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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 22.

HOME RULE.

Designation of the Proposed Irish Legislature—"What's the Matter With Ulster?"

Government Supporters Charged With Being Deaf to Argument—Scene in the House.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day in committee on the Home Rule bill, William Redmond moved an amendment that the two branches of the Irish Legislature be designated the Senate and the House of Commons.

Irish Chief Secretary Morley opposed the motion.

T. W. Russell, Unionist, remarked that after the bill had passed, the Irish could call their legislature Parliament or anything.

G. Lawson, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk, created roars of laughter by pronouncing the Celtic word for "Commons," and suggesting its adoption as the designation of the Irish lower house.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 482 to 34.

George Bartlet, Conservative for North Islington, moved the omission of the first clause of the Home Rule bill.

Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite for North Louth, inquired whether it was in order to discuss the rejection of the whole bill on a motion thus concerning but one particular clause.

The chairman ruled that the motion was in order.

Rt Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, commented upon the scarcity of amendments proposed by the supporters of the Government. He supposed they recognized the fact that the bill was only a sham one, and therefore proposed amendments only "pour faire rire." He was anxious to know what were the intentions of the Government concerning Ulster. Was there any plan that Ulster should be excluded from the operation of the bill? He believed that such exclusion should be provided for. He should regard the Ulster men as doing wrong if they should reject any arrangement to except them from Home Rule. According to the bill, they would be all the better able to defend the right of the minority in the rest of Ireland if they should have a Government of their own, than if they should be merely part of the minority in the Dublin Parliament. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain reverted to the subject of the abstention of the Liberals from offering amendments, and asked why the Irish members had so suddenly become dumb?

As Mr. Chamberlain sat down, Colonel Saunderson sprang up and excitedly charged Timothy Healy with remarking that Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be under the weather.

Mr. Healy at once protested that he had said nothing at all.

Several Irish members explained simultaneously that when Mr. Chamberlain said the Nationalists were dumb somebody had responded: "You are never dumb. It would be better if you were."

This explanation provoked a scene of confusion, which was ended by the chairman's call for order.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone denied the truth of Mr. Chamberlain's insinuations that the supporters of the Government had closed their ears to argument. The Government, he said, had already given the fullest explanation of the bill and wished a fair and open discussion. They would not be driven, however, into obstruction and useless debate. When such debates were forced by the Opposition the Government would be silent. The members of the majority would speak as their judgment dictated and not with a view to furthering the devices of the Opposition. In retaining their liberty of choice, they would best perform their duty to the country. (Prolonged cheers.)

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, moved that the chairman report progress. The Ulster members, he said, had no opportunity to speak. Rt. Hon. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, resisted this motion and moved the cloture.

The chairman ignored Mr. Morley's motion and put Mr. Balfour's motion, which was lost by a vote of 304 to 260. Cheers and laughter followed the announcement of the result of the division.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLT.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Nicaraguan revolutionists have practically overthrown the Government and are in complete possession of the Nicaragua canal. A dispatch received at the State department to-day, tells of the victorious progress of the revolutionary forces, and indicates the complete overthrow of the late administration. The dispatch received by Secretary Gresham was from San Juan del Sur, a port on the west coast of Nicaragua, by Mr. Newell, who is consul at Managua, the capital of the country. He states, in his message, that no communication is to be had with the cable office, and it is presumed from this that he was obliged to send his dispatch from Managua to San Juan del Sur by mail or messenger, in order that it might reach the State department quickly.

Mr. Newell's despatch, in substance, is as follows: "The revolution commenced April 28, headed by ex-President Zavalle. The revolutionists hold Granada, Managua, Rivas, Contales, Matagalpa and San Juan del Norte. They are well armed, even having a good supply of gatling guns. The Government forces number 2,000, poorly organized, but commanded by prominent generals. The Government forces made three unsuccessful attacks on Managua. Martial law has been declared and a decree has been issued for a forced loan of $600,000. It is learned from another authentic source that the revolutionists are in possession of the Nicaragua canal, and it was on this information and that contained in the despatch from Mr. Newell that Secretary Gresham applied to Secretary Herbert for another vessel to be sent to Nicaragua. The Atlanta, now at New York, has already been ordered to proceed to Greytown, off the East coast; but as the revolutionary movement is nearer the West coast, in the neighborhood of the capital, it was deemed best to dispatch a vessel to that part of the country. Accordingly orders were sent by telegraph to-day to the commander of the Alliance, at San Francisco, directing him to proceed at once with his vessel to a point on the West coast. The Alliance will probably make her headquarters at San Juan del Sur. No grave fears are entertained in official quarters that trouble will result from the possession of the Nicaragua canal by the revolutionists.

From the information contained in Mr. Newell's dispatch, it is thought that the revolutionary forces have almost complete control of affairs and speedy recognition from the U S. will follow a demand for such action. Nevertheless this Government has deemed it best to be on the safe side, and all steam will be used by the Atlanta and Alliance in making the journey southward. The valuable storehouses belonging to the Nicaragua Canal company are located at both ends of the canal, and a number of ships are, according to another dispatch received, under the control of the forces of ex-President Zavalle. It is deemed impracticable to send a force of United States marines to guard the canal for its full length, but some such action would probably have been taken had the revolutionists obtained control of the canal before their ultimate victory became assured. The likelihood of severe fighting between the opposing forces along the banks of the canal, with the chances in favor of great damage being done to property belonging to the canal company, would have caused this Government to make some display of an armed force from one end of the canal to the other. No information has been received at the State department from Mr. Baker, the new minister at Nicaragua. When last heard from on Saturday, the 6th inst., he was at Panama waiting for a steamer to take him to a Nicaraguan port.

