

A NICE PLOT.

Realizing that the government candidates could not be re-elected in a fair contest in Victoria electoral district, a scheme was devised by them, or by some other persons on their behalf, to secure a victory by unfair means. The plan was to procure the passage of a bill in parliament making a complete re-arrangement of the polling sub-divisions of the district and providing for a greater number of sub-divisions than now exist. Months ago the proposed arrangement was drawn up here and sent to Ottawa to be embodied in a bill. The Prior and Earle committees set to work on the voters' lists as they would be under the re-arrangement, and at the same time they more or less openly boasted that the Liberal campaign would be thrown into confusion while their own would be in thorough order. In other words, they hoped to take the Liberals at a disadvantage and prevent a fair vote being polled. The bill was introduced in the senate, though it is a part of the unwritten law that measures affecting representation in the house of commons must originate in the commons. Keen anxiety to put the scheme through and the knowledge that the house could give very little time to purposes like this must be held to account for this departure from constitutional procedure. But there seems to have been an idea that even by this unusual step the desired end could not be reached, for the greater part of the proposed re-arrangement was abandoned, leaving only the portion which affected sub-divisions 10 and 11. How those two subdivisions were to be "doctored" may be seen from the bill itself, which we print to-day as it was passed in the senate and introduced in the house of commons.

So far all was plain sailing for the plotters, but in the commons they struck a bad snag and were inconveniently shipwrecked. Col. Prior introduced the nice little innocent bill in the commons, and pressed for its second reading forthwith. He had previously mentioned his intention to Mr. Martin and asked if he had any objection to the bill going through at once. Mr. Martin answered that he could not say until he saw the bill—which had not been printed at that time—and he left the chamber to get the necessary information. Taking advantage of his absence, Col. Prior moved the second reading, and there being no objection the house went on to discuss the motion. It was then too late for an objection to stand. On Mr. Martin's return he naturally entered a protest against Col. Prior's unfair proceeding, and he went on to speak strongly in opposition to the motion for a second reading. He was called to order for saying that Col. Prior was trying to "sneak" the bill through the house, but those who are not controlled by parliamentary rules will unhesitatingly say that his expression was eminently accurate and quite fitting. There never was a more marked attempt to sneak through parliament a scheme calculated to benefit one political party. Victoria electors will at once say that Mr. Martin for protesting against this nefarious plot is entitled to their gratitude instead of a shower of blackguardism.

No intelligent man can fail to see that while the present arrangement of the polling sub-divisions is a poor one, the change proposed if effected at this late day would have made confusion worse confounded. Why should not Col. Prior have introduced his bill at the beginning of the session, instead of two days before its close? Even then there would have been little enough time for the electors affected to ascertain their status under the new arrangement, but if the change had been made, as proposed, within a month of polling day they would have been thrown into a rare state of confusion. Moreover, if the bill had been passed a good many voters whose names were placed on the wrong sub-division lists would have been disfranchised. Of course such little drawbacks as these do not weigh with the men who wanted to steal a march on their opponents.

It was downright foolishness for Col. Prior to say in the house that there are 1039 voters in No. 10 district and 870 in No. 11, and it is worse than foolish for any person to repeat the statement here. There are that many names on the lists, but hundreds of those names are repeated on other sub-division lists inside the city. There are only about 40 voters in No. 10 whose names are not thus repeated, and about 500 in No. 11. Out of those a large number are non-residents who will not be here to cast their votes. At the bye-election there was ample time for all to vote who wished to do so. There was some slight delay at No. 10 polling place, owing to inadequate facilities being furnished for ballot-marking, but it is an absolute and unqualified falsehood to say that there was any endeavor made to block the voting, and the invention of such pretenses as these to justify the underhand scheme of the Prior managers shows what material the coercions are made of.

Plainly it is a good thing for Victoria electors that the attempt to sneak this nefarious scheme through parliament was frustrated and the bill did not become law. For that all should thank Mr. Martin and the Liberal members who helped him.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED."

Fiction is a favorite commodity with government organs just now, particularly those located in British Columbia. A few days ago our imaginative confederates of the Tory stripe indulged in a

wild howl over the alleged fact that "Grit obstruction" had thrown out the bill to provide for a loan to the Canadian Pacific for the purpose of building the Crow's Nest railway. It is rather interesting to compare this statement with the reports concerning this matter which appeared in the eastern Conservative press. Here are the references made to it in the Ottawa reports of the three leading government papers covering the proceedings of the house on April 22:

Toronto Mail and Empire: A resolution in Mr. Haggart's name to authorize the granting of a loan to the Canadian Pacific railway equivalent to \$20,000,000 a mile for a railway from Lettbridge or McLeod to Nelson, in British Columbia, was dropped.

Montreal Gazette: Mr. Haggart withdrew the following resolution: That it is expedient to authorize the government to make a loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway company of an amount in money equal to \$20,000 per mile of a railway from Lettbridge or McLeod to Nelson, in the province of British Columbia, which loan shall be repaid on or before the first day of July, 1916, with interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, until full payment of the principal.

Toronto World: Parliament, by general consent, met at 10.30 this morning. There was only one government notice of motion on the order paper, namely, that proposing to authorize a loan to the C. P. R. to build a line from Alberta to British Columbia, through the Crow's Nest pass, a distance of about 250 miles. When the order was called Mr. Haggart said "dropped," implying that the proposal will not be heard of any more this session.

Not another word is said on the subject in any of the eastern government organs. There is not the shadow of a hint that the withdrawal was caused by "Grit obstruction," or an intimation that it was otherwise than purely voluntary. The story that was published in the B. C. organs was a lie made out whole cloth, which it was hoped would work satisfactorily on the feelings of British Columbians. The only comment offered on the proposal, so far as can be seen, is the following from the Ottawa Journal, an independent Conservative newspaper:

"The government gave notice yesterday of a resolution asking parliament to authorize the cabinet to lend the Canadian Pacific railway \$20,000 per mile to aid in building a railway from Lettbridge or McLeod, N. W. T., to Nelson, B. C. This would be through the Rockies by the famous Crow's Nest pass, about 200 miles. The loan would therefore be some four million dollars.

"There is no chance of the resolution passing the house at this late date, but it will surely come up in the next parliament no matter which government is in power, and there is no harm in pressing a hope that such a resolution will never be passed in its present blanket form, which leaves everything to the discretion of the cabinet. The object is probably a desirable one, and the C. P. R. merely borrows the money for twenty years, so that in principle the loan is quite justifiable. What does not seem justifiable is authorizing the loan without ample parliamentary safeguards that the money will be made the best public use of. Cabinets are too anxious for the good-will of the C. P. R. to be given carte blanche in wisely lending of four million dollars to the company. The country should have ample statutory guarantee of the proper use of the money, and proper security for the repayment at the fixed time. These public loaning corporations do not seem to come out usually as they were expected to when asked for."

THAT PRECIOUS BILL.

Victorians are asked to believe that a great wrong was done some of the electors by the Liberals preventing Col. Prior's redistribution bill from passing in the house. The question will at once occur to any man's mind: If it was so important that this bill should be passed, why was it not introduced immediately after Col. Prior's arrival at Ottawa, about the middle of January? It was actually introduced and read a first time in the senate on April 16, just about three months afterwards, and within a few days of the time when parliament must prorogue. Surely the colonel must have been nearly consumed with anxiety to redress the grievance of the electors of which so much was said. But there is another curiosity connected with the colonel's bill. Sub-division 10 is the one on account of which so much solicitude is expressed, and which stands so much in need of rearrangement, but the bill as drawn up by Col. Prior and introduced in the senate dealt only with subdivision number 11, Esquimalt and Victoria West. The first section as introduced read:

1. For the purposes of the election to be held in the electoral district for Victoria, British Columbia, at the next general election, the returning officer shall, forthwith upon the receipt of the writ of election, subdivide polling district number eleven of the said electoral district into not less than five and not more than six polling districts; and from the list of voters in force for the said polling district shall prepare and have printed for each of the polling districts so formed a separate voters' list.

In a similar way all through the bill polling district number eleven was specified, and not a word was said of number ten. If the bill had gone through parliament as Col. Prior drafted it, subdivision number eleven would have been cut into five polling districts and number ten would have been left just as it is. Comment would seem to be unnecessary.

The N. P. does not appear to have kept hard times away from Montreal. In the Trade Bulletin, a leading commercial paper of that city, the following statement is made:

Unfortunately, the pawnbrokers of this city are doing a good business just

now, according to the statement made by one of our leading representatives of the "three balls," to the effect that he never remembers so much jewelry being pledged as at the present time, consisting chiefly of gold watches and ladies' trinkets. Apparel in considerable quantities has also found its way into the hands of the pawnbrokers of late, demonstrating the fact that, financially, times are critical with those who are supposed to be in pretty fair circumstances.

It was stopped into a certain establishment in this city one afternoon last week, somewhat hurriedly, and presented his gold watch and chain said to the proprietor: "Oblige me with \$25 until the bank opens to-morrow morning." The answer was made, but the watch and chain, which are valuable, remain unredeemed. A very reliable gentleman, who was behind the scenes having a friendly chat with the proprietor, informed us that he saw a well dressed lady enter the pawnshop and present a perfect gem of a pearl ring, for which she received an advance of only \$1. The gentleman examined that ring soon after the lady had left, and declared to us that it was worth at least \$20. This perhaps is no uncommon incident, but when our pawnbrokers do such a rousing trade as this have done, it is not betokens anything but prosperous times.

Sir William Van Horne denies that he ever uttered the threat imputed to him, that he would "have the grass growing in the streets of Victoria." He further states that he never uttered an unfriendly word concerning Victoria. It is only fair that his denial should be made public, for a great many people are under the impression that he did speak in the unfriendly terms reported.

Mr. Bostock is meeting with marked success in his campaign in the Yale-Cariboo district, so marked, indeed, as to fill Mr. Mara's partisans with alarm. We suppose it is natural that to a corrupt mind the idea should occur that Mr. Bostock's success is due to corruption. Honest and honorable men can see other reasons for it, but people of another sort are of course apt to judge according to their own natures.

There was once a great man who made it appear his principal aim to impress upon the people of Canada that his visit to the Dominion "had no political significance whatever." Wasn't his name Tupper?—and was the statement a Tupperism?

The Nelson Tribune says: "Even bets are now being made that John Andrew Mara will not carry a single polling district in southern Kootenay." Seems about time for the government organ to make another scurrilous attack on Mr. Bostock.

