, between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of March, both days inclusive."  
—Seventy-five members of the local union attended the quarterly meeting held last evening in Emanuel Baptist church. Rev. P. H. McEwen, pastor of the church, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by Rev. Dr. Campbell on the inspiration of the word of God. An interesting paper was read, followed by a musical programme.

—A representative meeting of Congregationalists was held in A. O. U. W. hall last evening, when Rev. J. W. Pedley of Vancouver met with those interested and gave them some very valuable advice and counsel. After considerable discussion as to ways and means, a subscription list was opened up, and a good showing made, everyone present promising to support the enterprise to the best of his ability. Further correspondence was ordered entered upon, and after giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Pedley for his kind assistance, the meeting adjourned to call of the chairman.

—R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, and Andrew Ohlson, of the board of horticulture, arrived home yesterday from a series of meetings of fruit growers at Comox, Nanouso, Englishman's River, and Alberni. J. R. Anderson was with them at the meeting at Comox, and all of the meetings were very successful. At Alberni, the last place visited, the growers decided to organize a co-operative association for the purpose of mutual benefit. The growers everywhere, and at Alberni in particular, are deeply interested in the work, and are out to advance.

—The opening meeting for organization and arranging plans of work for another year of the Ladies' Aid society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, was held in the church yesterday afternoon, thirty ladies being present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. James Mann, president; Mrs. James Wolan, vice-president; and Mrs. MacRae, secretary-treasurer. The talent scheme for raising funds having proved very successful last year was again adopted for the present year. The opening meeting of the society gives promise of successful work this year, as in the past of the society's rendering valuable aid towards the church's finances.

—W. H. Ellis occupied the chair at last evening's meeting of the Macdonald club, the Junior Conservative organization. The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Joseph Tracey, who a few evenings ago enlivened the proceedings of a meeting held at Cedar Hill, by declaring he did not know British Columbia was in Canada, that if it was it should have the same protective tariff as the eastern provinces have, and that there should be higher protection anyhow. Messrs. Thomas Earle, M.P., E. C. Baker and Herbert Cuthbert also addressed the meeting. Following the music contributed by Col. Prior, W. R. Higgins and W. Snider.

—The Ladies' Aid of St. Columba church, Oak Bay, gave a very enjoyable concert last evening. There was a large gathering, the good work of the church attracting to it as friends members of all denominations. Rev. Mursion was soon severed his connection with the church, and will be greatly missed. The programme rendered was as follows: Song, Mr. J. G. Brown; instrumental duet, Messrs. Fisher and Piper; recitation, Miss Banfield; piano duet, Misses Camusie and Flint; song, Mrs. Gregson; instrumental duet, Messrs. Fisher and Piper; song, Mrs. King; song (with guitar), Mrs. Wall; recitation, Mr. Allan; instrumental duet, Messrs. Howell and Huxtable; song, Mrs. Jones; piano duet, Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

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## WILSON

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## CABINET STILL IN

Another Day Spent by Government on the Question.

Report That They Will to Greenway and a Session.

Ottawa, March 18.—Sabinet council called to settle school question adjourned without reaching a decision. The cabinet met to-day to further consider the Manitoba school legislation. The cabinet met to-day to further consider the Manitoba school legislation. The cabinet met to-day to further consider the Manitoba school legislation.

TO-DAY'S CABLE D

Questions Regarding the Boundary Answer

London, March 18.—The day was postponed on account of a heavy fog.

Under Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons the Venezuelan boundary question was discussed. Mr. Grey, in answer to a question regarding the truth of a report that Antwerp suffering from pneumonia, said a communication had been received by the cabinet.

It is reported that Count Markov will shortly be appointed General Veder as General for Russia.

Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons today that the Government for information from the ing the imprisoning of 25 without trial. He also stated that a number of British Guiana stationed at the boundary had been dropped without completion. Nothing has been done to improve diplomatic relations with

OLD ENGLISH

Judge Stine Says the Wedding Does not Complete the

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—manifested in the recent Judge Stine of the circuit court of the state is in fact that applications for the decision have been the local law publishers and law librarians in New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Kentucky and As, however, the ruling in a verbal one and confined to there is no verbatim report furnished. As the ruling of the defendant the state to a higher court, the bench admit that it is both untenable. Judge Stine holds marriage is not a marriage unless a couple go through the ceremony either in the church or civil officer and immediately go their own ways they intend and purposes single till the marriage has been such a doctrine if generally by the judiciary would open for adventurers and likewise army of bigamists.

NEW BISHOP OF ST.

Bishops From All Parts of to Attend the Con

Winnipeg, March 18.—Father Langevin, formerly Mary's parish, will be consecrated bishop of St. Boniface with and ceremony, pontifical and event has been eagerly looked for by the whole Catholic community and will be carried of unusual significance. Following who will attend the arrived from the east, name of Begin, Quebec; Archbishop Montreal; Archbishop Bishop Ladfuchs, Three Rivers; Gabriel, Ogdensburg; Bishop, Alexandria; Bishop Ev