HOT WORDS.

Angry Wrangling Between Counsel Nearly Wreck the Behring Sea Arbitration.

Temporary Quiet Restored by Postponing the Question of Seizure Liabilities.

PARIS, May 11.—Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument, which was largely devoted to the technical features of the controversy. Sir Charles argued that it was impossible that there could be property rights in seals in Behring Sea, and he supported his contention with a quotation from American jurists, and in particular from Prof. Wesley's writings on international law. Sir Charles dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights that would ensue from the granting to one power claimed by the American Counsel in behalf of the United States to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles claimed that Great Britain represented in this controversy the right of nations.

In commenting upon the seizures of Canadian vessels by Americans for seal catching in the Behring Sea, Sir Charles insisted that seizures had been made on the high seas without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when secretary of state, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property rights in seals. Here followed a sharp exchange of contradictions between Senator Morgan, American arbitrator, Sir Charles Russell and E. J. Phelps. Sir Charles angrily declared that the interruptions were uncalled for. Sir Charles then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Behring Sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to a communication from Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, arguing that unless nations should agree that pelagic sealing was *contra bonos*, more seizures were not justifiable.

The altercation which followed Sir Charles Russell's assertion that Mr. Bayard had never tried to justify the Behring Sea seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals, was so hot that it threatened to jeopardize the whole arbitration. Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannen, Baron de Courcelles, Mr. Phelps and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirits and occasionally with bitterness. Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for the seizures, even if the tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed: "Then our whole arbitration is useless and the whole question will be re-opened." Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liabilities be postponed.

THE LOST MINE.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX., May 11.—News reached here to-day that the famous lost mine in the Chihuahua mountains has been discovered by Martin Lanier and Frank Pond, two Americans, who have been searching for the property for several months. About 20 years ago Lanier, his father and brother were travelling through the Chihuahua mountains and camped on the reservation of the Chihuahua Apaches. A member of this tribe showed the Laniers a number of gold nuggets and directed them to the spot from which the wealth was obtained, and they worked it for a few weeks, taking out several dollars' worth of gold with pick and shovel. The Indians one day made a raid on their camp and killed one of the brothers and took the other brother and the father prisoners. The two survivors were released upon promise to leave the reservation immediately. Lanier, the elder, drew a diagram of the situation of the mine, which he kept in his possession until a few weeks ago, when he died. His son immediately fitted out an expedition in Texas to search for the lost mine and found it without any difficulty.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, May 11.—It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, who is about to retire from the office of Governor-General, to which he was appointed in 1888.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Proposed New Canal From Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie—Professor Robertson.

Threatened Strike at the Chaudiere—Mr. Turner Formally Applies for Census Returns.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 11.—A powerful Anglo-American syndicate is applying for incorporation to build a canal from Lake St. Claire to Lake Erie. The promoters are not asking a Federal subsidy, but expect to recoup themselves from the tolls, as the canal would save 160 miles over the present route from Lake Superior to the seaboard.

It is understood the Government have decided to re-engage Prof. Robertson for a further period of three years, as dairy commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

The men in the Chaudiere lumber mills threaten a general strike unless the limit for day work is made ten hours.

Hon. J. H. Turner, on behalf of the British Columbian Government, has made formal application from New York for a statement of the white population of the Province. Mr. Johnston's staff will commence work tomorrow.

There has been an unprecedented boom in dairying in the Maritime provinces—23 factories and creameries have been started in New Brunswick, 12 in Prince Edward Island. Competent instructors have been sent from Ontario.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Mr. Parent, engineer of the Lachine canal, and Mr. Kennedy, superintendent, will be suspended, pending an investigation into certain matters in connection with the erection of a new bridge over the Lachine canal. These officers have expended some $25,000 without the authority of the department. A commissioner has been appointed to investigate the matter and report to the Government without delay.

James Wigan, representative of the brewing interests of Great Britain, is at present visiting Canada, for the purpose of investigating the workings of the Local Option laws in the different provinces with a view of obtaining information against the Local Option bill now before the Imperial Parliament.

The famous bronze dogs seized at the residence of J. R. Arnoldi by the local custom house officers a few weeks ago were to-day returned to Mrs. Arnoldi, the custom house officers having discovered that the articles were outlawed. It appears they were brought into Canada seven or eight years ago, and as the legal limits in which seizures may be made or a penalty imposed for an infraction of the Custom's act is three years, the seizure in this case is not tenable.

At the Public Works department it was stated to-day that there is no warrant for the senior naval officer at Esquimalt to order the Romulus to vacate the dock before the 16th inst. The dispatch from the Colonial office, received here, is very definite upon the point, the Admiralty having given permission for the vessel to remain in dock. Mr Coste, chief engineer, is expected to be in Victoria next Monday, and will give the matter immediate attention.

Ouimet has again postponed his trip to the Coast, consequently Mr. Coste will travel alone.

Dr. Duncan, medical health officer of Victoria, has been appointed Quarantine Officer, for the special purpose of inspecting vessels which arrive at Victoria from Puget Sound ports. Dr. Duncan is authorized to issue clean bills of health in all cases in which it can be safely done, but in the event of quarantine on account of disease being discovered on any vessels, it will be necessary to send them to the station at Williams Head for disinfection. Dr. Macnaughton Jones has been appointed Superintendent of British Columbia Quarantine.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

LONDON, May 11.—John Prior (colored), aged 93 years, for fifty-three years a resident of London, three time married, and the father of nineteen children, died yesterday.

GUELPH, May 11.—George Elliott, mayor of Guelph, died yesterday at Washington, D.C., where he had been spending the winter for his health.