Intense Pain From Sciatica.—The Mystic Remedy—South American Rheumatic Cure Conquers it in Two Days.

The following comes from a wealthy lumberman of Merrickville, Ont., Mr. Errett: "For a number of years I have suffered intense pain from sciatica and sciatica in my left hip. It is needless to say I have doctored constantly, but without receiving anything but temporary relief. South American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried and its effect was truly magical. In two days the pain was all gone, and two bottles of the remedy cured me completely. I was so bad that for two years I could not lie on my left side if I got five universes for so doing. At present I have not a symptom of sciatica or rheumatism, and I can do any work I please that I recommend this great remedy. I know it will cure."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE MANITOBA MUDDLE.

Outsider's View of the Dominion Government's Course.

New York Tribune: The unsatisfactory ending of the Manitoba school conference at Winnipeg might have been foreseen from the beginning. The members of it came together with a determination not to agree. The Ottawa delegates were resolved to insist upon the application of the coercive measure; or, at any rate, had no authority to negotiate on any other basis. The Manitoba ministers, on the other hand, were equally resolved to listen to no proposition until that offensive measure was withdrawn. The result is that the conference has ended in utter failure, and the Dominion government must go to the country in the general election with the school question not only unsettled, but in a condition unsatisfactory to every one concerned.

There is little doubt that Manitoba has the logic of the case on its side, as well as the strategic position. The Dominion government has taken the false course of acting without information. It has never investigated the matter at all. The Manitoba government has invited and urged it to send a suitable commission out to Winnipeg to examine into the question and report upon it officially at Ottawa; but it has refused to do so. It has simply adopted a conciliatory, regardless of right or reason, and refuses to suspend it while its own delegates discuss the case with the Manitoba government. In such circumstances there is only one thing for the province to do, if it is not to abandon the right of self-government. That is to maintain the position taken months ago, that it will not obey the mandate of the Dominion government for sectarian schools, but will resist it even with force if need be.

All the responsibility for this unfortunate state of affairs rests upon the Ottawa government, which has all along acted in a singularly blind and fatuous manner. It will be interesting to watch the progress of a popular campaign waged on the issue of coercing a province in its domestic affairs, and to note the result.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

BASEBALL.

President Leadley returned to the city yesterday morning, accompanied by his ball tossers, says the Post-Intelligencer. In speaking of the game and the players he said:

"It was a good, fast game of ball, and I am satisfied with the showing made by our men. Over there they play on a turf diamond, which is far different from the 'skin' diamond used here, in Portland and Tacoma. Our men, however, adapted themselves to the changed conditions readily, and did work that was perfectly satisfactory to me. I was highly pleased with the pitching of Butler. Frary handled himself well behind the bat. This week the men will practice constantly at the Y. M. C. A. park, and I think they will be ready to do some good stick work when the season opens. I shall open the season with Blanford short."

This means that Davis will not hold the position of shortstop, for which Le was signed. Who the new shortstop will be is a question that only Mr. Leadley can answer. The board of directors, however, has decided to sign Wood. Gil Hatfield would not be a bad man to play between Eagan and Ireland, but getting him is a different proposition. Lutz will be a fixture in the outfield, and it is probable that he will be called the "Silent Man," for he hardly ever speaks.

THE TURF.

A DASTARDLY TRICK.

San Francisco, April 30.—Marjorie, the speedy Iroquois filly which appeared to have the final race on the card at her mercy, was scratched at the last minute, and found a more wheezing in the preliminary gallop. The veterinary discovered a sponge stuck in her nostrils. This discovery unearthed a most modern method of "deadening" a horse, one that doubtless has been practiced in California for some time. The impression prevails that Decisive was scratched in her last race in the same way, as she ran for a little way, but stopped to almost a walk near the finish. The veterinary also made an examination of Decisive and found a sponge in her nostrils also. The board of stewards is investigating this latest scandal.

CRICKET.

OPENING THE SEASON.

On Saturday the Albion cricket club will open the season by a practice game at the grounds, next the old agricultural hall, Beacon hill, and a cordial invitation is issued to all wishing to join. Foreign clubs desiring to arrange matches for the ensuing season are requested to address the secretary, Mr. A. A. Green.

THE KING.

ERNE CHALLENGES DIXON.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 28.—Frank E. Erne has issued a challenge to fight George Dixon for the featherweight championship of America. Erne says he can find backing for any amount.

Baltimore, April 28.—Dan Stuart came over from New York to-day with the articles signed by Brady in Corbett's behalf. Fitzsimmons is signing at the Monumental theatre. After the performance Fitzsimmons, Stuart, Julian and the representative of the Associated Press adjourned to the Carrollton hotel. The conference that ensued showed that Fitzsimmons' side will not fight unless the press adjourned to the Carrollton hotel.

FOOTBALL.

In the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening, the Junior Wanderers football club met and closed up business for the year, which has been a very successful one.

Following is the summary of the British Columbia Association football record for the season of 1895-96, just ended:

Team	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Victoria	4	0	0	8
Nanaimo	0	3	1	1
Wellington	1	1	2	3

AQUATICS.

Vancouver, April 30.—The by-law submitted to the people to expend \$5000 on the regatta, which was the carnival of sport and world's regatta in September was carried by a majority of 548, the total vote polled being 868.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SYNOD.

In Session at Fort Wayne—Some Six Hundred Delegates Present.

Fort Wayne, Idaho, April 30.—The German Lutheran synod of Missouri, embracing nearly every state of the Union, and also Canada, is in session in this city, and will last ten days. About 600 delegates are present. The session was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. E. Bey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Several resolutions were adopted, and synod has seven colleges, academies and seminaries, three hospitals, ten orphanages, four homes for the aged, deaf and dumb institute at Concord, Iowa, and a publishing house at St. Louis.

NICE FOR THE NEW YORKERS.

If They Can Sit at Home and Listen to Niagara's Roar.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 30.—General Superintendent Bulberson of the Bell Telephone Company at Buffalo, is making experiments as to the feasibility of conveying the roar of the cataract to New York over one distance wire. His company proposes to run a wire to the foot of the falls and there connect with a mammoth funnel which will catch the vibrations.

Look for the Little Card in the Pockets.

Shorey's celebrated ready-made clothing has a card in the pocket of each garment guaranteeing the cloth used in its manufacture to be thoroughly Sponged and Shrunk and its workmanship to be sound in every particular. Always ask for and be sure that you get Shorey's Ready Made Clothing. Every reliable dealer keeps it.

Communications.

A FARMER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor: In your issue of the 17th inst. I see a report of a meeting at Englishman's River regarding the British Pacific railway scheme, and it appears they unanimously endorsed Premier Turner's action, and in order to prevent misconception respecting their sentiments, their secretary was ordered to send reports to all newspapers interested, as some only report one side, and so leave loopholes for erroneous construction. At South Victoria Mr. Helmecken seemed to think Cowichan-Alberni favored the railway project. Had he been present at the Dunsmuir meeting on the 21st ultimo he would have been convinced we were all unanimous as possible in the opinion that Mr. Turner did the correct thing. The speech of that evening was Mr. Musgrave's, and the way every point was endorsed by free rapping was quite eloquent and convincing. Had Mr. Turner accepted the absurd proposition our members would likely have been asked to go right to the other side of the house. Much has been said about members being pledged to support this or any scheme. This is far from being correct, and I remember the exact words used by Premier Davis at the Sahlman meeting. I was chairman and within three feet of him, and he spoke slowly and more distinct than usual. "When a business proposition is submitted to us we will consider it, but that has not been done." He then gave us a long dissertation on the county, which would open up, in his opinion, a better way of soil for farming and a little about its minerals. Now, sir, just look at the business proposition they submit from whom no one knows: give them six million dollars and twelve million acres of land, and they will do the rest. What? Mr. Armstrong in his letter to a Vancouver newspaper says it can certainly be constructed for twenty-three and a half million dollars, and if careful economy be practised the amount would be well within that figure. When he says so we may safely assume it at \$23 millions. The land is at the lowest computation, worth a dollar an acre. (The E. & N. railway have long ago put theirs up to \$3 an acre, and they have got more than a million dollars for some timber land.) The business proposition thus stands: "Give us cash six millions, land twelve millions, in all only eighteen millions, and we will furnish the five millions should it ever be required." In reality, however, they would likely realize five millions out of timber lands, townships, etc., and half of the land would be sold for \$3, which would make land sales and timber realize 23 million dollars, and with the little cash bonus of six millions, total, 35 millions given free gratis for nothing, or twelve million dollars more than they required. Under such circumstances it would no doubt be possible to start a company, and Mr. Helmecken, if he would only give Mr. Sluggert, of Nanaimo, the right to have the same capacity now and would act similarly when he had the power. "They all do it," as we farmers know to our cost. Railways hitherto have been a delusion and a snare—the largest, greediest and most cruel of which used to be the coal, or capitalist association which rob and plunder the blood out of the people in this ill-governed country, a disgrace to civilization and the nineteenth century. We might possibly escape the coal oil robbery by using tallow candles, but this railway rober has got farmers entirely at his mercy. The C. P. R. charges for carriage of all farm produce so exorbitantly high that all the world wonders men continue raising crops, especially wheat. But what can he do? By extra toll he hopes to make enough to make both ends meet. In certain respects he is in a worse position than the Russian serf or the Hindoo khyot used to be under the Zemindars of Bengal or the Talookdars of Oude, etc. Even the Egyptian, Greek and Roman slaves or bondsmen had food and clothing secure with less toil and without mental anxiety to disturb his repose and torture his soul. The London papers, especially those devoted to finance, often counsel a change of railway policy and say to them that the broad acres of the Northwest will continue untilled until the government and railway policy is changed. Our small local island railway is not only abreast of the times in this undesirable respect, but can give points to any railway in creation. For hay carriage forty miles they charge about half the market price. Even this we might bear in silence, but when they add insult to injury and robbery we are forced to cry out and publish their unparalleled tyranny. They refuse to say when a car for hay can be had, and force us to monkey around their station day after day until the freight conductor chooses to leave one. Then if one lives six or eight miles from the station he can't bring any hay that afternoon and must hire four tons to be carted, himself taking one ton next morning. This loss of \$8 swamps him,

