

### SKILFUL STRATEGY

#### Shown by the Matabeles Working Against Bulawayo—Acting Like Old Soldiers.

#### Every Day Adds to the Danger of the People of the Besieged City.

#### A Small Band of Hostile Natives Has Grown Into a Great Besieging Army.

Cape Town, April 26.—The news of Saturday's events in Bulawayo show that the Matabeles are displaying great boldness and energy in the pursuit of their purpose to surround the town and cut off all communication with the outside world. On Saturday morning it was found that the Matabeles had surrounded the town on the north, east and west, the town being much too close to the Matabele ranks to allow of freedom of action in any direction.

The Matabeles are showing the utmost skill in their tactics. They have been seen to approach the town, which was immediately surrounded by them, and they have been seen to dig trenches and construct fortifications in the most skillful manner. The Matabeles are also seen to be very active in their movements, and they have been seen to be very bold in their actions.

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...Killed—H. G. Whitehouse, O. Gordon, R. Parsons. The exact number of wounded is not stated. The rapid firing was thought to have saved the day for the whites beyond question. The loss sustained in view of the forces of the attacking party and the fact that they were actually outflanked is considerably small, and the whites are considered lucky to have come off so well. They retired on the conclusion of the fight, but they were in possession of the field when they did so.

Although the attacking party came off without very heavy losses, they did not drive the Matabeles, but simply repulsed their attacks. The hostile lines are practically as near to Bulawayo as ever, and it is certain that only a part of the Matabeles who are beleaguering Bulawayo were engaged in yesterday's fight. It is not clear that the sortie has been effectual in preventing the advance of the Matabeles to the south of Bulawayo, which is the outcome most feared.

The uneasiness here regarding the situation in the hard pressed settlement is unabated, and about the only agreeable factor is that telegraphic communication with Bulawayo is still open. The administrator thus announces that the town still has provisions for twenty days. The supplies on their way from Mafeking are expected to arrive before that period expires. But their arrival at all depends upon many contingencies.

It is very much feared that the relief column may be attacked. If the supplies were not captured in such a case, they would certainly be delayed. The same thing would happen if the line of communication were cut and some point of it strongly held. The best speed the relief column can make without hostile obstruction will not bring it to Bulawayo until it is urgently needed.

The administrator at Bulawayo is doing all in his power to increase his stock and guard against the contingency of delay of the relief train from Mafeking. He has ordered that all passenger traffic be stopped in order to enable the coaches from the south to be used for bringing in the available supply of meat. It is also said an arrangement has been made with a friendly chief for further supplies, and this, it is hoped, will tide over the needs of the country until they are better provided for.

An official dispatch forwarded here from Mafeking says that up to the present time all is well within the column. Cape Town, April 25.—Those dispatches which filtered through from Bulawayo yesterday increased the feeling of anxiety felt here regarding the fate of the beleaguered town. According to the latest advices the Matabeles have again been drawn closer to Bulawayo and at the same time extended to Matabele. When this news was sent out from the beleaguered town the besiegers had been further reinforced, while another large body of men was leaving Mafeking in order to effect a junction with the other bodies of hostile natives, and so completely surround the place from all sides, at the same time keeping south of the fortified pass which is the key to the situation in that direction.

In addition to a further strong force of hostile natives has gone in the direction of the route followed by the relief corps. About six hundred men with nine Maxim guns are advancing from Mafeking. Consequently it is believed that there is severe work out for the advancing force, the advance guard of which, it was hoped, would be able to reach Mangve by about May 7th.

The work of arming and fortifying in the Orange Free State is going steadily on, and the slow but sure policy of President Kruger, said to be dictated from Berlin, is being pursued relentlessly night and day. The Boers ready have a small army under arms, well supplied with rapid firing guns and ammunition. In the vicinity of Lichtenburg, where it is reported that a fortified camp is being constructed. This location is admirably situated for any strategic movement calculated to cut off the British in Matabeleland, Khamaland and Bechuanaland from any communication with Cape Colony, and this of serious complications. The Boers would promptly occupy Mafeking from their camp near Lichtenburg, which is only a short distance from the present British base of operations, for relief of Bulawayo.

At present the relief of Bulawayo is the main point of interest. In the dispatches from Bulawayo yesterday evening it was said that the Dawson troop was starting for a fort situated six miles along the Taiti road, with the object of guarding the telegraph line and keeping the road clear for the relief corps on the way from King Khama's country by arrangement with the latter, who is particularly friendly to the British, having only recently returned from a visit to England, where he was treated with great distinction. Another dispatch from Bulawayo says that he, the coach, laden with arms and ammunition, reached Bulawayo yesterday from the south. Earl Grey, one of the administrators of the territory of the British South Africa Company, is expected to arrive at Bulawayo to-day with a strong escort of troopers.

...Every hour draws the circle closer around Bulawayo, and every hour adds to the confidence and number of the Matabeles, who, since the news of the humiliating defeat of Dr. Jameson's raiders by the Boers, who have spread and magnified it into a complete defeat of the British army, by a handful of untrained farmers, seem to have supreme contempt for the British. This feeling has not been lessened by the fact that the three sorties made by the little garrison of Bulawayo resulted in little more than a crushing back of the latter and the further advance of the Matabeles. The enemy has been kept plentifully and regularly supplied with cattle, and it is believed, with ammunition for all the rifles in the possession of the natives. The supplies were sent out from the Matoppos hills, which is said to be over 50,000 head of cattle have been gathered in by the hostiles from different directions, the hills themselves, it is said, being foraged by the insurgent forces holding them so that, should Bulawayo be relieved and the British be able to resume the offensive, the natives will have a stronghold to fall back upon, and there make a long stand against the Chartered Company's forces. If this is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the British will not see the end of the Matabele war for many months to come, and much blood will be shed on both sides before order is finally restored. But the Matabeles may be able to hold out or harass the British until the latter's struggle commences in South Africa. No one can predict the eventual outcome. The Boers dream of a United States of South Africa, and they are bold enough to say that the realization of this dream is among the possibilities of the near future.