RENFREW, May 11.—Rev. S. Rogler, for twenty-seven years pastor in charge of the parish of Renfrew, is dead, aged 57.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., May 11.—A statement of the final results of the seal fishing this year shows the total catch to be 128,634, against 348,624 last year, and the weight was 2,367 tons, against 7,735 tons. That the weight was proportionately much greater this year than last was due to the greater number of old seals caught. The average shares of the crews engaged was $4,077. The steamer Newfoundland's men cleared $68 each. The year's fishery is the worst of this century.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 12.—The schooner Experience, Capt. Richard, which sailed from the Magdalene Islands six weeks ago with a crew of ten, besides the captain, on a sealing voyage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been lost with all hands. Part of her deck and cabin floated ashore at South Beach. It is supposed that on Easter Monday she ran into ice on the shore off Grindstone in a snow storm and was crushed by the ice and sank. A schooner was seen in that dangerous spot before the snow squall set in, but after it cleared away there were no traces. Great anxiety is felt for the schooner Maria Ann, which sailed from Little Bras d'Or two months ago for the sealing grounds and has not been heard of since.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—A fire at Apohaqen, Kings county, this afternoon, destroyed eleven buildings, including Fenwick's store and seven business establishments. Loss, $25,000; partially covered by insurance. Rupkey Bros.' carriage factory at Andover was also burned to-day, loss, $5,000.

AMHERST, N. S., May 12.—The six-year-old child of George Pugsley, River Herbert, was burned to death in a field to-day where the grass was being burned.

MONCTON, N B., May 12.—A little daughter of Joseph Bedford, Upper Lutz, upset an oil can, saturating her clothes. While the mother was wiping up the oil the child pulled a lighted stick from a stove, igniting its clothes and burning the little one to death.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Newman's rubber warehouse was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The adjoining premises of Robertson, Linton & Co. were badly damaged by smoke. The loss is put at $25,000. Fireman John O'Rourke, aged 28, while breaking open a door, was killed by a falling cornice.

TORONTO, May 12.—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Waters' bill to grant enfranchisement to women was defeated on its second reading by a vote of 57 to 16. The division was irrespective of party. Sir Oliver Mowat and the ministers voted against the bill.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 12.—The Niagara Falls Power Co. has made a contract with the Cataract Electric Co., of Rochester and Jamestown, to furnish power. The right to furnish electrical power all over the state, even to sending it down to Park Row, in New York city, has been granted to the Power Company in an amendment to the charter passed by the Legislature, and approved by Governor Flower on April 12. Section 2 of this amendment gives the Power Company the right "to conduct, convey and furnish water of Niagara river, but not in excess of the amount heretofore expressly authorized by law, for any power, heat and light developed therefrom, to, in and through any civil division in this state, and to sell, furnish and deliver the same to any and all bodies or persons, public or private, wherever situated." This gives the Niagara Falls Power Co. the great Empire State as its field to operate in. In the original charter their field was confined to Erie and Niagara counties.

PARLIAMENTARY SQUABBLING

Improper Remarks Across the Floor of the House of Commons Becoming too Frequent.

First Clause of the Home Rule Bill Sustained by Forty-two Majority.

LONDON, May 12.—The House of Commons, sitting as a committee of the whole on the Home Rule bill today, resumed the debate on the motion made yesterday by Mr. George Bartley, Conservative, M.P., to strike out the first clause of the measure, a motion which practically means to reject the whole bill. The debate was marked by several scenes of excitement, the most prominent of which occurred while Mr. T. W. Russell, who represents the south division of Tyrone had the floor.

Mr. Russell, who, though a Liberal, is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, was protesting against Ulster being coerced into acquiescing in the establishment of an Irish Parliament, when a voice was heard asking "What the devil are you talking about?" Mr. Russell at once stopped his protest and accused Mr. John MacNeill, anti-Parnellite, who sits for South Donegal, with asking the objectionable question.

Mr. MacNeill emphatically denied having asked the question, and insisted that Mr. Russell apologize for accusing him of having done so.

Viscount Cranborne declared that he heard Mr. McNeill utter the words attributed to him by Mr. Russell.

Mr. William Macartney, Conservative, who represents the South Division of Antrim, said that it was Mr. Thomas Sexton, the well-known anti-Parnellite, who had asked the question.

Mr. Sexton denied his statement, and added that he had not uttered a word.

A general squabble seemed imminent, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealed to the House to preserve order.

The chairman then intervened, saying that order must be observed. He added that such remarks as the one that some member had just made were most indecent and were becoming frequent in the House. He sincerely hoped members would assist the chair in keeping order under the difficult circumstances attending the session of the House of Commons.

The chairman's remarks were greeted with cheers and the committee good-naturedly took a vote on Mr. Bartley's motion, which was defeated, 309 members voting against it and 267 voting in its favor.

SPANISH CRISIS.

MADRID, May 12.—The Cortes has finished the fifty-fourth hour of continuous sitting. Members and Ministers are exhausted. Many slept all the time and are aroused by their colleagues when a division is taken. This evening the discussion concerns a motion to give the Government a free hand to settle the question of municipal elections. The Republicans and Carlists display apparently unbroken stubbornness; nevertheless it is believed that shortly after midnight the motion will be passed. In that case the Government will probably publish a decree in harmony with the opposed bill, postponing the municipal election until November. A ministerial crisis is imminent. Those most favorable to the cabinet admit that at least Senor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Rios, Minister of Justice, will resign. The popular excitement does not abate. Crowds still fill the streets and open spaces near the Parliamentary buildings. Scores of policemen are constantly on duty in the immediate neighborhood to prevent riotous demonstrations by keeping the people moving. The guards in the building have been strengthened, and are in charge of the corridors and lobby up to the doors of the Chamber.