and he never slips a hay by railway again. It happens sometimes that people will hurry in three tons of hay, and thereby losing two tons freight. At other times hay is left over night near the rails and is spoiled by rain, bringing half price, or enough to pay freight. In the country such tyrannical justice would not be tolerated, but in railways rule the land. Of late one horse railway has reached the acme of offensive impudence. It is practised mostly on unprotected ladies. If they have a small parcel in hand it is all right, but if placed on the seats or rows down the aisle, the conductor carries it on it and charge 25 cents. It is said the widow of our former premier, who gave away the island to the railway company, had a bouquet in her hand. Afterwards it was placed on a window sill for a minute, when in pounced the conductor and charged her 25 cents for it. Some might call that poetical justice, but I call it shameless robbery, and should like to see any conductor try the game on me. Railways run on such principles kill a country instead of helping it. Farmers are unwilling to give a red cent to help such. It would add over \$20 a year to each country ratepayer's taxes, and as we are about all of one mind on this subject and have no \$50 a month wallahs to swamp our votes, our property is not likely to be burdened with this extra tax in spite of us, like town property is. Mr. Turner's reference to these irresponsible and independent voters was, I think, very apropos. Most people are very liberal with other people's money, especially when one can collect his salary or wages in five minutes and pack his trunk in one day. How many people have been ruined by building up Victoria? Sorry for not passing so much on your valuable space, but I have taken the trouble of letting your town readers know the fact that it is in us country hayseeds and the reason therefor. I have not said one word about the heavy expenditure of money for roads for two hundred settlers a year, but we all know that would be an additional heavy undertaking. My own private and confidential opinion is that if we agreed to this little one-sided business proposition we would desert to be placed on that catalogue of hipods from whom Plato endeavored to withdraw the appellation of men, and whom Diogenes designated as animals placed on two legs, without feathers.

J. JENKINS.
Hawkhill, Duncan Station, April 28.

WHAT A WOMAN WILL DO
Who Has Been Jilted—Miss Amot Takes Revenge.

Elliot, Wis., April 29.—A woman who was jilted by her lover some years ago, the other night wreaked vengeance by stealing the hair of the daughters of the town, and the daughters of Miss Amot. There are fears that the little ones have been the object of the way for all time by the abductor.

The motive for the abduction was revenge. Mr. Asher at one time was the lover of Miss Amot. Just before the time set for their marriage Asher married Miss Amot, and Miss Amot was determined to improve the opportunity. Just before midnight she went to the Asher home and breaking in through a window presented herself at Mrs. Asher's bedside with a revolver in her hand.

After abusing and threatening Mrs. Asher until the woman was in a state of mind bordering upon insanity, the crazy girl took from the mother's side the two babies and wrapped them in a bedspread and left the house with them.

Miss Amot admitted having taken the babies for revenge. To one person she declared she had killed them, but to another she said she had simply hidden them and would bring them back if given 5000. She is now a prisoner, and it is believed will be sworn out against her if the children are not found soon.

Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine."

MRS. PETER BURY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell it. Hood's Pills Sick Headache.

London, April 28.

SENTENCE COMM

The Leaders of the Form Committee Be Executed

President Kruger Ex-ency, and Waives ality Impos

This Step Was Decided Several Days Ago able Effe

Cape Town, April 28. At the close of the trial members of the Johan committee, yesterday, judge, after summing up painful duty to pass upon the prisoners who were of high treason; but ex- same clemency it had the crisis which marked of the year. Then, an- court, painful silence to the sentence of death. Lionel Phillips, president of the prisoners, Joh- ber of mines, Johan Farrar, proprietor of a Country Life. Joh- Rhoads, formerly press- and John Hayes Amer- American engineer, a few remaining fifty-nine p- Mr. Bettelheim, who is formerly attorney- colony; J. W. Leona Mein, J. S. Curtis, W. Lawley, H. J. King all Americans, were years' imprisonment, ishment and to pay in default of which other years' impris- The news of the sen- ed with the greatest at Johannesburg, and an- caused the great cry where, even though understood that the f- to death would not telegraph wires thro- and the Transvaal m- messages to and from was at a standstill every man had a "w- son on his face. T- British population v- resentment; the Boer

A message from the for the colonies, Mr- lain, was communic- Kruger last evening wit, British agent president was calm. I- to ask that he be in- situation most acutely a rumor obtained cir- president was careful records of the trial a- the legal authorities had resulted in the be- minute the death sen- and long terms were followed by banis- dent in exercising lo- loved the course wh- ed to adopt under- but in capital case presented herself at Mrs. Asher's bedside with a revolver in her hand.

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has a cord... Sponged... horey's... eady Made... lothing

SENTENCE COMMUTED

The Leaders of the Transvaal Reform Committee Will Not be Executed.

President Kruger Exercises Clemency, and Waives the Penalty Imposed.

This Step Was Decided Upon by Him Several Days Ago—Its Probable Effect.

Cape Town, April 29.—Further details received from Pretoria say that at the close of the trial of the leading members of the Johannesburg reform committee, summing up, said it was his painful duty to pass sentence of death upon the prisoners who pleaded guilty of high treason; but expressed the hope that the executive would show some clemency which marked the beginning of the year. Then, amid the most intense, painful silence throughout the court room the judge solemnly passed the sentence of death individually upon each of the four men.

The news of the sentences was received at Johannesburg, and even at Pretoria, and caused the greatest excitement ever known at a standstill everywhere, and every man had a "what next?" expression on his face. The attitude of the British population was one of angry resentment; the Boers were sulky and depressed.

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Washington, D.C., April 29.—Secretary Olney to-day received a cablegram from Vice-Consul General Knight, Cape Town, stating that he had been informed officially that the death sentence on John Hays Hammond had been commuted.

ITALIANS WILL RETIRE. General Baldissera Has Been Directed To Evacuate Kassala.

London, April 29.—A dispatch from Rome to the Chronicle says: The report in confirmed that the Italian government has given General Baldissera, the commander of the Italians in Abyssinia, full liberty to evacuate Kassala.

Nature's Spring Garb. No wonder that everyone hails with delight the appearance of Dame Nature in her emerald spring gown. After the long dreary winter when we have been wrapped and muffled up like mummies it is a treat to throw off heavy clothing and enjoy the mild air. Winter is especially trying in the country, where there are such long distances to travel and so much outdoor work to attend to. The cold seems even more penetrating than in the cities, and the question of suitable clothing is one of vital interest. Fur lined coats are warm but too heavy and cumbersome to move about in with comfort, and a Fibre Chamois interlining seems to be the best thing yet found for all round satisfaction. It gives no weight or bulk and yet is absolutely wind and weather proof, and what's more, is cheap enough to be in every one's reach.

J. H. HAMMOND'S FATE

Some Doubt Exists as to the Number of Transvaal Reformers Sentenced.

It is Understood That Hammond's Life Will be Saved—A Petition Circulated.

London, April 28.—There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the number of members of the Transvaal Reform Committee who have been sentenced to death. Mr. Chamberlain said in the house of commons that Messrs. Rhodes, Phillips, Farrar, Hammond and another, whose name he had forgotten, were the parties. When asked if it was Leonard he replied "no," so it was presumed it might be Fitzpatrick, another English member of the committee, but later the under secretary of the colonies, the Earl of Selborne, announced to the house of lords that a cable dispatch had been received from Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, confirming the announcement that sentence of death had been imposed upon Rhodes, Phillips, Farrar and Hammond, and making no mention of a fifth member of the committee as having been sentenced to death. Thus it appears that Mr. Chamberlain was in error in announcing to the house of commons that five members of the Transvaal Reform Committee had been condemned to death.

While Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the sentencing of the reformers caused a sensation inside and outside of parliament and was eagerly discussed in theobbies, where it is thought to have increased the gravity of the situation that the whole matter is the result of a deal between the Presidents and the Boer authorities, and that the former obtained assurances that their sentences would be commuted before they pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason.

Of the condemned men John Hays Hammond, manager of the DeBeers mine, is an American, but Mr. Chamberlain, when he was first arrested, assured the state department that his interests would be looked after by Great Britain as if he was a British subject. Colonel Francis W. Rhodes is a brother of Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, and an officer, official or unofficial, of the British Chartered South African Company. Percy Farrar is a newspaper proprietor, and owner of Country Life, published at Johannesburg. Lionel Phillips is the president of the chamber of mines at Johannesburg.

Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, Mr. Wilson, was questioned this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press as to what steps would be taken by the British government to save the life of Hammond. Mr. Wilson said that no communication regarding Mr. Hammond had recently been received from Washington, nor had the colonial office been approached by the United States embassy.

Washington, April 28.—The United States vice-consul at Cape Town cabled Secretary Olney this afternoon that it was understood there that Hammond's sentence will be commuted. When Senator Stewart, who is a personal friend of Hammond, heard of the conviction he immediately set to work to prepare a petition in Hammond's behalf which he circulated among the senators and members of the house. The petition is addressed to President Kruger, and is a plea for pardon. It sets forth the character of the accused and states that his family and associations here were of the best, and while it is conceded by the petitioners that the crime to which he pleaded guilty is a most serious one, directed against a government for which the signers have a regard, they will ask as an act of clemency that the convict be confined and the prisoner be liberated. The petition was signed by all to whom it was presented.

The Diezgers News, of Johannesburg, says Barney Barnato feels very bitter against the Transvaal authorities on the reform prisoners and the sentences imposed upon them. The paper adds that he is closing all his mines and selling the lands belonging to the Barnato family.

London, April 29.—Secretary Chamberlain has received the following dispatch, dated to-day, from Pretoria, from Sir J. A. Dewitt, British agent there: Leyds, (Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal) just told me the sentence of death had been taken off four prisoners, Hammond, Rhodes, Farrar and Phillips. It is undecided what punishment will be substituted. The executive council are now engaged considering the sentence of all the prisoners.

TRANSVAAL RAIDERS.

Excitement Attending the Sentences and Their Commutation Not Yet Subsided.

Some of the Evidence at the Trial Damaging to South African Company.

Dr. Jameson's Hastiness Spoiled All Plans, and Brought About Disaster.