London, April 28.—The Mashonaland (South Africa) agency here has received the following dispatch from Bulawayo, dated April 25: "The Matabele force took place this morning. Three Impis surrounded us, but we defeated and routed them with great loss."

The text of President Kruger's reply to the invitation of the British government to visit England and discuss matters connected with the Transvaal and its future, is a voluminous document, and plainly indicates the firm attitude assumed by the Boer statesman.

The president begins by stating that his visit to England always depended upon the settlement of the basis of discussion. He regrets that that basis has not been reached.

Continuing, he says: "In a friendly spirit but from the very first the government saw clearly, and recorded its opinion, that no foreign interference in the international affairs of the republic could be allowed." Mr. Chamberlain admits the justice of this position, and intimates that Great Britain desires that particular inter-tribe measures be taken by the Transvaal. The latter cannot allow to pass unnoticed the expression of admitted grievances. And, however well meant, this government must express regret that, having intimated a desire for the reconsideration of the London convention in consequence of the inroad of Dr. Jameson, the position should be assumed that the discussion of the so-called "admitted grievances" must be included as a sine qua non in the event of a reconsideration of the convention being agreed to. The South African republic has always been prepared to receive and consider in friendly spirit the private suggestions of the imperial government regarding the interests of British subjects, although the South African republic never admitted the existence of the so-called "admitted grievances," and must deny on that account that a right exists to create a rebellious movement. It does not assume to be perfect or infallible; it has repeatedly declared that it is prepared to listen to any just complaints presented in a constitutional manner by any man, but the South African republic is of opinion that every step calculated to prolong the irritation existing in South Africa must be studiously avoided by the exercise of mutual forbearance and good will.

—"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all grippe.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

### WILL YOU WALK IN?

#### Says Sir Charles to Chapleau and Meredith, Who Politely Answer "No, Sir."

#### Hugh John Macdonald the Only New Man Who Walked Into the Web, So far.

#### Several Millions of Sockeye Fry for the Skeena River This Coming Season

Ottawa, April 28.—Sir Charles Tupper commenced this morning to form a new government. He has so far succeeded in getting only one new man, Hugh John Macdonald, to join the administration. The train on which Hugh John's coming here met with an accident at Neponigon, and it is twelve hours late, so that Mr. Macdonald will not get here until to-morrow morning. Chief Justice Meredith will not come in, nor will Mr. Chapleau.

Steps have already been taken in connection with the operations on Skeena river. Inspector McNabb has received his instructions, and the prospects are that several millions of sockeye fry will be planted in the Skeena river this year. Senator David McKeen, who resigned his seat in Cape Breton in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, has resigned his position as manager of the Dominion Coal Company. His salary was \$15,000.

#### M. MELINE'S NEW MINISTRY Will Have Some Trouble With the Radicals and Socialists.

Paris, April 28.—It is stated that the new cabinet will be announced in the chamber of deputies at the close of to-day's session. The general expectation is that the cabinet will meet with vigorous opposition from the part of the Radicals and Socialists. The latter have already declared their opposition to the Meline ministry, the formation of which, they assert, is unconstitutional and contrary to parliamentary usage. They promise a resolution on Thursday aimed at President Faure. "However, friends of M. Meline say that he will not be deterred by this prospect. It appears certain that on May Day close at hand, the chamber will not care to overturn the government, which incidentally is not yet guilty of political wrong. The newspapers, however, all regard the dissolution of parliament as inevitable.

#### THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL Trial of Dr. Jameson and Associates Still Attracts Attention.

London, April 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates was under way this morning in Bow street court-to-day, when the court was crowded, among those present being Ladies Foley, Mohr, Chesterfield and Sheppard, and Mrs. Bayard, wife of United States Ambassador Bayard. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced to-day in the house of commons that five of the leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg, J. Hammond, Francis Rose, Geo. Farrar, Lionel Phillips, and Chase Leonard, had been condemned to death.

#### A VERY HANDSOME DEFICIT. Uncle Sam's Treasury Will Lack \$25,000,000 on June 30th to Even Up.

Washington City, April 28.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately \$25,000,000. This is the opinion of officials best qualified to make an intellectual estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year. In his annual estimate sent to congress at the beginning of the present session, the secretary of the treasury estimated the receipts from the customs during the fiscal year at \$172,000,000. So far, with hardly ten months of the year gone, the customs receipts have reached about \$157,000,000, with a fair prospect of \$162,432,000 at the close of the year. The estimate of the receipts from internal revenue sources was \$158,000,000. Up to this time they have reached \$120,000,000 and it is expected that at the close of the completed year will be about \$146,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are expected to slightly exceed the estimates of \$15,000,000, making the total receipts for the year about \$327,000,000.

The secretary's estimate for the year's expenditures was \$362,000,000, which according to his figures, would leave a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The actual expenditures, however, it is now thought, will aggregate about \$332,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle's estimate in December last, so the deficit at the close of the year, it is believed, will not show any material change from Saturday's figures, \$25,000,000. This makes the total deficit for three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, \$100,000,000.