BERLIN, May 12.—Emperor William has declared his intention to open the new Reichstag in person. The Government is discussing now the expediency of proposing a tobacco monopoly as the means of raising the money required by the Army bill.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Annual Meeting at Westminster—Business Disposed Of—First Draft of Stations.

Report of the British Columbia College—Its Finances and Arrangements.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, May 11.—A very important meeting of the board of trustees of the British Columbian Methodist college was held last night. The Principal of the college presented his report of the year's work. The total expenditure for the eight months' work had been $6 500, and the total income from tuition, board, etc., $3,900. Excluding furnishings, which are regarded as assets, the expenditure was about $5,000, leaving a deficit on the year's account of $1,200, which is fully covered by subscriptions.

Principal Whittington outlined the work and estimated the cost of running the college for next year, the attendance for the past being an average of 42. The number now enrolled is 71. Two additional professors will be needed and an assistant to the lady principal. A theological department will be inaugurated, of two courses, one preparatory to entrance to the ministry, the other leading to the degree of S. T. L. The general course will be also of two kinds, the preparatory and one of three years, leading up to senior matriculation in Toronto University. In the ladies' department there will be a course leading to the degrees of M E. L. and M. L. L., similar to the leading Ladies' colleges in the East. The total estimated cost for the next year is $12,000, and the income is placed at $11,400.

The Board decided to adopt the report and endorse the arrangements for next year's work. Several new offers of sites were laid before the Board, but they decided to adjourn till Friday, when the question of a permanent site will be determined.

The Methodist conference was continued to-day. Rev. C. Bryant, Maple Ridge circuit, applied to be supernumerated for one year, on account of ill-health, which unfits him for regular work. His case was referred to committee, which recommended favorably.

Rev. T. E. Archer, of Salt Spring Island, asked for letters of standing, he having resolved to enter the foreign missionary work under Bishop Taylor, of Africa. The letters were granted.

The usual examination of young ministers to be ordained was conducted by Rev. C. Watson, Victoria. The young men acquitted themselves very creditably, the conference expressing itself well pleased with the answers given, which covered a very wide and practical scope of subjects, dealing specially with the difficulties they were likely to meet with in the work of the ministry.

Rev. Joseph Hall, Vancouver, was elected president for the ensuing year on the third ballot, he being close run by Rev. T. M. Hall, of Kamloops. Rev. R. R. Maitland was elected secretary.

Mayor Curtis was introduced by Rev. E Robson, and welcomed the conference to the city.

The secretary nominated Rev. Mr. Bayley and Mr. S. Gough, as assistant secretaries. Rev. S. J. Thompson was appointed correspondent of the Christian Guardian, and Rev. S. Wilkinson reporter for the Wesleyan of Halifax.

The first draft of stations was submitted as follows: For Victoria district—Victoria (Pandora avenue) S. Cleaver, B.A; Victoria (Centennial) J. F. Betts, C. Bryant (superannuated); Victoria (James Bay) one to be sent; Victoria (West) G. H. Morden; Victoria (Chinese) J. E. Gardner; Saanich, R. J. Irwin; Maple Bay and Salt Spring, Jas. Calvert and A. J. Gaebel; Nanaimo (Wallace street) R. R. Maitland, LL.B; Nanaimo (Haliburton street) E. V. Smith; Nanaimo (Chinese) to be supplied; Northfield, one to be sent; Wellington, J. P. Bowell; Union, John Robson, B.A.; Cape Mudge and lumber camps, one to be sent; Indian tribes, to be supplied; Glad Tidings, to be supplied.

Westminster district—New Westminster, Central church, T. W. Hall; Sapperton, H. E. Bayley; West End, J. P. Hicks; Vancouver, Homer street, C. Watson; Princess street, W. W. Baer; Mount Pleasant, Jos. Hall; Howe Sound, E. Manuel; Richmond, A. E. Green; Delta, one to be sent; Maple Ridge, C. H. Sutherland; Mission City, J. W. Winslow; Surrey, Wm. Hicks; Langley, A. N. Miller; Aldergrove, W. E. Moody; Sumas, James Hicks; Chilliwack, E. Robson; Cheam, A. K. Sharp; Indian tribes, C. M. Tate, H. L. Lovering and J. D. P. Knox.

Kamloops district—Kamloops, J. H. White; Nicola, J. A. Wood; Clinton, J. J. Ashton; Revelstoke and Donald, C. Ladner; Enderby, W. D. Misener; Vernon, S. J. Thompson; Okanagan, E. Michener; Nelson and Slocan, James Turner and D. D. Birks.

Simpson district—Port Simpson, T. Crosby; Naas, W. J. Stone; Bella Bella, George Hopkins; Port Essington, D. Jennings; Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C. Freeman; Upper Skeena, J. C. Spencer; Kitzeguela, W. H. Pierce; Kitamaat (G. H. R.) Bella Coola, R. B. Beavis.