Pretoria, South Africa Republic, April 30.—The excitement attending the sentencing of John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, Lt. Col. Phillips and Geo. Farrar, and the subsequent commutation of their sentences, has not by any means worn itself out. All the burghers of influence are flocking into this city from all sides, begging the government to totally abolish the sentences imposed upon the reformers. What influence this will have upon President Kruger and his advisers is a matter which time alone can demonstrate. In any case it is currently reported this morning that the executive council has decided to substitute for the death penalty commuted yesterday, sentences of five years' penal servitude and at the expiration of that time banishment for life, for the four reform committee leaders, and in order to justify the severe treatment it is said that the executive council refers to the records of the trial of the reformers. Telegrams were in evidence, which, from the cipher key discovered in Dr. Jameson's baggage when he was made prisoner by the Boers after the fight at Doornkop proved beyond doubt the complicity of the South African Company with the Johannesburg raiders, and with Dr. Jameson's raid. The company, it seems, opened a credit of £40,000 in the name of Col. Francis Rhodes at Johannesburg, the money to be used to organize the raid.

The Transvaal government in the prosecution and additional documents not produced at the trial, which compromise notable personages, officers in South Africa and elsewhere. It was proved that telegrams to a great number were exchanged between the four reform committee leaders already mentioned at Johannesburg, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. Rutherford Harris, secretary of the British Chartered South African Company at Cape Town, and Jameson when the latter was at Pitsania, between December 7th and December 31st, when the raiders were being organized and actually in movement. Their contents, although couched in guarded language, evidently referred to the intended invasion of the Transvaal. The raid is alluded to under such expressions as "shareholders' meeting," "Flotation Co.," etc. Mr. Hammond, it seems to be clearly established, played an active part in the preparation for the Transvaal force, although it is difficult to see how he could have done otherwise, being the confidential employe and friend of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, but he apparently only attended too zealously to the interests of his employer. One case for instance, is shown where Hammond was instructed by Jameson to inform the weak partners that any delay would be injurious. Further telegrams were submitted in evidence to show that Dr. Jameson was urgently instructed to start on the raid at midnight of Saturday, December 28, and was enjoined to keep the telegraph silent, as it was suspected that the Transvaal authorities were getting wind of the affair.

Other telegrams are produced in court which show that the British Chartered South African Company was the actual authority for the raid. They refer to getting arms and ammunition from De Beers mines, where they had been previously secretly stored. At the last moment, however, a hitch seems to have occurred, and dispatches were sent to Dr. Jameson telling him to postpone the flotation owing to difficulty experienced in getting Cecil Rhodes to absolutely pledge himself that the authority of the Transvaal government need not be insisted upon in order for the raiders to cross the border.

Hammond evidently was among those opposed to any breach of the law, for a telegram from him was produced, dated December 27th, in which he condemned any further developments of the contemplated movement. Subsequent dispatches were exchanged between various people interested in the raid going to show that instead of it looking very much as if Dr. Jameson cut the telegraph wires so as not to reserve any further messages throwing a damper on the scheme, that President Kruger had really got wind of the affair and succeeded in intercepting the messages.

"Dr. Jim" willfully disregarded the instructions sent him to postpone the raid and crossed the border on his own responsibility. Previous to crossing the border the raiders had been drilled with Lee-Metford rifles, the weapon adopted by the Chartered Company, and preparations had been made to support the raiders with other forces from Cape Colony, but the hasty action of Dr. Jameson upset the plans. Additional testimony showed that on December 28th the Uitlanders of Johannesburg were armed and making other preparations to receive Dr. Jameson. All steps were being taken under the direction of the reform committee. Col. Rhodes, at the Gold Fields Company's offices on December 28th, curtly told the representative of the Boers who called upon him for an explanation as to what was going on, that they were applying the law, and the road bed will be required the requisite amount of attention under the new management.

The ship Hesperus arrived in the Royal Roads from San Francisco this afternoon. She is waiting for orders to load lumber.

that the reform committee had asked Dr. Jameson to come to Johannesburg to protect them. A press representative was allowed to visit the reform leaders by special permission yesterday evening. He found the three English prisoners in good health, but Hammond's health is causing considerable anxiety to his friends. He collapsed suddenly when the sentence of death was pronounced, not, however, through fear; it was due rather after the great nervous strain which he had been under so long. But this morning he is said to be as well as possible under the circumstances. A review of the bad state of Hammond's health every possible influence is being brought to bear on President Kruger in order to bring about the most lenient treatment possible for him. Mrs. Kruger has sent messages of sympathy to the families of the prisoners.

London, April 30.—The secretary of state for the colonies announced in the house of commons this afternoon that he had received the following dispatch from Sir J. A. Dewitt, agent of the British government at Pretoria: "The Boers themselves condemn the severity of the sentence and are petitioning for mitigation or pardon."

A special from Buluwayo says the arrival there of Earl Grey will be the signal for a general advance of British forces, who will immediately take the offensive against the insurgent Matabeles. It is thought probable that the vicinity of Buluwayo has been cleared of hostile natives the headquarters of the latter, the Matoppo hills, will be attacked. A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria says the reformers pleaded guilty because their counsel advised them to do so in the face of the mass of incriminating evidence in the case found in the dispatch box of the Jameson party. Under the circumstances it is added that this was the most dignified course to follow. There was a long meeting of the defence committee of the cabinet to-day. The commander in chief, Lord Wolseley, was present, and it is believed that important military questions were decided.

BLOW UP BY FRIENDS

Volunteer Workers in the Cripple Creek Fire Commit a Terrible Mistake.

In Clearing Fire Path, They Blow Up Palace Hotel With Many Persons in It.

Loss of Life Not Yet Known—Residents of Cripple Creek Indignant.

Cripple Creek, Colo., April 30.—A second great fire broke out yesterday afternoon and was attended with grave loss of property and graver loss of life. At 6 p.m. the fire had burned itself out. Thousands are homeless and there is not a building left standing in the business section of the city. Only a few residences on the outskirts remain, and thousands are homeless. Cripple Creek fire has broken out at Gillet, Colo., April 29, 8.30 p.m.—The fire has extended to West Cripple Creek, and it is feared that this city will be entirely wiped out. The greatest confusion prevails. Free fights are the rule, and nobody knows what will happen before the morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Cripple Creek, Colo., April 30.—While the fire was raging here yesterday afternoon special trains were run from Victor and Gillet to bring in miners with sticks of dynamite ready to use whenever there was any call for it. It is more common than water at a city fire, and its lavish use was productive of many fatalities. The Palace hotel, containing thirty rooms, was one of the first places attacked with dynamite, and from the results it would appear that no warning was given of the impending explosion. As the walls tottered in response to the tremendous charges of giant powder the air was filled with the shrieks of dying men, who had been caught in their rooms and dragged down in the wreck. Before the wreckers could offer any aid they were driven back by the flames which rolled over the site of the hotel, and the dynamites flew to catch their own lives. The loss of life is merely a matter of conjecture. The Bi-Metallic and First National banks burned as if made of paper. The First National bank is the leading institution of the district, but is without the proper facilities for holding the \$150,000 more deposits entrusted to it. Since the last fire the bank has had temporary quarters in the now burned district, where there was no vault accommodation. To add to the apprehensions of the stockholders and depositors the explosion of dynamite leaves nothing to be recovered from the ruins, as the volunteers, operating without guides or reason, proceeded at once to blow up the buildings. After the explosion at the Palace hotel, the crowd that followed the fire paused for moment and people began to vent their feelings in their denunciations of the dynamiters. Several warm encounters took place between the disputants, and while the riot was impending the flames worked towards the crowds that blocked Grand avenue, and the advantage gained by the destruction of the hotel was lost by the people not removing the debris. Thousands of homeless people shivered about the camp fires, or wandered among the ruins of the once prosperous city. Throughout the night the cold was severe, and towards morning snow began to fall. During the night for a distance of a mile to the right and left the burning embers presented a sight most incomparable. To a person standing on a hill beyond the district the picture was one of a huge bowl with the steam rising above. Everywhere along the thoroughfares could be seen the work of the dynamite, a great mass of kindling wood. A company of national guards is on duty in the burned district. Numerous arrests have been made of the vagrant element which lately infested Cripple Creek. All night fires were starting up occasionally and on places where residents pulled down the houses down, and if that failed, blew them up. They had no water for the protection of the city. A rumor is in circulation that a man who was seen in the act of settling fire to a dwelling on Capitol hill was shot by the residents just as the fire was shot and killed by Floyd Thompson yesterday afternoon. Mayor Doyle, of Victor, has employed two fire wardens to every business block in that city, as it has been rumored that the fire bugs are after that town as well as Cripple Creek. A man was caught in the act of firing the rear of a store, and is now in jail. The total loss of yesterday's fire is estimated at \$1,500,000, while the insurance will probably foot up between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

THE APPLICATION REFUSED. Holmes Pleads for a Respite to Prepare Himself for Death.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 30.—Governor Hastings has refused a request for a respite from the multi-murderer H. H. Holmes, in which the condemned man has pleaded himself in order that he may prepare himself for death. Holmes says that there are certain serious matters which will need his attention, and which nobody else can arrange, and besides he does not feel that he has arrived at that spiritual stage necessary to meet his God. Governor Hastings promptly indorsed the petition, and it was returned. There is no alternative now but for Holmes to hang, unless he should be able to find his own way to the gallows for the execution, which is some time next month.

MR. CHENEY IN CHARGE. New General Superintendent of the Electric Railway Assumes Duty.

Mr. W. C. Cheney, the new general superintendent of the Consolidated Railway & Light Company, arrived on the Chammer last evening from Vancouver, and will at once assume the duties in connection with his office. While Mr. Cheney will exercise a general supervision over the Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster systems his headquarters will be in this city. Mr. Cheney, who is an electrical engineer of wide experience, assumed the superintendency of the Portland General Electric Company to accept his present position. With Dr. J. C. Perry, of Portland, Mr. Cheney has expeditiously with the much talked of X rays with a view to applying the new discovery to mining operations, and remarkable success has been achieved. He will shortly return to Portland to complete several interesting experiments which he has been making.

The new superintendent will at once inaugurate several much needed improvements in the Victoria electric railway. The cars will be overhauled, painted, and placed in new shape for the summer season, and the road bed will be required the requisite amount of attention under the new management.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S PLEA To the Good Sense and Good Will of the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, April 30.—At the opening of the chamber of deputies to-day M. Meunier, the new premier, read a statement in which the government recognizes the preponderance of the chamber of deputies, but affirms that it is impossible to govern without the aid of the chamber of deputies. M. Meunier said that the government desired to pursue a pacific policy, and they appeal to the good will of the republican majority for a settlement of the urgent questions as the best means of preventing a spread of revolutionary

MUCH FUSS OVER MCKINLEY.