The secretary's estimates at the time they were made were believed by those

### A GOOD EVENING'S WORK.

#### Two Tennessee Murderers Lynched by a Vigilance Committee.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—At midnight on Sunday night a mob of armed men, about fifteen in number, entered the jail at McMinnville, dragged the jailer from his bed and forced him to give up the keys. William and Victor Hollis were then taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville and hanged. Before the mob succeeded in removing their victims from the jail they had a hard fight with them, but the prisoners were overpowered. The mob came from Van Buren county, where the lynched men lived.

#### ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R.

#### A Train Runs Into a Washout and the Engineer Is Killed.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The C. P. R. express going east from Port Arthur this morning ran into a washout east of Neponigon. The engineer, Dan McNeill, was killed. He leaves a wife and three children. He was one of the oldest passenger engineers on the division.

#### WILL WOOD WAS WICKED.

#### He Wrote Bad Letters to the Murderer of Pearl Bryan.

Newport, Ky., April 28.—It has been the policy of the prosecution to bring out the bloody garments of Pearl Bryan every day since the trial began. The effect on the jury was unquestioned, and the defence will have much to combat when their side of the case is presented. Late yesterday afternoon the defence brought Will Wood on the stand to interrogate him about two vile letters written by him to Scott Jackson on February 1st and 3rd. Here it was that the women were required to retire. The letters are too coarse and indecent to be printed, but the point of the greatest importance as bearing on the case in Will Wood's letter to Jackson was in that dated at Plymouth, Ind., February 1st, in which were the following sentences: "Dad, if you have let the chance go by, I'll give you a kick also; if you have grown chicken-hearted, you ought to be shot." The rest of the letter is made up of impenetrable and personal allusions, intelligible to the writer and Jackson, but riddles to all others. Will Wood was detected in the defence an opportunity to offer this testimony.

#### A CHINESE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

#### To be Built from Peking to Hankow—Railway Stocks.

Peking, April 28.—An imperial edict authorizes the building of a railroad from Peking to Hankow. This is to be a grand trunk line, and the emperor, who is at the distance is great and the cost immense he grants the privileges of constructing it upon in his provinces. The projectors can show a capital of at least 10,000,000 taels. Government officials are ordered not to interfere with the plans or losses of the company and the promoters are promised subsidies of imperial favor if the scheme is successful. The edict is addressed not only to people of the capital, the provinces and other dependencies of the empire, but to "four people laboring in other lands."

London, April 28.—The upward movement of copper has been suddenly checked by the announcement of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, secretary of the treasury, that the government has suspended purchases for the sinking fund, owing to the high prices of copper, and although it is difficult to see what alternative course is open to the government, it is probable the uncertainty created will prevent further rise in existing markets are still inactive, owing to the dubious aspect of African affairs, but all other markets advanced on the week. American bonds continue to be bought, but although the energetic activity is being made by professional operators to cause a rise in the shares, the general public cannot be tempted to speculate, and rumors of the stoppage of the Venezuelan negotiations have had a disturbing effect. Central and Union Pacific closed firm on reports that congress would take no action on their debts.

#### THEY CAN'T HAVE WHISKY.

#### United States Behring Sea Patrol Fleet Must Drink Water.

Port Townsend, Wn., April 29.—Instructions came from the treasury department this afternoon ordering the commanders of the revenue cutters of the Behring sea patrol fleet not to take aboard any spirituous liquors. The fleet was ready to sail when the orders were issued and the mess officers were compelled to land their private liquor supplies. The captains themselves, while in the north must live like prohibitionists, and they will not be allowed to have on board the mildest of intoxicating beverages. The order caused a wave of disapproval throughout the fleet, but none of the officers expressed their desire of resigning on the ground that they had no other alternative. The belief is expressed here that the order emanated from the scandal and general charges of drunkenness unearthed in the Healey case at San Francisco last autumn, when one-third of the officers on duty in Behring sea were accused of intoxication. The patrol fleet, consisting of the Bear, Corwin, Rush Perry, Wolcott and Grant, will sail to-morrow at noon for Unalaska and Behring sea via Sitka. In July they will go into the Arctic circle to look after the whaling fleet.

### TUPPER HAS HARD LUCK

#### In Forming His Cabinet—He Is Still Bargaining to Get Mr. Chapleau Into It.

#### But That Astute Politician Will Exact Perhaps Too High a Price.

#### Sir Mackenzie Thinks Twice—School Question Proposition from Winnipeg.

Ottawa, April 29.—Sir Charles Tupper is having no easy time in forming a government. So far he has not made any success. He is making all kinds of offers to Mr. Chapleau, but it is said that the latter will take nothing less than the premiership. In addition to this he must have the department of railways and canals, and may demand that Mr. Haggart be turned out of the government. Hon. Mr. Daly's friends are very angry at Haggart and Montague for having turned him out. It may be the end of the week before the cabinet is constructed. Hugh John Macdonald will not get here until to-morrow.

The retiring premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, had intended issuing a valedictory in the shape of a manifesto to the Canadian people, but on further consideration he decided not to do so.

A. H. O'Brien, of Toronto, a nephew of Col. O'Brien, has been appointed assistant law clerk of the house of commons.

Hon. E. G. Prior, as acting minister of marine, has wired Capt. Gaudin to have the bodies of the shipwrecked Janet Cowan's captain and sailors brought from where they were buried and interred in the cemetery with proper religious ceremonies.

The electric railway to the experimental farm will be in operation on Saturday. The Governor General and Countess of Aberdeen will entertain the local railway men and their wives at a garden party at Government House on Saturday. Mr. Fletcher, automotive engineer of the experimental farm, has been created honorary LL.D. of Queen's for services to science. It is reported that Mr. Jones, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, will be appointed agent of the marine department at Quebec.