QUICKEST YET.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The new Cunard liner Campania, Captain Haines, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on May 6, arrived at Queenstown at half-past nine this morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, the quickest passage eastward yet made by any steamer. The passengers cheered enthusiastically upon coming into harbor, and the crew of the Campania showed much jubilation over their victory. The Campania passed the Paris, of the American line, when 109 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Campania had passed Sandy Hook lightship at 11:13 a.m. on Saturday, May 6, and the Paris had passed the lightship at 10:58. The Paris made the best time to Fire Island, but the Campania improved as her machinery got thoroughly to work, and after passing the Paris at 109 miles east, the Campania did not sight the Paris again during the voyage to Queenstown, although the ocean track for Southampton does not diverge from that to Queenstown for about 1,800 miles. From the time of passing Sandy Hook until noon of Saturday, the Campania made 290 miles; during the next twenty-four hours, ending Sunday at noon, 481 miles; till Monday noon, 490 miles; till Tuesday noon, 474 miles; till Wednesday noon, 517 miles; till Thursday noon, 493, and from Thursday noon until 9:30 a.m. today, 444 miles. The best previous eastward record was that of the Inman Liner City of New York, in August last, five days, nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes, as against the Campania's five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The Campania landed her passengers here at 10 a.m., and thus beat all previous records. She steamed from Queenstown to Liverpool in 10 hours and 3 minutes, or at the rate of 22.48 knots per hour. The officers of the Campania cannot say enough in praise of her engines and her sea going qualities. The Cunard company is receiving numerous telegrams of congratulation.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The Incident Before the Behring Sea Commission Given a U. S. Interpretation.

Will the Washington Authorities Feel Themselves Bound by an Adverse Decision?

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Press Association says: "The incident, yesterday, which seemed to threaten the success of the arbitration, was based upon a difference of opinion between the American and British representatives as to the liability of the United States for seizures made in Behring Sea in the event of a decision against the United States on the question of jurisdiction. The heat exhibited by Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, is considered an indication that Great Britain anticipates a favorable decision on the issue of jurisdiction and is anxious to mulct the United States as heavily as possible in a pecuniary way. It was Sir Charles Russell who brought out, through an allusion in his argument, this purpose of the British. Sir Charles referred to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration in regard to causing to be indemnified those who had been at a loss through the assertion, by either Great Britain or the United States, of the alleged rights declared by the tribunal to have no real foundation.

Lord Hannen asked if the tribunal should pronounce judgment on the facts of the seizures and should settle the names and nationalities, and also the ownership of the vessels seized, and should at the same time decide separately on the general question to the effect that the United States had not the right of jurisdiction claimed by it, would it not necessarily follow that the United States must accord damages?

U. S. Counsel Phelps replied that he would not give a guarantee in behalf of the Government of the United States. The treaty stated that the arbitrators must settle the facts of the seizures. The further questions of liability and the amount of damages must be settled by negotiations between the two governments. The arbitrators had no right to fix the liability personally. Mr. Phelps added that he did not doubt that if the question as to the right of jurisdiction should be decided against the United States the United States would accord damages.

Lord Hannen, warmly—"Then the whole arbitration is useless!"

Senator Morgan, U. S. arbitrator—"It would be impossible even for the President of the United States to give guarantees regarding the result of further negotiations, as when such negotiations are completed they must be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate in their favor."

This terminated the incident, which evidently left a deep impression on all concerned, and was followed to-day by more interchanges of a somewhat acrimonious character.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 11.—(Special)—An action for $15,000 damages has been taken by Miss Ruth Harris against Prof. C. H. McLeod, of McGill College, Dr. F. W. Kelley and John A. Grose, on the alleged ground that they entered into a conspiracy to cause G. Leroy Huntington, a college student, to disappear and break his promise of marriage to plaintiff, thus causing her insult and injury.

P. A. Choquette, M. P., for Montmagny, has been cited to appear in the Police Court to answer to a charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by L. H. Tache, editor of L'Opinion Publique. The defendant is editor of the Sentinel at St. Thomas, and the case arose out of a newspaper war.

The St. Patrick's Society has completed all arrangements for a Home Rule mass meeting, to be held on the 17th inst. Hon. Mr. Costigan and other members of Parliament will address the meeting.

Joseph Higgins, of Cote, St. Paul, a pioneer of the axe, scythe and tool trade of Canada, is dead, aged 82.

Dr. E. A. Poitevin, Professor of Botany and Descriptive Anatomy in the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, faculty of Laval University, is dead, aged 33.

AT ROME.

ROME, May 12.—Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, who was restored to his priestly functions by Papal Delegate Satolli, is expected daily in Rome. Father McGlynn has already asked for an audience with the Pope. The News Era states that Father McGlynn does not intend to repudiate his views on doctrinal subjects, being assured of powerful support at the Vatican. His Holiness to-day received a number of pilgrims from Holland. He will receive the Polish pilgrims on Monday next, the pilgrims from Malta on the 20th of May, the Hungarian pilgrims on the 27th of May, and the Greek pilgrims on the 29th of May. The coming consistory will certainly be held in the first week of June, and probably five new cardinals will be named.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's CURES. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Sir Charles Russell Denies that Americans Own Free Swimming Animals.

He Argues, Subject to Protest, Against the Legality of Seizures.

PARIS, May 12.—Sir Charles Russell, continuing his remarks upon the American arguments and the canting drivel indulged in by the American counsel, said that the Americans claim the right of protection over seals wherever found. In view of the fact that no seizures were attempted outside of Behring Sea, he defended the British commissioners against partiality in justifying pelagic sealing, inasmuch as many Americans themselves showed that American legislation does not prohibit sealing outside of Behring Sea, as stated, and that the claim to property in free swimming animals in the ocean is unprecedented. He spoke of the claims made in past times by Great Britain and Spain to dominion over vast areas, which did not involve property right. He showed that the protection asked for in these cases was necessary and involved the dangerous elements of search, seizure and confiscation. No eminent American publicist supported the United States' claim to dominion over all seals. He quoted Presidents Angell, Woolsey and Wellington, also Professor Raynor and Stephen Stanton.