Interesting Proceedings With Guns at the Montgomery Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., April 30.—The McKinley convention remained in session all night, and at 1 a.m. it seemed to be settled determination to nominate a straight out and out gold standard Republican ticket. The Populists made overtures to the McKinleyites, which were rejected. After being thirteen hours in session without action the convention adjourned sine die.

To-day the Populists state that the convention wrangled five hours before it finally agreed on the nomination of two candidates suggested by the McKinley convention. Just before the work was completed two Republican members of the warring faction, who were spectators, became involved in a quarrel, and two guns flashed, causing many to hunt cover.

TROLLEY MISHAP IN TORONTO.

Two Men Terribly Injured—The Bomby on Ontario Iron Ore.

Toronto, April 30.—A serious trolley accident happened yesterday morning on the King street subway. Thomas Nulty and Matthew Hillman, two employes of the civic parks and gardens committee, were driving through with a load of sand when the double track broke and they got down and went partly under the trolley to repair the damages. Just then the trolley rushed down the grade from the west and dashed into the wreckage. Both men were injured terribly, Nulty fatally. An order-in-council has been passed bringing into operation an act providing for the payment of bounties on iron ore mined in Ontario. "Joe" Martin, the horseman, was attacked by robbers last night at Woodbine. He is still lying but has not yet recovered consciousness.

CHAPLEAU WON'T BITE

Or at Least He Insisted on Too Expensive Bat for Sir Charles Tupper to Offer.

Mr. Angers May Come in on Condition That Remedial Legislation is Promised.

But, on the Whole, the Tupper Combination is a Deplorably Weak Outfit.

Ottawa, April 30.—As was predicted in this correspondence yesterday, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau has refused to join the Tupper cabinet. From the beginning, Mr. Chapleau, it appeared, and no intention of doing so, but rather than give a straight denial he is reported to have made such demands as could not be granted him. At all events, he is not coming, and Sir Charles Tupper is now negotiating with Mr. Angers. It is said that the latter has agreed to enter the cabinet and will get the portfolio of justice. If he does join Sir Charles Tupper it is on the distinct understanding that separate schools will be imposed on Manitoba by the remedial bill if the government is returned. If this is done, then Mr. Angers thinks that the hierarchy will issue mandaments in favor of the government. Without this the church will take no part in the elections. At any rate it looks now as if Mr. Angers and Sir Charles Tupper had agreed upon this.

The only change in Quebec is likely to be Mr. Angers for Mr. Desjarlais. In Ontario Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be replaced by Lieut.-Colonel Ishbel. Instead of having a stronger government than the Bowell administration, Sir Charles Tupper will have to face the country very much weaker. No prominent politician wants to join him. Hugh John Macdonald would not have consented, but for the fact that his partner, Stewart Tupper, crowded him into it, as he before forced his resignation. Archbishop Langevin is still working among the bishops to get them to support Sir Charles Tupper. Bishop Duhamel will do so in this district, but some anxiety is manifested as to what Archbishop Cleary will say in Kingston next Sunday.

Waneta has been created an outpost of customs and a warehousing port under Nelson. Comox has been taken off the list of offices where customs parcels may be received, and Courtenay has been added to it. (Press dispatch)—There is a crowd of prominent Quebec politicians in town to-day. Mr. Bergeron, who saw Mr. Chapleau in New York yesterday, is among them, and he says positively that the lieutenant-governor cannot take a portfolio. The premier himself made the following statement: "Mr. Chapleau has decided that the condition of his health renders it impossible for him to undertake to assist in the reconstruction of the government."

Beyond this Sir Charles has nothing to announce. He has telegraphed to Col. Tisdale, and the impression now is that he will be Sir Mackenzie Bowell's successor, although it is said that Sir Charles has not yet abandoned hopes of securing Mr. Meredith.

TRAIN WRECKER'S TRIAL.

Young Hildreth May be Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

Rome, N. Y., April 30.—After ten days spent in securing jurors to try young Hill Hildreth for train wrecking, and an examination of 192 talesmen out of 336 summoned, the trial has begun. District Attorney Hildreth, in opening the case, said he would present evidence showing the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. The train wrecked November 18th were fifty-four sleeping passengers, twelve clerks, besides the railroad employes. He declared that the defendant and his accomplices selected the most dangerous place in this vicinity for the wreck. The locomotive left the track and the cars were hurled over the engine and tender in a new direction. The rails had been loosened and the ends placed so that it was impossible for the train not to derailed. Miss Perrin, Hildreth's sweet heart, the district attorney said, would testify that Hildreth came to her home at 10 o'clock on the morning of the wreck, confessed to her that the mail train had been wrecked and that he was guilty of the crime. He had confessed that Hildreth had acknowledged that he had not been completed until twenty minutes before the train arrived. The object of the wreck, he asserted, was to kill the local passengers, C. B. Howland, who took ten to fifteen views of the wreck, will be the first witness.

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WEYLER IS HOPEFUL

Gen. Maceo Goes Quietly Along His Own Course—A Spanish View of the Rebellion.

Another Loaded Filibustering Steamer—People Butchered in Havana Province.

New York, April 28.—A World dispatch from Havana says:

General Weyler's offer to pardon all insurgent leaders who surrender with their arms in Pinar del Rio within 20 days was published in the hope of weakening General Maceo. But the rebel commander knows that his brother José is on the other side of the trocha with six thousand men. He also knows that Generals Gomez and Calixto Garcia are organizing commands in Pinar del Rio to relieve him.

General Maceo will never surrender. He sends word to Havana that he will cross the trocha when he is ready, and that the immense Spanish army along the barrier cannot compel him to make the assault until the right day arrives.

In the Queen's College Quarterly, Principal Grant comes out strongly in favor of the course advocated by Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat, and all the leading Liberals in the Dominion, as the proper one to be followed in dealing with the Manitoba question.

General Weyler looks upon the trocha as the key to the war. In my talk with him he made this plain. It has been said, and it is generally believed by the Spanish leaders, that General Gomez and other commanders would make terms for peace, but General Maceo and his fierce negro followers will consent to nothing but complete and unconditional independence.

The general impression in political and diplomatic circles is that the government will go only so far in granting administrative and economical reforms in the West Indies as will give the position in the cortex no chance to make those reforms an issue against the Conservative cabinet.

Spain will need considerable imports of breadstuffs next autumn, as the prolonged drought has already hopelessly injured the crops, causing much distress and discontent. In the agricultural districts prices are rising rapidly.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 28.—A steamship arrived in this port at 8 o'clock last night and is being loaded with war material for the Cuban insurgents. This steamer is lying in midstream, instead of at a dock, and large boats are transferring the arms and ammunition from the dock to the vessel.

There is little danger of interference, as the Cubans have chosen their time well. The United States revenue cutter Boutwell to-night sailed for Charleston, and every official connected with the United States court is out of the city, and are not expected to return until noon to-day.

Key West, Fla., April 28.—(By mail from Havana, April 25.)—While Delgado, the American, is slowly convalescing from wounds inflicted on him by Spanish soldiers under General Melquizo's bidding several weeks ago, the loyal Spanish officer is still butchering people in Havana province. Although

official investigation shows that Melquizo is guilty of all the charges preferred against him, he has not been suspended from his command. He is said to possess enough influence in Madrid to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any superior officer who might endeavor to bring him to punishment. News received here tells of his conduct during the past two weeks. Near Campo Florida, so the information runs, Melquizo arrested and persecuted a number of men and by his orders they were killed. At Minas nineteen "pacifists" fell into his clutches and were shot. Near Baiba he razed ten farms and gathered in forty laborers, who were killed in cold blood.

In Melquizo's territory the people are flocking to Havana to escape him. Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are referred by Carter's pills, especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Principal Grant Strongly in Opposition to the Government.

In the Queen's College Quarterly, Principal Grant comes out strongly in favor of the course advocated by Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat, and all the leading Liberals in the Dominion, as the proper one to be followed in dealing with the Manitoba question.

The present session, like the present government, has had no parallel in the history of Canada. It was called for a special purpose, namely, to pass legislation in connection with the Manitoba school case, but afterwards it was decided to make it a regular session and pass through all the estimates.

The debate on the remedial bill ended, as everybody will remember, on Thursday last week, when the bill was withdrawn by Sir Charles Tupper. An adjournment was made until Tuesday on daily until it was concluded. To this also the opposition made no objections. So that exactly three months of the session had gone past before the bill was introduced.

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The session, therefore, terminated without granting any of the "new" war to the government. There were no railway subsidies, no large bonuses to public works, no suspicious items of any kind put through the house, as has always been customary in the last hours of the session. The opposition were determined, as one member put it, on sending the government to the country with clean hands.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, April 24.—The sixth session of the seventh parliament of the Dominion of Canada, which was prorogued yesterday (Thursday) will be spoken of in future years as barren of any good results. Not one piece of legislation of any consequence whatever has been placed on the statute book of the Dominion by reason of the closing session of the present parliament of Canada—a parliament which expires at 12 o'clock to-night. It has been an exceptional thing in past years for any parliament to live out the full length of its term. There have been but two occasions since confederation that any parliament has had five sessions. The term is, of course, five years. In each case that parliament has lasted beyond four sessions the government was badly defeated. The last instance of the kind was in 1875, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power. There were five regular sessions in that term, but the full five years had not expired as has been the case this instance.

The present session, like the present government, has had no parallel in the history of Canada. It was called for a special purpose, namely, to pass legislation in connection with the Manitoba school case, but afterwards it was decided to make it a regular session and pass through all the estimates.

The debate on the remedial bill ended, as everybody will remember, on Thursday last week, when the bill was withdrawn by Sir Charles Tupper. An adjournment was made until Tuesday on daily until it was concluded. To this also the opposition made no objections. So that exactly three months of the session had gone past before the bill was introduced.

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way of private legislation there have been no bills of Dominion importance, if the bringing of the Independent Order of Foresters under the operation of the Insurance act be omitted.

And what has all this cost the country? Estimating the cost of holding this extra session at a fair figure, it is a bill of expense against the country of not less than \$800,000. If indirect expenses be taken into consideration the amount would sum up to about \$1,000,000. And all this was brought about because at the last session of the parliament, nearly a year ago, the cabinet disagreed upon the remedial bill and called an extra session to get them out of the difficulty.

The charge against the opposition by the government will be that they obstructed the remedial bill. This is not correct, but even if it were, outside the province of Quebec the country will not be disposed to quarrel with the Liberals upon this account. SLABTOWN.

THE SIEGE OF ZEITOUN.