#### Winnipeg, April 29.—The Tribune says there is a feeling in the Brandon constituency that Attorney-General Stratton ought to resign for the occasion and run against Hon. T. M. Daly, in order to bring out a full test of the feeling of the people on remedial legislation. It is believed that the Patrons would agree on Mr. Stratton, and that the majority by which he would be carried would show how much the remedial bill is detested.

Lieut. Colonel Tisdale is expected to-morrow, having been sent for by Sir Charles Tupper.

#### Cable News.

#### Nice, April 29.—The Queen and Princess Beatrice left here for Cherbourg to-day on their way to England.

#### CANADIAN CREE INDIANS.

#### Active Steps to be Taken for Their Removal from Montana.

Washington, April 29.—The senate committee of foreign relations to-day took favorable action upon Senator Carter's proposed amendment to the general deficiency bill providing appropriation for the removal of the Cree Indians from Montana. The amendment provides that the Indians be provided with a Canadian border and delivered to the Canadian authorities. The Canadian authorities have agreed twice to accept the refugees and that the offer might not be made a third time.

**AYER'S Hair VIGOR**  
Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Farwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELROFF, Emerson, N. J.

**AYER'S Hair VIGOR**  
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.  
Ayer's Pills cure Stomachicac.

### 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 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 by-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 3/4 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 it was expedient to authorize 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 name 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, 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 cabinet must have been nearly consumed with anxiety to redress the grievance of the electors of which so much is 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 is worthy of note, that one "stuffed" into a certain establishment in this city one afternoon last week, somewhat hurriedly, and presenting 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 we have here, do they not betoken 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 Mysic Remedy—South American Rheumatic Cure Conquers it in Two Days.

The following comes from a wealthy lumberman of Merrickville, Ont. Mr. Elmer: "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 the cure was truly great. 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 he was signed. Who the new shortstop will be is a question that only Mr. Leadley can answer. The Post-Intelligencer says that G.H. 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 Tiquoils filly which appeared to have the final race on the card at her mercy, was scratched at the last minute. The absurd proposal, which was discovered a sponge struck 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, who was 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 veterinarian also made an examination of Marjorie, 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.

**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.

**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 several days. About 600 delegates are present. The session was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. B. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y., senior minister. The synod meets every three years and has charge of missionary orphanages, colleges, etc. Missouri synods have 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 Hulbert, 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, there connect with a mammoth funnel which will catch the vibrations.

**trust him**  
You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bowser, Belleville, Ont. 50c and \$1.00

**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 Dunceas meeting on the 21st ultimo he would have been convinced we were all as 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 said we would open up the county, and he said he would be a partner 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 \$2, 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 would have to say to Mr. Sluggert, that he would not only give creamery, house, machinery and grass, but the cows, the milk, the cream and a complete assortment of butter operatives, clad in superior cloth knockboots, gold braids and silk long stockings.

**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 baby's laughing toy, and who had been false to her. The twins were the daughters of Mrs. Amot, and she was a widow. There are fears that the little ones have been the victims of the way for all time by the abductor.  
The motive for the abduction was revenge. Mr. Asher at one time was the beau ideal of Miss Amot. Just before the time set for their marriage Asher married Miss Emory, and Miss Amot was left a widow. She never forgave him, and she 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 twins, 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 Mr. Asher said she had simply hidden them and would bring them back if given 200,000. She is now a prisoner, and she 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 often 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. It cures all Liver Ills and Stomach Troubles.  
Hood's Pills Sick Headaches, etc.

**SENTENCE COMM**  
The Leaders of the Form Committee to Execute  
President Kruger Ex-ency, and Waives duty Impos  
This Step was Decided Several Days Ago able Effe  
Cape Town, April 2...  
at the close of the trial members of the Johan committee, yesterday, judge, after summing up painful duty to pass upon the prisoners with of high treason; but ex the executive 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, and Mr. J. W. Leona Mein, J. S. Curtis, W. Lawley, H. J. King and all Americans, were Rhoads' imprisonment,ishment and to pay in default of which other years' imprisonment.  
The news of the sent ed with the greatest at Johannesburg, and an cause the great crywhere, even though understood that the f to death would not telegraph wires thro and the Transvaal messages to and from was at a standstill every man had a "w on his face. T British population v resentment; the Boer  
A message from the for the colonies, Mr. in, was communicate Kruger last evening wit, British agent president was calm. to all that he had situation most acutely a rumor obtained c president was careful records of the trial at the legal authorities had resulted that he in minute the death sentence and long terms be followed by banishment in exercising ed to adopt under but in England it to have been dictated justice, and not fr consequences which execution of the pri. Indeed it is stated upon the step just upon the step just firm stand he took. Mr. Chamberlain England was asse there might be no act of attitude of wards Great Brit his concluding rem lined the future poli He said: Under ex the London African pres. press for the Southern conventu tion for it of commerce, but will pecuniary compens assurance that no Later in the President Kruger death sentence was still further re reduced in many it added, will ha ficial in upon th the British and anticipated, and counted. But str when the question comes up. It is int British government shift the whole matter upon the sh. Chartered South A that the latter w that the Transvaal bill of sentenced.  
Later in the day from Pretoria am J. Leyds, secreta transvaal had inf wit, British agent government had no punishment had no reform committee the death sentence the executive e remaining prisoners belief that the oth lightened.  
The Diggers Ne say Barney Barn against the Trans account of the tre reform committee the reform committee that he is closing a ing the hands belo company.  
London, April berlain has receive

has a cord... Sponged... Horey's... ready Made... Clothing

may by railway... sometimes that... three tons in... train is standing... tons freight.

President Kruger Exercises Clemency, and Waives the Penalty Imposed.