Hon. Mr. Phelps said he never heard of Raynor nor Stanton.

After the preceding summary of the case, Sir Charles Russell proceeded to the arguments in detail, stating their order: First, facts connected with the seizures; second, consideration of the question of derivative right from Russia; third, claim to property right. He discussed the questions of facts regarding seizures as submitted under Article 8, which he defined as: First, were seizures made? Second, under whose authority? Third, were seizures legally warranted?

Hon. Mr. Phelps here objected to what he called the irrelevancy of the discussion and the question as to the legality of the seizures. After a desultory argument, the tribunal decided to hear Sir Charles Russell's argument on the question of legality, subject to protest.

Sir Charles recited events connected with the seizures, pointing out that no definite reason was assigned, except that in the Dawson judgment three years after the outrage was committed.

Sir Charles Russell discussed the rights of Russia in Behring Sea under the treaties between Russia and the United States and between Russia and Great Britain. Sir Charles contended that the treaties in question recognized merely territorial rights. He then went into an analysis of American statutes relating to Behring Sea, and argued that the statutes in question were territorial in their character, and not applicable to foreigners.

Sir Charles then read the Blaine-Salisbury correspondence of 1890, in which the United States sought to justify the seizures on the ground of territorial right derived from Russia. He read Blaine's admission that the term "Pacific ocean" used in the Anglo Russian treaty included Behring Sea. The American Government had no ground of complaint against pelagic sealers, and he then recited the history of American legislation regarding Alaska, showing that in all statutes the terms used to designate the adjacent waters are indefinite, Congress refusing to adopt the bill introduced in 1886, which set out definitely the alleged boundaries and territorial waters. He also referred to the action of the American representatives in the Chamberlain-Bayard negotiations, where the Americans insisted on the application of the three-mile limit, eventually agreeing to accept certain bays for specified considerations. He next quoted Morgan, who signed the Senate minority report objecting to insistence on the three-mile limitation in view of possible contingencies on the Pacific coast.

Senator Morgan here interjected the remark that he still adhered to that view.

Russell instantly retorted: "Yes, but your opinion was rejected by the American senate."

Referring to the proceedings of the Alaska court, he quoted the American brief and judgment courts, showing that libel and condemnation rested exclusively on municipal law, which has no application to seizures. Adverting to the claim of derivative title from Russia, he showed that the American case had rested exclusively on documents admitted to be forgeries, the exclusion of which from the case left the Americans not a leg to stand on.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 11.—(Special)—James Humphrey, an old resident of Scarboro township, died yesterday. He was ninety-six years old.

A quorum of the Royal Commission on the Liquor traffic met here yesterday. The party left for Chicago in the afternoon, and will visit, among other States, Kansas, Ohio and Minnesota. Albert Horton, of the House of Commons Hansard staff, accompanied the Commission as secretary and stenographer.

The men employed by the Shedden Express Company, who went out on strike with the Grand Trunk freight handlers, returned to work this morning, the Company having granted the men some concessions in regard to overtime.

William Williamson, a well known farmer of Indian Head died here this morning, aged seventy-two. He had come East for the benefit of his health.

URUGUAY, May 11.—A force of 100 men have been sent to guard the frontier and prevent, if possible, an expected invasion of Brazilians near Cerro. It is reported that a force of Brazilian troops under Gen. Saravio and a regiment of revolutionists crossed into Uruguay yesterday afternoon. They attacked the customs officials, who sought to check them, but the Uruguayans escaped without being injured. Gen. Hippolyte will probably be appointed general-in-chief of the Castilhista army. He has promised that if the appointment is made he will crush the revolutionists before the end of May.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY, 19 1893

"A FAIR INDEX."

The Times in its zeal to back up the contentions of Mr. Brown and the other Mainland agitators, endeavors to ridicule the idea of taking the school children as a standard of comparison in estimating the population of the Mainland and the Island. The rubbish about the electoral districts, on which it wastes its space, is beneath contempt. Its way of accounting for the discrepancy, which must exist, if the white population of the Mainland is ten or twelve thousand more than that of the Island, as the Times and its Mainland allies contend, cannot in the estimation of any sensible man, be considered satisfactory. The School Inspector's Report shows that the school children enrolled on the Mainland, number 5,391, and those on the Island, 5,382. What we asked was: Do these figures lead to the conclusion that there is a large preponderence of white people on the Mainland—that and nothing more. The number of children enrolled in the schools is, in this, as well as in every other country where a public school system is in operation, as good an index of the population, outside the census, as can be found. To say that the population of the Mainland is so scattered as to account for the discrepancy is, in our opinion, very unreasonable. To establish a school in a district requires only a daily average of ten children, and we do not believe that there are many settlements on the Mainland so scattered that they cannot make up this small average. Besides, the great bulk of the population of the Mainland is very far, indeed, from being scattered.

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The main object in constructing sewers under a Local Improvement by-law would appear to be to cause the burden of taxation to fall upon those who derive benefit therefrom, and in proportion to the benefit so derived. Such a result cannot be attained in a city like Victoria by a general loan, which has to be paid alike by those who have the use of and derive direct benefit from the construction of the sewers, and those who only, at present and probably for a few years to come, may derive only such indirect benefit as may accrue from the generally improved hygienic conditions of the city.

It would appear that in assessing an area like that of the City of Victoria under the Local Improvement by-law, the classification should be made under two heads, the basis being the cost of the smallest sewer permissible.

It would be obviously inequitable to assess any person for the full cost of the large main passing his lot for the purpose of carrying the sewage from distant localities, when the small pipe would equally serve his purpose.