A Bit of Unexamplified Heroism on the Part of Armenians.

It is a genuine satisfaction and pleasure to be able to record the fact that during the siege of Zeitoun fully 6000 Turks were killed, while only about 150 Armenians lost their lives. It is a pity—a loss, indeed, to history and to literature—that there was in the beleaguered city no competent pen to depict the extraordinary events which were witnessed there. The siege of Lucknow is still vivid in the world's memory. We are accustomed to believe that the days are past when such horrors can be repeated. The siege of Zeitoun, believe me, is a story of greater heroism, greater sacrifices, greater suffering than that of those terrible days which ended with the glad cry of salvation, "The Campbells are coming."

The story thus far is meagerly told. The facts are fragmentary, but enough have been accumulated from reliable sources to make the outline of the story complete. It needs no coloring, no filling in of detail to make it stir any blood which still lives a hero and hates a tyrant. Let me sketch that outline in simplest, plainest fashion, and you shall judge if it is any more thrilling picture in all history.

The people of Zeitoun took up arms because they learned that a large body of Turkish troops were marching upon the city. Rumor had it, and it was a well-founded rumor, that a massacre had been ordered. Hundreds, then thousands of refugees began pouring into the city from the surrounding country. Zeitoun is situated on a plateau upon a mountain side. A cliff towers up 2500 feet above one side of the city; a sheer precipice of 250 feet is the opposite boundary. A fort on the hill, beyond the precipice, commands the town, and is always garrisoned. There is only one approach to Zeitoun, and that the citizens fortified and manned.

Their first problem was to capture the fort, and after fifty-six hours fighting, they succeeded in making the water supply useless, by pouring in kerosene and other pollution. Three days later, when the garrison was exhausted by thirst, they attacked the fort, and after five hours fighting, they captured it, together with rifles and about 10,000 cartridges.

There still remained in the town the Turkish governor, with a staff of about sixty-five guards. While the men of Zeitoun were fortifying the road leading to the town, the governor's guards undertook to set fire to the city. The women of Zeitoun were equal to the emergency. They armed themselves with axes, attacked the guards before they could reach the powder magazine, and overpowered them, and made them prisoners.

By this time the Turkish army had arrived outside the defences of the city. They numbered, when the siege was first established, 70,000 men, half of them regular troops and the rest Bashis Bazonks. The Armenians mustered 60,000 men, reckoning every one above 13 years of age as a "fighting man." A few days after the siege began a great battle was fought. Every man of the Armenian army was killed, and there was no one to guard the prisoners who had been quartered in the governor's establishment. They broke and were again about to fire the town when the women of Zeitoun arose once more. This time they stopped them. They slew every one of the 250 men who had been captured at the fort and threw their bodies over the cliff.

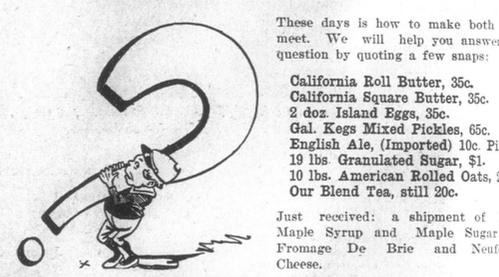
After the siege had continued some time, and when thousands were dying from starvation, the Armenians endeavored to negotiate terms with the besiegers. The reply was: "Surrender at once and we will spare two in every ten. Wait one day and we will have the life of every man, woman and child."

So the weary siege went on. Once the Turks bombarded the town. Out of 3000 shells thrown, 1200 fell without exploding into the mud walls and roofs of the houses. The women gathered up the unexploded shells, fearlessly opened them up, and emptied out the powder and shot, of which the defenders were in great need. "The shelling of the town is a great blessing to us," they said simply.

Various desperate resorts were adopted by the Armenians for the discomfort of the besiegers. A score of them disguised as Turkish soldiers got into the Turkish camp one evening and suddenly began firing all about them. The Turks thought a mutiny was taking place. They began firing at each other. There was a panic and many were killed. One foggy morning early in the siege the Armenians collected a great herd of mountain goats and drove them toward the Turkish camp. These goats are black in color, and just outside the Turkish lines a few Armenians behind the goats began firing. The Turks thought an army was upon them. They abandoned everything and fled. The Armenians despoiled their camp before the Turks returned and came back. The Turks themselves admit that they lost 6000 killed during the siege. In Armenians lost by Turkish bullets was only about 150, but disease and hunger were terribly fatal. Of 12,000 refugees who came to Zeitoun at the beginning of the siege 4000 perished before the armistice was proclaimed. Hundreds of children died of smallpox, and although there was food enough for the city to have held out for some time longer, yet owing to a failure of distribution, the deaths by starvation were many. London Correspondence Boston Transcript.

Times Annual And Encycopædia of Useful Information ... For 1896 ... 400 Pages. Price 25 cents. Address The Times, Victoria, B. C. W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

A Weighty Question.



DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

HE INFORMED THE BISHOP.

A well known bishop, who takes a prominent interest in everything affecting the working classes, wishing to judge for himself what a journey in a workman's carriage was like, took a ticket and joined the miscellaneous crowd which fills these trains on the Great Eastern railway.

After a most unglorified struggle for a seat, he found himself jammed in between a navy, smoking a strong black pipe, on his right, and an artist in house painting, smelling strongly of his craft and carefully balancing a can of green paint on his left hand. The good bishop, apprehensive of the safe balance of this can and nauseated by the unpleasant odors arising, was also very much shocked by the bad language which garnished the conversation of his neighbors.

After a particularly strong expression from the navy, the bishop, touching him gently, inquired: "My good man, please tell me where you learn the language you have just made use of."

The navy replied, with a suspicion of pride in his tone: "I learned it, Your honor. You can't learn it! It's a gift!"—London Tit-Bits.

ONE FOR MR. MARA. The slight kick in this paper of last week was effective in arousing Mr. Mara to some sense of redeeming his promises to the people here in the rocks in the canyon. The following telegram was on Thursday received by J. D. Sibbald in answer to a private letter written by him:

"Owing to opposition obstruction supplementary estimates not introduced, I believe provision made for improvement navigation canyon and protection river bank." On April 1st Mr. Mara asked that something should be put in the estimates for the river here. On the 5th the estimates were published, but contained no appropriation for here, but \$4,000 for Kootenay rapids. On April 23rd he telegraphs "believes provision made for canyon." This was replied to by Mr. Sibbald asking amount to be made available at once, but it was returned because Mr. Mara had already left for Kamloops. On the very next day Mr. Mara telegraphed the estimates went through and the house adjourned.

EXTENSION

Recommended by the for the Complete works Co.

Post Office Emplo Pay Poll Tax—H Nuisan

Routine business held since the last of the council was of night's meeting. May ed and all the alderm The deputy provin regarding Old Men He wished to know i agree to exchange a bont. The matter v home committee with the exchange.

Dumbarton & Elliot of J. Boscowitz & the imposition of the the year 1890 and that it had been ill asked that the same ferred to the city s Rev. Mr. Tait ask take steps toward al of certain women the Indian mission their conduct was s and a menace at the mission. Mayor Beaven council pass a resol the hands of the p in securing the rem of women.

Ald. Macmillan w police magistrate w ry out the criminal act under the resol He should not act as a law coverer. He s council would pass strengthen the hand missioners. Ald. Partridge re revival of Mr. Tro came to notice. It known had given the mayor the nuisance abated at once. Ald. Cameron re ment saw fit to missioner in Nana to do so in the c with the matter. The letter was r commissioners. A to add a rider to "the press wish sion of water, but he secured no Mrs. Henry Sallo plaint against a p ing her house with ferred to the polic L. Brown in the of there were fifty-three residents, thirty-six residents, dogs paid the tax. be more sensible t these dogs, which to tax hard worki fairs.

Several alderm sations on dogs ing the charge tical several dogs tax. Ald. Cameron r was one of the but a never-endi that the poundke the dogs. He be tor, Mr. Winsy, to house canvass of all dogs owne s would be the tax, but he the poundkeeper, not do his duty the keeper who wou The letter was

G. Campbell w to certain sewer and died. Walkley, King or Beaven as fol "Beaver Lak "Sir: We are should be allowe work on water, all parts of it, as delayed as long any portion of not wish to hav might be able to ment whereby it that portion of wise as they see Mayor Beaven ter to the city e received the fol "Vict With ref letter" from Mes Casey, contract improvements at they express t should be allowe construction of a that you do not, once, they mig some arrangement by the latter co opinion has injuri the works to pr facing on the s in the present im agreement were a reasonable d tract price, the complete the w the reservoir m

With regard to the complete having in view loving the settle thoroughly setti

Wife (to her husband, who is a great animal lawyer and who has found fault with the dinner)—There you go again, always finding fault with my cooking. You never see any redeeming qualities in me, and yet you have an excuse for every thing that comes along.—Philadelphia In-

Tommy-Paw, isn't man the lord of creatio Mr. Figs—Most of the time; but not when housecleaning is going on. No.—Indianapol- is Journal.

EXTENSION OF TIME

Recommended by the City Engineer for the Completion of Water-works Contract.

Post Office Employees Need Not Pay Poll Tax—Herald Street Nuisance.

Routine business that had accumulated since the last regular meeting of the council was considered at last night's meeting. Mayor Beaven presided and all the aldermen were present.

The deputy provincial secretary wrote regarding Old Men's Home matters. He wished to know if the council would agree to exchange an old man named Knowles for either McKinnon or Erskine.

The matter was referred to the home committee with authority to make the exchange.

Dumbleton & Elliot, acting on behalf of J. Bosowitz & Son, were regarding the imposition of a trade tax between the years 1886 and 1894.

They held that it had been illegally collected and asked that the same be refunded. Referred to the city solicitor and finance committee.

Rev. Mr. Tait asked the council to take steps towards securing the removal of certain women living adjacent to the Indian mission on Herald street. Their conduct was such as to be a nuisance and a menace to the work done at the mission.

Mayor Beaven suggested that the council pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners in securing the removal of such a class of women.

Ald. Macmillan wanted to know if the police magistrate was appointed to carry out the criminal code or simply to act under the resolutions of the council. He should enforce the law because it is law, not act as directed by a resolution of the council.

Ald. Marchant thought Mr. Tait's letter did not exaggerate the matter. It was shocking to find that although the law covers that matter it is not enforced. He sincerely hoped that the council would pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners.