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

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

Trains Wrecked's Trial.

THE APPLICATION REUSED.

MR. CHENEY IN CHARGE.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S PLEA.

To the Good Sense and Good Will of the Chamber of Deputies.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

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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 impressive silence throughout the court room the judge solemnly passed the sentence of death individually upon the four reformers.

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patch, 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.

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.

J. H. HAMMOND'S FATE

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London, April 29.—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 assumed it might be Fitzpatrick, another English member of the committee, but later the under secretary of the colonial office, 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 the offices, 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 Century 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.

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.

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London, 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 impressive silence throughout the court room the judge solemnly passed the sentence of death individually upon the four reformers.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

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.

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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.

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London, 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, had 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.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

doctrines. Continuing, the premier says the government would not fail in its duty to enforce respect for the laws and maintain public order. Mr. Meleme concluded with adjuring parliament not to raise irritating questions.

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.

Trolley Mishap in Toronto.

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

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, had 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.

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ROYAL Baking Powder.

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London, April 30.—An explosion by which 100 persons are believed to have perished, occurred at Micklefield, Yorkshire, to-day.

# 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.

It is said General Maceo is deliberately writing in Pinar del Rio in order to keep one-third of the whole Spanish army at the western extremity of Cuba while Gomez, Calixto Garcia and other commanders organize an army and thoroughly drill their commands in the central and eastern provinces. Even now a rumor reaches here that a large town in the east has been taken, but rumors are abundant and trustworthy facts are scarce. It is certain, however, that the power of the insurgents in the east is increasing daily and that General Maceo's heroic position in the western hills is part of a great strategic campaign.

General Weyler looks upon the trocha as the key to the west. 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 captain-general believes that if General Maceo is conquered now the war will end in a few months.

A World dispatch from Madrid says: It is now evident that the Spanish government has determined to avoid giving offence to those jingo newspapers of wide circulation which are leading the anti-American campaign, or to the republicans who look out for pretext and opportunity to attack existing institutions and royalty.

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 cortes no chance to make those reforms an issue against the Conservative cabinet. Premier Canovas will go no further, because he does not wish to displease General Weyler and his army and the Cuban reactionary party, as well as the majority of the Spaniards who prefer to postpone all these concessions until General Weyler crushes the rebellion, or at least detaches from the insurrection the white chiefs and their followers, to enable Spain then to exterminate Maceo and his colored rebel army. No Spanish element is likely to grant to the West Indies legislative autonomy or insular council with any initiative in finance or tariff matters that might clash with the interests of the mother country. It is useless to think that the present government will go beyond the very slight degree of home rule embodied in last year's bill, which in no wise implies even political autonomy. In official quarters it is said that Premier Canovas is more than ever persuaded that President Cleveland will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans nor exercise pressure on the Madrid government, because of the fact that the European powers sympathize with Spain in her resistance to American interference.

Embodied in the present aspect of affairs, the Madrid press coolly asserts that Spain might admit any slight degree of home rule embodied in last year's bill, which in no wise implies even political autonomy. In official quarters it is said that Premier Canovas is more than ever persuaded that President Cleveland will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans nor exercise pressure on the Madrid government, because of the fact that the European powers sympathize with Spain in her resistance to American interference.

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. It is said that 5,000 rifles, 4,000 revolvers, 3,000 machetes, 5,000,000 cartridges and eight Hotchkiss guns and several Gatling guns will be placed on board. The task will be completed and then a tug will tow the vessel across the bar, twenty miles below the city. By daylight the vessel should be far away on her voyage to Cuba. In dropping down the river the vessel will pick up twenty Cubans who came here from New York by rail.

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. These are only coincidences, but they have driven the Spanish vice-consul wild. His men have tried to enter the dock, but have been prevented by Cuban agents. The vessel will try to land on the coast of Pinar del Rio, which province General Maceo controls. She may meet the Spanish cruiser Mercedes en route. This cruiser sailed north from Key West on Saturday to intercept the filibuster.

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

official investigation shows that Melquiado 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, Melquiado arrested more than twenty able countrymen and by his orders they were killed. At Minas nineteen "pacifists" fell into his clutches and were shot. Near Baibo he razed ten farms and gathered in forty laborers, who were killed in cold blood. The most horrible phase of the last butchery is the fact that women and children were among those who were massacred. In the vicinity of Juraco Melquiado ordered the slaughter of forty-seven persons who were taken from fields where they were at work.