In dealing with the cost of the mains, it would seem to be fair that, as they are for the purpose of carrying the accumulated sewage of a certain area, that area should pay for them, while the cost of a lateral sewer should be based on that of the smallest permissible pipe, and should be charged to those whose position enables them to connect with the existing sewer.

To exemplify our meaning, let us suppose that the area tributary to the system has a frontage liable to taxation of 300,000 feet, that the total cost of the sewers of all sizes is $900,000, but that if all the sewers were the smallest permissible size, they would cost $600,000. In such a case it is clear that the additional cost due to the larger sewers will be $300,000. We have then first a charge of $1 a foot frontage for the construction of the mains, this being applicable from time to time as sewers were provided. For instance taking the same data, suppose in this area in the first year the mains were built and two-thirds of the lateral sewers; the frontage to be assessed would be 300,000 feet at $1, and 200,000 feet at $2. While it is believed that these figures are in excess of the actual cost even in so expensive a city to sewer as Victoria, it may be instructive to see what the annual rate would be on, let us suppose, the typical lot of sixty feet frontage, assuming the debentures to be payable in fifty years, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The annual charge for a lot of sixty feet frontage for mains alone would be $3.04 less a fraction of a cent., while the whole annual rate for the lot, after lateral sewers had been provided in the adjoining street, would be $9 less a fraction of a cent.

In the foregoing no provision has been made for house connections, nor do we know what course the Council propose to take. The usual method is for each owner to connect his property with the public sewer at his own expense.

Our correspondent, Senator Macdonald, has very ably pointed out the difficulties and complications which would possibly arise under the Local Improvement by law. These do not, however, appear to us insuperable, provided the work is carried out judiciously; to deal with them seriatim it appears to us that:

1. The rate should be fixed so as to provide for the existing loan, and relieve all parties from any further taxation for sewerage purposes other than that called for under the Local Improvement Act.

2. If a property holder pays at once the full cost chargeable to his property, he would naturally be relieved from further taxation, and the amount would be paid into the sinking fund.

3. We do not understand that it is proposed to procure small loans on small areas, but to negotiate the sale of debentures for the requisite amount, such debentures to be issued from time to time as funds are required.

4. There would be a fiscal annual tax on each lot, and there is no reason to suppose that this tax would be harder to collect than any other is now, or has been.

5. Defaulters would have to be compelled to pay; though why there should be defaulters as regards this tax more than any other we fail to see.

6. We understand that it is proposed to pay for the whole sewerage system under the Local Improvement plan, in which case the question of using General Revenue for the purpose cannot arise.

7. In dealing with the question of Local Improvement, it would be unnecessary and most inexpedient to treat each block separately; all blocks being equally interested, the majority should rule.

McCARTHY'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who aspires to be a leading man in this Dominion, is reported to have said at Orangeville, Ont., a few days ago: "I say it is a disgrace that after more than one hundred years since this country was ceded to Great Britain that in the city of Quebec, where the gallant Wolfe laid down his life for his country, the English language is hardly spoken." This is no disgrace, but it would be a deep disgrace to the British name if Britain had so tyrannized over the French inhabitants of Lower Canada as to endeavor to prevent their using their mother tongue. Men who possess the true British spirit are proud to know that, in the government of Canada, their country has made no distinction between Englishmen and Frenchmen. All had equal liberties and privileges, and there was absolutely nothing to remind the Canadian who were the conquerors and who the conquered.

The inhabitant of Canada can speak what language it pleases him to speak, and to worship God in the way that his judgment and his conscience dictate.

There are many parts of Canada in which English is not the language of the household. This was the case to a far greater extent thirty or forty years ago than it is now. There were large settlements in which Gaelic alone was spoken. Germans are, and properly so, very tenacious of their mother tongue; Welsh settlers spoke the language of their native country, and so did the Scandinavians. The law did not interfere with them in this matter. They were all eager to embrace every opportunity that was afforded them of learning English, for the simple reason that English is, in Canada, the language of business and of general literature. They soon saw that the man or the woman who did not understand English was at a great disadvantage in almost every walk of life. The young people, therefore, quickly became proficient in the language of the country, and in time, many of them ceased to talk, and even to understand, the tongue of their ancestors.

It takes much longer to effect this change—which is inevitable—in Lower Canada than in the isolated settlements of non-English speaking people in the other provinces, simply because the French of that colony formed a very large community, and for a long time comparatively few English people settled among them. But many of them did learn English, and the number of French Canadians who have mastered that tongue well enough to speak and to read it intelligently is becoming, proportionately to the great mass of the population, greater an greater every year. The reason of this is not because the Government wants them to learn English, or because the law of the land compels them to get a knowledge of that tongue, but because they find it to their interest to be able to speak English as well as French. Self-interest will, in a natural and pleasant way, bring about the change which Mr. McCarthy—if there is any meaning in what he says—deplores has not been hastened by the action of law, which would certainly be regarded as harsh and tyrannical. People of spirit would resent being legislated out of their mother tongue. The course which the British and Canadian Governments have pursued has been wiser, more liberal, more enlightened, more consistent, as well as more politic, than the one which Mr. McCarthy regrets they did not take. The true Canadian should feel proud that his Government has not attempted to compel any resident of Canada to abandon his mother tongue and to adopt the language of the English people.

ABOUT PROFANITY.

Edward Cary, in the May number of the Century Magazine, writes about "the decline of profanity." Most people are under the impression that profanity has not declined and is not declining. Profane language, they deplore, is used by multitudes, and it is heard almost everywhere. Many are shocked to see that it has found its way into literature and that oaths and profane expletives, instead of being indicated by dashes and asterisks, are spelled out and appear in all their vulgar profaneness. "Men swear," they say, "boys swear and, humiliating to confess, even women and girls have been known to use language which is most objectionable in men, and which no gentleman could bring himself to utter in the presence of a lady."