Ald. Partridge remarked that it was a revival of Mr. Trotter's crusade, which came to naught. If the reverend gentleman had given the information to the mayor the nuisance would have been abated at once.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the government was to appoint a third commissioner in Nanaimo, while they failed to do so in the capital. He wished to know if the council had anything to do with the matter.

The letter was referred to the police commissioners. Ald. Marchant wished to add a rider to the effect that it is "the express wish of the council that steps be taken to suppress the traffic," let her secured no second.

Mrs. Henry Salloway lodged a complaint against a police officer for entering her house without knocking. Referred to the police commissioners.

L. Brown informed the council that in the section of the city which he lived there were fifty-three dogs and only thirty-six residents. Only one of the dogs paid the tax. He wished to know if it was possible to enforce the tax on those dogs, which were a luxury, than to tax hard working men and heads of families.

Several aldermen gave interesting diversions on dogs. Ald. Marchant making the charge that several aldermen kept several dogs without paying the tax.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the subject was one of not much importance, but a never-ending one. The fact was that the poundkeeper did not look after the dogs. He believed that the collector, Mr. Winsky, was making a house to house canvass and securing a record of all dogs owned in the city, and he would soon be in a position to enforce the tax, but he should be assisted by the poundkeeper, and if that official did his duty he should get a poundkeeper who would.

The letter was referred to the poundkeeper.

G. Campbell wrote again with regard to certain sewer connections. Received and filed.

W. King & Casey wrote to Mayor Beaven as follows:

"Beaver Lake, 23rd April, 1896. 'Sir: We are of opinion that you should be allowed to proceed with your work on water works construction, in all parts of it, as we think that you have delayed us long enough. If there is any portion of the work which you do not wish to have finished at once, we might be able to come to some arrangement whereby the city could complete that portion of it by day labor or otherwise, as they see fit.'"

Mayor Beaven had referred this letter to the city engineer, from whom he received the following report:

"Victoria, April 26, 1896. 'Sir: With reference to the enclosed letter from Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey, contractors for the water works improvements at Beaver Lake, in which they express the opinion that they should be allowed to proceed with the construction of all parts of the works, but if there is any portion of the work which you do not wish to have finished at once, they might be able to come to some arrangement with the city whereby the latter could complete that portion as they see fit. It would in my opinion be injurious to the character of the works to proceed with the concrete on the slopes of the reservoir at the present time, and that it would be in the best interests of the city if an agreement were arrived at by which for a reasonable deduction from the complete price, the corporation arranged to have the work in connection with the reservoir masonry."

"With regard to the extension of time for the completion of the contract, and having in view the importance of all the material in the filter bed, I would recommend that the time be extended to the 30th of June next, one month of which is allowed for the filling and drying out of the filter bed and one month for laying the concrete floor and filling in the filtering material."

"E. A. WILMOT, Engineer in Charge."

Ald. Macmillan moved that the report be received, and that the mayor, water commissioner and city engineer be authorized to enter into negotiations with the contractors with the object of arriving at some agreement for the continuation of the work, the committee to report to the council. Ald. Macmillan was influenced in moving this resolution from information received from the engineer in charge.

Ald. Williams seconded the motion, which was carried.

Ald. Macmillan also moved that the engineer be authorized to arrange for the extension of time mentioned in the engineer's report, and that the contractors be requested to allow the men employed by them to board where they please.

This motion was seconded by Ald. Cameron.

Ald. Glover was of the opinion that the council had already imposed on the contractors the condition that the men could board where they pleased, and he saw no good reason for its renewal.

Mayor Beaven explained that this condition was imposed to cover the old ex-

tax collector will be requested to make no effort to collect the tax.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported the unsafe condition of verandahs at the corner of Yates and Broad, and opposite 10 Douglas street. The report was laid on the table for one week.

Tenders for street sprinkling were received from nine applicants and referred to the street committee and engineer, with power to award the contract.

Ald. Cameron's motion dealing with the court of revision were passed, as was also Ald. Wilson's motion authorizing the mayor to affix the corporation seal to the contract entered into with Mr. D. F. Adams for supplying lumber.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider Ald. Cameron's market amendment by-law. The object of this by-law is to lower certain fees and more definitely define others.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments.

The council then adjourned.

—Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of the atmosphere and other insubstantialities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE!

NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

Safety of Canadians Assured

When Paine's Celery Compound is Used.

It has been the boast of Britons that they never shall be slaves. The British heart warms to freedom; his blood is aroused when human beings become mere chattels—bought and sold like animals. British subjects will suffer patiently even extreme taxation for the raising of millions for defence; but

the same for you to-day, weary and sick mortal.

When you decide to use the great health-giver, see that your dealer gives you the kind that CURE. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound, and see that it has the trade mark, the "stalk of celery." No other preparation will suit your case.

LITTLE MONEY NEEDED How to Dress the Youngsters Well.

Diamond Dyes Keep the Children in New Clothes.

Little money is needed to keep the children well and handsomely dressed. Thrifty mothers rarely buy new clothing for their little ones, yet they always appear nicely dressed. This is the result of using the Diamond Dyes, which make all the fashionable colors with but little work and trouble.

Father's suits and mother's dresses can be taken to pieces, re-dyed, and made over for the boys and girls at a very small expense. When this work has to be done, be sure you use the Diamond Dyes in order to get good colors. The use of imitation dyes means loss of your materials, as well as waste of time and money.

STRICKEN ARMENIA.

The Horrors Attendant on the Devilish Operations of the Cruel Turks.

Christians Forced to Embrace the Mohammedan Faith on Pain of Death.

The Record, an English religious paper, has the following statement in regard to the atrocities in Armenia from Mr. A. J. Arnold, the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance:

"Some weeks ago you inserted a statement which I sent you regarding the recent atrocities in Armenia, and a later communication furnished you with a list of these native Protestant pastors who had suffered martyrdom rather than embrace the Mohammedan faith. These statements were received from some of our correspondents in Turkey, men who had lived long in the country, and are perfectly reliable in regard to any statement to which they attach their signatures, though it would be unwise in the highest degree to publish their names. From some of these correspondents we have recently received further details regarding events in Asia Minor, and crave a small space in your widely read columns to give two or three extracts from these letters."

"Turkish officials have recently been busy in giving explicit details to the statement that there had been any 'forced conversions' to the Mohammedan faith; but the following quotations will prove how arbitrary this denial is to the facts of the case. The third of the extracts will show the state of mind of one of the many thousands of Christians who have become 'converts' to Mohammedanism."

"If the great powers of Europe desire to protect the Christian populations of Turkey, who have already suffered the most horrible horrors, from the further outrage of forcing the survivors of the massacres into the Mohammedan faith, it seems to be necessary that they should instruct their ambassadors at Constantinople to investigate these statements before accepting the denial of Turkish officials. The value of such denials may be judged by reference to an accompanying statement, viz., that perfect tranquillity now reigns throughout the empire. Surely the influence of public opinion, as represented in the press of our own and other civilized nations, should avail to bring even the sultan of Turkey to see the wisdom of proclaiming his condemnation of the forced conversions, and thus to furnish one of the best proofs of his desire for the good government of the Asiatic provinces of his empire."

The following are the extracts which Mr. Arnold quotes:

Writing on February 20, a correspondent says: "While the Ottoman government thus denies the facts, early in January some of its petty officials in country districts of the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir occupied themselves with visiting the villages recently 'converted,' to instruct the people to account to admit, in case they were asked, that they had been forced to accept Islamism. The people were informed that death would be the penalty for complaints of the compulsion used to convert them. There are 15,000 of these forced converts in the province of Harpoot alone, and 40,000 in the whole region devastated by the massacres. Any dispatch of consuls by the powers would easily verify the facts reported, and would also reveal the piteous pleadings of these people for deliverance from servitude to a hated religion into which they have been forced. If the powers could induce the sultan to proclaim his condemnation of compulsory conversion, and to proclaim in addition liberty to the victims to return to their own faith, his majesty would clear himself of the stigma of really approving the compulsory conversions, and would provide the natural remedy for the crime. Information from various points in the provinces of Livias, Harpoot, Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Van show that the process of forcing the Christians to become Moslems is still in active progress. Week by week the Christians are warned that the massacre which is to destroy all those who have not accepted Mohammedanism is impending."

Another correspondent, writing from Harpoot with regard to the massacres, says: "In this part of the country there has been another element in this crusade, and that is to compel men to accept the Mohammedan faith. In the early Moslem conquests, those who did not wish to accept the religion of Mohammed had their lives spared upon the giving of tribute. The sword was the last alternative. In this crusade Christians, even before they were plundered, often voluntarily offered all their property on condition that their lives might be spared; but after being despoiled of their goods, they were told that the only condition upon which they would be spared was to accept Mohammedanism. A Turkish official, one of the few Turks who has seemed to appreciate the disgrace to his own people, estimates that there have been more than 15,000 forced conversions to Islam in this district. There are probably from fifty to seventy-five villages in this district where the majority of the surviving Christian population—at least the men—pronounced the formula, 'There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God,' which is regarded as a distinct profession of Mohammedanism. They were told by the leading Turks in their villages, in most cases, that if they would do this they would protect them from the Kurds, but they retain their own opinions. At the crisis was over they were summoned to these same Kurds and told that having made the profession of Mohammedanism they must submit to the right of circumcising. No subterfuges were allowed; with swords drawn over them, they were told to be submitted or death. Multitudes of those who yielded did so, not so much to save their own lives, as to save their families from a fate worse than death."

A letter from an Armenian ecclesiastic of one of the higher orders is addressed to a friend whose name we dare not mention, and the writer says: "With weeping eyes we read the comforting words of your fatherly letter, and were greatly comforted. I am present we have all accepted Islam from fear of death with torture, as also have I, years ago, after passing through many narrow escapes from death, and afterwards having no way to escape, against my will, but against my faith, but begged that on account of my great age they would excuse me from accepting this, so I submitted to the rite to save my head from being cut off, and they did so to me as they wished. They threatened to kill me with many and fearful tortures, if after this rite had been performed, I again returned to the Christian faith, and said that if they did not carry out this threat they would thereby forfeit their faith. As they threatened me, your servant, so they did the people. The greater part of the Christians were circumcised, and the rest were wounded, and do not yet dare to venture from the places where they are secreted. I wish to tell you that there is no Christianity here unless help comes from somewhere."

THE USUAL CONSEQUENCE.