In Melquiado'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. He says: "Canada has apparently been doing nothing, politically, for more than twenty years, save wrestling with the problem of how to reconcile the two decisions of the privy council on the Manitoba school question. The court decided the law of 1890 to be not only constitutional, but even well suited to the province. We are told that the same court next decided that the law was worthless, and that the previous admitted school system must be re-established. Clearly, that cannot be the meaning of the second judgment, and as there is no doubt regarding the interpretation of the first, it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to ascertain the true meaning of the second. What has led to the long conflict of opinion on a matter apparently simple, and along what lines may a solution of the real problem at issue be found? The difficulty could not arise either in Britain or in the States. The first is governed by a parliament, and there being no written constitution, parliament decides each case on its merits, and may by a vote disestablish a church or abolish the crown. The second is a federation, according to the compact terms of which the Supreme Court interprets, and when it gives a decision the question at issue is ended. In neither country is jurisdiction on the same subject given to two legislative bodies. The constitution of Canada is more complex. It combines the characteristics of both countries, for it is a federation, and yet is governed by a parliament. Hence, when the privy council says that according to a clause in the written constitution, a province minority having had a privilege taken away which it once enjoyed, parliament has jurisdiction to intervene and remedy the grievance, little wonder that eminent constitutional lawyers honestly differ as to what the attitude of parliament should be. Dr. Weldon says that in every case it is discretionary for parliament to intervene. Mr. Mills says that if the provincial legislature refuses to act, though courteously dealt with, then, in the last resort, parliament must intervene. These high constitutional authorities, however, agree that the present parliament has not the moral right to interfere in the Manitoba case. That ought to be sufficient, for both are experts, they are on opposite sides politically, and there are no ulterior motives of equal weight in parliament, except Dalton McCarthy, and he is at one with them where they agree. Outside of parliament Sir Oliver Mowat is our greatest constitutional lawyer, and he has spoken strongly on the same side. How can the average member believe that it is his duty to pass irrevocable legislation, in the teeth of such authorities, on a subject on which his constituents have given him no instructions, and to do so by means of all night sittings of a parliament feebly gasping out the sixth session of its existence? Why this unseemly haste? Are the people to be trusted neither on what is an important question, according to Sir Charles Tupper, nor on what is comparatively unimportant, according to Mr. Foster? Parliament does not lose one jot of its jurisdiction by resolving to investigate before acting. And if ever there was a question which demands more than a snap judgment, it is one which is so difficult that it has already broken all party lines, disgraced the cabinet again and again, cleft the Conservative party in the country from top to bottom, and which may divide the Liberals, also, before it is settled. For finally settled it cannot be, with right respect to the two decisions of the privy council, until impartial investigation has been made, to learn whether a real as distinguished from a technical grievance was inflicted on the minority; and if it was, then to determine the nature of the grievance and to suggest the remedy which would best meet the case. To try to force a settlement now is tyranny which should be resisted by all free men. Friendly conference, and if that fails, investigation by royal commission and a settlement on its report; that is the line for statesmanship to take."

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. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: 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 1878, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power. There were five regular sessions in that term, but the full five years had not expired as his last session fell on the 27th of July, the result of the elections in 1878 was a decisive one against Mr. Mackenzie, but had he appealed to the country a year earlier it might have been different. Referring to the matter afterwards, Mr. Mackenzie said that there was something about that term which was approaching the party was losing strength and confidence in the country entirely because of the delay in appealing to the people.

Sir John Macdonald took advantage of the experience which was Mr. Mackenzie's misfortune and never permitted his full term to expire. In this way he was always able to select a time for the elections, which was most suitable for himself and most disadvantageous to his opponents.

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 to put through all the estimates. Parliament met on the 22nd of January, when the speech from the throne was delivered. The bill of fare prescribed by the speech was very meagre, but small and insignificant as it was, none of the legislation ordered has been enacted. The bill outlined has been enacted. The reading of the speech by His Excellency the Governor General and the usual formalities peculiar to the opening day were all the business that was disposed of on the day parliament met. An adjournment was made on Tuesday, 7th of January. Between the 2nd and 7th of January the crisis came on, and the government being divided in two, could not meet the house. Finally matters were patched up and the budget was proceeded with. It took a couple of weeks. But it was not until March 3rd that the second reading of the Remedial bill was taken up. This debate was selected by Sir Charles Tupper, and was not opposed by the opposition. The government was also proceeded with the government. But it was not until March 3rd that the second reading of the Remedial bill was taken up. This debate was selected by Sir Charles Tupper, and was not opposed by the opposition. The government was also proceeded with the government. But it was not until March 3rd that the second reading of the Remedial bill was taken up. This debate was selected by Sir Charles Tupper, and was not opposed by the opposition.

The debate on the remedial bill ended, as everybody will remember, on Thursday of last week, when the bill was withdrawn by Sir Charles Tupper. That withdrawal was made on the day of prorogation. The time left, therefore, for other business was very brief. But before the estimates could be reached there was the Soulanges scandal to be ventilated by the opposition. This matter in a nutshell may be stated thus: One of the \$210,000 of George Goodwin, contractor, of Ottawa, who had contracts for the Soulanges canal, was reported on favorably by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and he was leaving the government and the Soulanges and there was ordered the money to be paid. The auditor-general took outside legal counsel and stopped the payment. In the first instance the claim was objected by an engineer and officer of the department of railways, and was also by the late Sir John Thompson as minister of justice. The only excuse given by Sir Hibbert Tupper for acting as he did was that he accepted the statements of the contractors in preference to the opinions and evidence of the officers of the department. At this rate, the money has not been paid, and it is not likely to be paid. And in this way the party has been prevented from getting access to what looked like an election fund.

The session, therefore, terminated without granting any of the "newspaper 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 hour of the session. The opposition were determined, as one member put it, on sending the government to the country with clean hands. They succeeded in so doing, but they will not be able to deter the "war horse of Cumberland" from making the most extravagant promises.

Prince Edward Island is to be covered with railways, and a tunnel will be constructed between the island and the mainland. Breakwaters and public works will be promised in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while the remedial bill is to do duty in Quebec. In Ontario there will be new postoffices, Hudson's Bay railway will be again exploited. If the naughty Liberals have done anything to prevent the government from getting all these things legislated upon they will not be able to prevent the full five years of the parliamentary term. The duties of the general in such a case are not defined. At any rate the present government will never be able to deliver the goods. Some private legislation has been put through parliament; some new railways have been chartered and some old charters have been revived, but even in the

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 as 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 Armenians were killed, while only about 1500 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, which was a very slight affair, and 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 fifty-six hours' fighting, they captured it, together with rifles and about 10,000 cartridges.

There still remained in the town the Turkish garrison, with a staff of about sixty-five guards. While the men of Zeitoun were fortifying the road leading to the fort, the Turkish garrison, on the opposite, 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 captured it, together with powder, 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 Bashi 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 slain, 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 the firing. They slew every one of the 250 men who had been captured at the fort and threw their bodies over the cliff.

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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.

# DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

HE INFORMED THE BISHOP.

A VISITOR FROM MADAGASCAR.

On Thursday night a man wearing the remains of a French uniform arrived in town from Madagascar. He left the army of occupation somewhat hurriedly, having had some altercation with his captain, and at once concluded that the atmosphere of the Hovas' country did not agree with him. From Madagascar he went first to Australia, thence to San Francisco, and on to Seattle. From Seattle the poor soldier walked the whole way to Revelstoke along the railway track. The journey took sixteen days to accomplish, and his boots took considerably the worse of his journey. He is of some rank in the Chasseur regiments, and has seen about twenty years' service, mostly in Algeria. He has been with the exiles in Siam and Madagascar, and for a long time he has been in the desert, where he has never escaped this most horrible condition, so vividly described in the "King of the Stockbroker" by Archibald Gunter, and on British soil he is a free man.

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."

M. MELINE HAS SUCCEEDED.

In Forming Another French Ministry To Do for the Time Being.

Paris, April 20.—The announcement was made last night that M. Meline had succeeded in forming his cabinet as follows: M. Meline, premier and minister of agriculture; M. Barton, minister of the interior; M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs; M. Valle, minister of commerce; General Billot, minister of war; M. Darlan, minister of justice; Admiral Besnard, minister of marine; M. Lecombe, minister of public works; M. Rambaud, minister of public instruction.

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. I never see any redeeming qualities in me, and yet you have an excuse for everything that comes along.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

# EXTENSION

### Recommended by the for the Complete works Co

Post Office Employ Pay Poll Tax—Nuisance

Routine business dated 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 bout. The matter y home committee with the exchange.

Dumblenton & Elliot of J. Boscovitch & the imposition of the the year 1890 and th that it had been ille 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 tionals of 1890 and the that it had been ille 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.

Ald. Macmillan w police magistrate w ry out the criminal act under the resol He should be allowed to act as a member of the council. Ald. Marchant the ter did not exagger gard of law by the law covers the city foreman had given the council would pass strengthen the hand missioners.

Ald. Partridge re revival of Mr. Trot came to notice, Mr. known had given the mayor the nuisance abated at once.

Ald. Cameron re nment saw fit to missioner in Nanati do so in the con know had given the council with the matter. The letter was r commissioners. A to add a rider to "the express wish should be made, but he secured no Mrs. Henry Sallie plaint against a p ing her house with ferred to the police L. Brown is the of there were fifty-three residents, thirty-six residents, dogs paid the tax. be more sensible to these dogs, which to tax hard worki failed.

Several alderm sations on dogs, ing the charge th several dogs are tax.

Ald. Cameron re should be allowed water on water, all parts of it, as delayed as long any portion of not wish to hav might be able to ment whereby th 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 th should be allowe construction of a but if there is a one, they mig some arrangement by the latter co scription as they m 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 v the reservoir m

"With regard for the completi having in view loving the sett thoroughly satis

**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, wrote 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 a 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.

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

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported the unsafe condition of veranda at the corner of Yates and Brown 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 was 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 insularities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

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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 CURES. 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 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.

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 ARMEIA.**

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 gauged by reference to an accompanying statement, viz., that perfect tranquility 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 massacres 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. As the crisis was over they were summoned to these same Turks 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 submit or die. 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. In the present we have all accepted Islam from fear of death with torture, as also have I, years ago passing through many narrow escapes from death, and afterwards having no way to escape, against my will, but against my faith, I accepted their religion. I am now in the prime of my life, and I would excuse me from not accepting this, so I submitted to the rite to save my head from being cut off, and they did 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 secluded. 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 embezzlement 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.

1896, will The sup- who pay a copy.

B. C.

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

FROM MADAGASCAR. A man wearing a uniform arrived in Madagascar. He left the on somewhat hurriedly. Re alteration with his once concluded that the of the Hovas' country did him. From Madagasc and to Australia, there so, and on to Seattle, the poor soldier walked to Revelstoke along the The journey took him accomplish, and his derably 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 coonrs adagascar, and looks a ach. For the crime of as liable, if caught, to the galleys, but he has is 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 for the canyon. The following n Thursday received by in answer to a private by him: "Kins' opposition obstruction sup- imates not introduced. I n made for improvement on and protection river Mr. Mara asked that uld be put in the est- river here. On the th were published, but con- ropiation for here, but otetary rapids. On April raphs "believes provision y." This was replied bald asking amount to re- at once, but it was Mr. Mara has already ops. On the very day ra telegraphed the est- and the house pro- n now is: Was the gov- Mr. Mara, or he but hen he believed provision canyon. It is one of the mething that Mr. Mara ore about when he re- the electors. The matter being done with.—Hemel husband, who is a great er and who has a fan- ery—There you go again, You fault with my cooking, You redeeming quality in me, are an excuse for every in- mes along.—Philadelphia



IF THIS FAILS, THEY'RE DONE FOR!

tion 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. 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.

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. Colburn, 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.

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.

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 resignation of the senate, thus compelling M. Bourgeois to resign.

The ministry was completed this afternoon by the acceptance upon the part of M. Turlel, 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 Affair 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 might believe that President Kruger would not make an unworthy use of the circumstances which placed political opponents in his hands.

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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



British Columbia.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 28.—Mr. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate, has issued an elaborate address, in pamphlet form, to the electors of the district, in which he has concisely set forth, in plain language, the reasons why the Liberal party should be returned to power...

SLUMMING.