Strikers Interfere With and Badly Treat Non-Union Men.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 29.—The first blood in the cloak maker strike was shed shortly after noon to-day when four hundred strikers attacked some non-union men and handled them very roughly. The patrol wagons with a large detail of officers were summoned and the men finally rescued. Three men were badly hurt.

C. J. MULKEY IS OUT OF JAIL.

The Ex-special Agent of the Treasury Department Pleads Poverty.

Portland, Oregon, April 29.—C. J. Mulkey, ex-special agent of the treasury department, who was convicted of embezzling \$100,000 two years ago, was released from the county jail to-day having completed his sentence of one year. Under the poverty act he was released from a fine of \$5,000.

"Don't you think, Harry, you can induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?" "I could bring one, he replied. "The other fellows in our alley kick me."



IF THIS FAILS, THEY'RE DONE FOR!

tension already granted to March 31, and it would be well to renew it.

Ald. Williams and Ald. Macmillan pointed out that the city was at the expense of paying an inspector, and if the contractors were granted an extension of time they should pay this inspector. The motion then carried.

The city solicitor wrote as follows: "Re post office officials and the provincial revenue tax, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., enclosing copy letter dated 20th inst., received by you from a number of the employees of the Victoria post office in regard to the payment by them of the provincial revenue tax, with instructions to report. I beg to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake's decision (based on that of Leprohon v. City of Ottawa, 2 Ontario Appeal Reports, to which I have referred) is clearly to the effect that the tax cannot be legally collected from any officials in the service of the Dominion. The clerks in the post office are therefore as such not liable to pay the tax. I enclose a copy of Mr. Justice Drake's judgment, which fully states the law on the subject."

Ald. Macmillan remarked that there were many who could ill afford to pay this tax, and it was time that the council should do something to raise taxes in a more equitable manner.

The post office clerks will be informed of the decision of the solicitor, and the

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Will McKinley be the Standard Bearer of the Republicans?

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—A big crowd opened the republican convention to-day eager to learn if Illinois would support Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, or Shelby M. Cullum, of Illinois, for president.

There was a riot at the meeting of delegates of the second congressional district. Revolvers were drawn, and while no one was seriously injured, there was a good deal of violent punching and liberal use of chairs and weapons of assault. It was started by Buck McCarthy, of the Stock Yards, who came out of the fight with one eye closed. As soon as the meeting was opened McCarthy became involved in a quarrel with William Webb, of the district central committee, about seats at the convention. Buck pulled out a stung shot with which he attempted to strike his opponent. In an instant every man was on his feet and a free fight ensued. Deputy Sheriff Morris Hayes drew a revolver and tried to use it, but was prevented. Chairs were raised, and scarcely a man came out without a battered head.

Montpelier, Vt., April 29.—The republican state convention has adopted a resolution in preference of McKinley.

"You can hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small, no bad effects, all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use."

A little girl went to church with her mother one day and knelt down to pray fervently as son as the service began. After church her mother asked her: "What do you pray for, dearie?" "Oh, I was asking that church might soon be over."—Texas Siftings.

never will they pay tribute to any foreign master.

British subjects—men, women and children—are slaves too often! What do we mean? Just what we say—that we are too often miserable bondsmen and bondswomen, when we might revel in freedom and strength.

Thousands of us are slaves to some trouble or disease that makes this earthly pilgrimage burdensome and oppressive.

Why suffer longer? We have near us a mighty and powerful deliverer and rescuer known as Paine's Celery Compound that quickly banishes our assailing and tormenting enemies that come too often in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, heart disease, nervousness, sleeplessness and blood disease.

Why encourage and pay tribute to such death-dealing masters? Our bodies should be free, clean, pure, and fitted for the full enjoyment of true life. That world renowned prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, gives perfect health, strength and life. It removes every trace of disease from the body, and purifies the blood.

This is the season to banish every weight and oppression. Let the renovating work be commenced now, so that the summer and the hot weather may be met with strong and vigorous bodies and clear heads. Paine's Celery Compound has in past spring seasons saved thousands of sufferers; it will do

THE TROUBLED REPUBLICS.

Unsatisfied Socialists and Radicals Will Make It Warm To-morrow.

Paris, April 29.—While it is evident that there will be a sharp struggle in the chambers of deputies to-morrow, as one of the results of the formation of the new Melles government, the press this morning is hostile to the cabinet and concedes that M. Melles, in offering portfolios to progressive radicals, adopted a conciliatory course. This concession, however, does not satisfy the socialists and radicals, and the socialist organs charge M. Faure with treason in encouraging the resistance of the senate, thus compelling M. Bourgeois to resign.

The ministry was completed this afternoon by the acceptance upon the part of M. Turpel, of the portfolio of minister of public works, and by M. Boucher of the portfolio of minister of commerce.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Salisbury Refers to the Transvaal Affairs To-day.

London, April 29.—At the grand habitation of the Primrose League, which took place at Covent Garden opera house this afternoon, there was a full fashionable attendance, and the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, was the principal speaker. Referring to the commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon the four leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, he said he thought from the past that the people would not make an unworthy use of the circumstances which placed political opponents in his hands.

Continuing, the premier said that there had been a great deal of criticism abroad concerning the advance on Dongola, but he added, we are sound and vigorous bodies and clear heads. Paine's Celery Compound has in past spring seasons saved thousands of sufferers; it will do

1896, will

The sup- who pay a copy.

B. C.

to make both ends help you answer the a few snaps:

Butter, 35c. Eggs, 35c. Pickles, 65c. Imported 10c. Pint. Sugar, \$1. Rolled Oats, 25c. still 20c.

a shipment of Pure Maple Sugar and Brie and Neufchate

FROM MADAGASCAR.

light a man wearing a much uniform arrived in Madagascar. He left the on somewhat hurriedly, the altercation with his once concluded that the the Hovas' country did him. From Madagascar to Australia, thence to, and on to Seattle, the poor soldier walked to Revelstoke along the.

The journey took him accomplish, and his liberally the worse for life is of some rank in of, belonging to one of giments, and has seen ar's service, mostly as been with the colors adagascar, and looks a ch.

For the crime of as liable, if caught, to the galleys, but he has as most horrible cruelty, Archibald Genter, and he is a free man.

his way to the North- friend of his, a captain Police, and will pro- and help to prevent badger Indians.

his travels, if inaccurate, but French, this detail- to the linguist on the per.—Revelstoke Mail.

OR MR. MARA.

in this paper of last active in arousing Mr. sense of redeeming his he people here re the canyon. The following in Thursday received by in answer to a private by him:

opposition obstruction sup- imates not introduced. I n made for improvement on and protection river

Mr. Mara asked that d be put in the est- river here. On the h were published, but con- provision for here, but otary rapids. On April raphs "believes provision y." This was replied bald asking amount to re- at once, but it was Mr. Mara had already ops. On the very day a telegraphed the esti- and the house pro-

n now is: Was the gov- Mr. Mara, or he but then he believed provision canyon. It is one of the mething that Mr. Mara more about when he the electors. The matter being done with.—Herald

r husband, who is a great er and who has a fault with you cooking. You redeeming quality in me, an excuse for every im- mes along.—Philadelphia

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Concise Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

A. H. Scate, curator of the Province, left last evening for Harrison Hot Springs to take a course of sulphur baths.

Mr. Ernest Powell, son of Dr. I. W. Powell, who went to England to complete his education, returned home last evening.

Donations to the Refuge Home are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Sankers, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Mc Dermott, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. G. Grant, A. Friend.

P. Sullivan, of this city, met with a very painful accident while at work at the Duke of York mining camp, Alberta, on Thursday of last week.

Victoria theatre goes will be pleased to learn that Richard Mansfield is to visit this city.

Captain Hilmar Christensen, a native of Norway, died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon.

The general passenger and ticket office of the Great Northern railway has issued a well gotten up pamphlet devoted to a description of the Kootenay mining district.

At yesterday's regular monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. A. two new branches of work were decided upon.

The anniversary of Acme lodge, I. O. O. F., was celebrated in Castle Hill last evening.

Simon Leiser has purchased the Oliver property on the corner of Yates street and Waddington alley.

Competitive designs for a Burns memorial will be advertised for by the joint committee of the St. Andrew's and Sir William Wallace societies.

The directors of the Bank of Montreal have decided to erect a large and modern building suitable for banking offices on the site on which the premises are now used.

Mr. Patrick Burke and Miss Kate Gray were united in marriage at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral last evening.

An enterprising burglar extracted \$5 from the safe in the Nickle Place saloon on Government street early yesterday morning.

The steamer Rainbow, from Victoria, left here for Texada island this morning with a minor party composed of the following among others: Captain Irving, A. R. Johnston, William Wilson, J. Braden, E. G. Tilton, C. Hayward, Robert Evans, Captain Foot, W. Priest and J. Raper.

The counting of the ballots for the election of the Medical Council took place to-day in the presence of the Rev. Canon Beaudry and Mr. Jacob, who with the registrar, Dr. G. L. Milne, were the scrutineers.

The summer time table of the street railway service will be issued in a few days. The cars on the Fort street line will start running twenty minutes earlier than at present.

Alaskan papers received by the W. J. Miller report that the American mail, which was lost during a heavy storm, has been found and forwarded to the different posts in the Yukon.

A gang of Chinamen has already been put to work upon the right of way for the railroad to Oyster Bay.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital gave their last "at home" of the season, and it proved a most enjoyable affair.

W. Monk, a well-known Victoria, employed at the Victoria Steam Bakery,

had one of his hands so badly crushed on Monday that it has been found necessary to amputate the fingers and thumb.

The Western Fisheries & Trading Co. and Messrs. Boutillier & Co. shipped yesterday to New York, says the Colonist, a car load of fresh salmon.

A very interesting event took place last evening at the residence of Mr. Norman Gillis, Oak Bay avenue.

Captain William Moore leaves for Alaska by the Mexico, due from the Sound to-morrow.

The trial of Lawrence Mooney and George Bonney began this afternoon before Mr. Justice Walkem.

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for the reason that there is only a short time in the morning when the weather will permit. The men engaged in the work have been paid \$10 for each day they worked.

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HEART DISEASE STRIKES DOWN ALL CLASSES. The Essential Matter Is To Be Prepared for Any Emergency.

It is painful to pick up the daily papers and observe how people of all classes are being stricken down with heart disease and apoplexy.

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Manco Writes for Rifles to Rush Things-Suffering in Pinar Del Rio.

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