Arrested.—Commander Salvation Army last night was arrested at Elizabeth street as fixed at \$1000 by Steve Brodie.

OCEAN.

able Experience in... After from the Victory of San Diego...

ALEX LEGACY.

Have Left Him a Million.—The Daily Courier, carried by Sir George...

OWN RESIGNS.

The members of the church met last evening... resignation as pastor...

TITLE BLOW.

Did Other Queer Generally.—April 30.—A Mitchell, gives additional particulars in that...

REL A LEPPER.

Dr. W. A. McCord... John Flanagan have whither they went to a leprosy.

And yet some brokers have actually listed it. Since the second engine arrived from Robson work has been progressing more rapidly on the trail creek tramway.

250 feet on the lead, and another of 300 feet. Assays from the face of the lower tunnel run from \$45 to \$65 to the ton in gold, one from the upper tunnel being of rather lower grade.

TRAIL.

The Prospector.—Building goes on apace on all parts of the townside, and the music of the hammer and saw is heard from morning till night.

The Columbia river ferry is working well, and will prove of much assistance to the business of the place and a great convenience to the travelling public.

NEW DENVER.

The outlook for the Slovan lake country this summer is very bright one. There is at least a prospect amounting almost to a certainty, that the Nakusp & Slovan railway will be extended from Rosebery through New Denver and Silverton.

KASLO.

The records show that the prospecting season has commenced. Several claims in the Salmon river district have been located.

NELSON.

The lower tunnel of the Silver King mine is being advanced at the rate of six feet a day. One hundred men are now employed.

ROSSLAND PROSPECTOR.

W. A. Ritchie has bought the Cliff mine in the South Belt. Ten men left this week to do assessment work on Murphy Creek claims.

THE GOLD KING.

The Gold King has been stocked by the Diamond syndicate. Peter Porter on Monday goes out with four men to do development work.

THE CHAMPION AND BEAR CREEK DISTRICT.

The Champion and Bear Creek district will see a good deal of development work during the coming summer. It is almost assumed that the country is of the same geological formation as is Trail Creek.

THE NATION.

The Nelson Hydraulic Company's ground and plant on Forty-nine creek, eight miles southwest of Nelson, have been leased to D. W. McVie and others of Ainsworth.

THE AMERICAN NEWS.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—The attorney representing Bill Taylor, the condemned murderer, here, yesterday endeavoring to prevail on the governor to postpone the execution, but the governor announced positively that he would not interfere in any manner.

CINCINNATI, O., APRIL 29.

A special dispatch from Delaware says that Wm. Scarborough, Joseph Heidt, and Mrs. Lucinda Williamson and Charles Cranberry were killed by a cloud burst at Waldo, last night. Damages are also reported from other quarters.

HONG KONG, APRIL 29.

The American whaling bark C. W. Morgan, Capt. Jas. A. M. Earle, arrived at Hakodate on the 11th, having taken 150 pounds of sperm oil since leaving San Francisco.

YOUNG BEN III.

YOUNG BEN III. will stand at his own stable, North Saanich, for races for the season 1896, as follows: To insure, \$12; in Sloan district, \$12; special services, \$8.

SEALERS' CATCHES.

Schooners on Japanese Coast Report Small Catches—Eppinger's Luck.—Serious Collision at Shanghai—Fatal Explosion at the Treadwell Mine.

From Wednesday's Daily.—Captain J. G. Cox, of E. B. Marvin & Co., at present in Yokohama, forwards sealing news by the Empress which shows that the schooners reported to have had miserable luck, their catches being generally small.

From Japan papers it is learned that a serious collision took place on the morning of April 3rd, in Shanghai harbor, between the British steamer Peekin, Captain Downie, and the Norwegian steamer Normandy, Captain Biers.

While poor catches are reported by sealing schooners on this coast have several catches that compare favorably with those made at this last year.

Among the arrivals by the Empress were C. M. Goepper, steward, J. Wallace and John Hannan, boat crew, from the E. B. Marvin. They have been on the sick list, and secured passage home through the British consul at Yokohama.

The tug Sea Lion, arriving at Port Townsend from Cape Flattery yesterday, reports the loss of two canoes from the Indian sealing schooner Deekhs. Each had been missing two days when the Deekhs was spoken, and it is feared that the six natives manning the canoes have been lost.

Mr. J. J. Robinson, of Montreal street, yesterday launched a large barge which he built for the imperial government. It is to be used in the transportation of supplies and fuel for H. M. ships.

Hong Kong, April 29.—S.S. Empress of India left Hong Kong to-day for Vancouver.

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A Chinese wood scow ran ashore at the entrance to the harbor this afternoon. The tug Sadie left at 4 o'clock to make an effort to pull the stranded craft off the rocks.

SEND FOUR CENTS

For Six Fancy Dolls With Extra Dresses.—The manufacturers of the popular Diamond Dyes have a taking novelty which they are sending out to every city, town and village in Canada.

Six of these dolls with six extra dresses will be sent to any address upon receipt of four cents in stamps. These dolls are very artistic and ornamental, and delight the young people.

When you order the dolls, ask for the card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, and book of directions for dyeing with Diamond Dyes; these are sent free of cost. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal.

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Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men

127 lbs BEGINNING 134 lbs FIRST MONTH 147 lbs SECOND MONTH 165 lbs THIRD MONTH

CURES POSITIVELY Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Secret Discharges, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "Startling Facts" for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 947 MONTREAL.

NORTH SAANICH.

YOUNG BEN III. will stand at his own stable, North Saanich, for races for the season 1896, as follows: To insure, \$12; in Sloan district, \$12; special services, \$8.

Also span of brown mares for sale. OW