There is, we fear, too much truth in this complaint. Profane language is by far too common, and the mincing, mealy-mouthed substitutes for oaths which some people use only show what they would say if the oaths themselves were not considered in the circle in which they move "bad form." But are not these nonsensical expressions a sign that profanity is on the decline, that it is going out of fashion? There may be too much profanity now, but was there not a great deal more thirty, forty, fifty and more years ago? We have good warrant for believing that the army swore terribly in Flanders, and those who have read the novels of three or four generations ago, know that language was then commonly used by gentlemen, and we fear ladies, that would not be tolerated among people laying any claim to respectability now. Those who are pretty well up in years have heard in their day some very hard swearing, and much wanton and altogether senseless profanity. It seems that in these days there is not so much profanity and it is of a much milder form than formerly.

The indications are that profanity is getting out of fashion. Why it is so is hard to tell. Mr. Cary asks: "Are we becoming more pious? That is not the general impression. Is the fiber of the race softening? That is often maintained, but I do not think successfully." Whatever may be the cause of the change, it is, no doubt, a good one, and we trust it will go on doing its work, until the man who has contracted the habit of profane swearing will be set down by all decent people as an ill-bred fellow, with whom it would be wise to have very little to do.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The following is the concluding portion of the leader of the Government's Westminster speech, taken from the Vancouver World's excellent report.

Now we are told that "whilst protesting its inability to meet the demands of all sections of the Province for larger expenditures on works of development," the Government has taken power to borrow $600,000 to meet the first estimate of the cost of public buildings. This exaggerated way of putting it infers that there are large sums to be expended afterwards. I can only repeat the assurance that there is no such intention. The contract has to be given for the work and we do not expect the country to justify the expenditure of any sum exceeding $600,000. Public buildings were required and had to be erected somewhere, and if erected at Chilliwack, or Vancouver, I suppose we would not have heard very much complaint. If you go into the old buildings now you will find that the roof of the Legislative Assembly hall is leaking. I was in there the other day, after a rainstorm, and there was a pool of water back of the Speaker's chair from the roof. In the Attorney-General's office the roof leaks in several places. How could these structures be otherwise, erected, as they were, some thirty years ago, and built of wood with a brick veneer. It has been said we might go along for years without putting up new buildings. "We do not want to interfere with the Capital in any way." I know that there is no question about moving the Capital. I do not think there would ever be any agreement as to where to bring it, if changed. But it is said you could get on with these buildings for a long time. Well, of course, we could make patch work of them and spend large sums of money every year in making repairs. From $5,000 to $10 a year could be expended for that purpose for years to come. A few years ago the repairs and additions amounted to $20,000, and $30,000 would be within the mark of what has been spent there during the last four years. At the present time there has to be a carpenter employed on these buildings constantly. No one found fault with the $75,000 expended last year for the erection of a fire-proof land registry office. Then it has been said that it would be far better to spend this money in opening up roads, streets and bridges. Even if the Government could build roads and take a road to every settler's door, how much dissatisfaction would be caused by those who would not get the roads just where they wanted them? (Applause.) Spend that $600,000 how you like, you would have just as many dissatisfied persons as you would have satisfied ones. You would have complaints from Cariboo to Comox of favoritism by the Government. Let us consider what this really means, this expenditure: It has been put to you as if it meant $600,000 thrown down in a lump sum and taken from a depleted treasury. That amount means exactly the yearly sum for sinking fund to pay off the loan and the interest. What does that amount to? I got the auditor to make me a computation of what the sinking fund and interest would amount to. As you are aware, the financial condition of the Province is excellent. The credit of the Province stands nearly equal to any other colony in the world. (Cheers.) British Columbia's 3 per cents are now quoted at 93 to 93½. Now, at 93 the interest would be £3 4s. 6d. per cent. In order to realize a sum equal to $600,000 bonds sold at 93, it would require an issue of about £133,333, and the annual interest thereon would be £3,999, or $19,384. The cost to the Province on the above basis would be annually: interest, $19,384; sinking fund, $6,000; total, $25,384; and at the end of fifty years it would be paid off. These are not my computations; they were made by the Provincial auditor. Now, I would like to know, if $25,000 is going to be expended for this purpose every year, how much that sum distributed over the whole Province is going to shorten the funds available in building roads and making permanent improvements. When you take the $5,000 for repairs into account, you still have it to reduce the $25,000 with. Say the yearly expenditure is from $300,000 to $500,000 upon roads, streets, bridges and public improvements, I say what figure does the sum of $20,000 out in respect of this expenditure? It is not worth mentioning. Victoria and district, in common with the rest of the country, are entitled to their share in the distribution of public moneys, and, in apportioning that, this expenditure will of course be taken into consideration. The same may be said in regard to the traffic bridge across the Fraser. So that there is no more injustice in appropriating $20,000 for the purpose of sinking fund and interest upon the $600,000 for the buildings than in appropriating $15,000 for seven years for the bridge across the Fraser. You will say this is only temporary. That may be, but the member for the district, when the time comes, will, I expect, present a strong case for an increased grant.

It was said that the Mainland was unjustly dealt with in the matter of public appropriations. I deny that, and shall prove to you that in the matter of appropriations for public works the Mainland has had its full quota of justice. When the delegation came to Victoria in 1890 it was not denied that this was the case. The delegates admitted that this district had been fairly dealt with at that time. Let us look over what has been expended during the last three years on the Mainland and on the Island. You will find that for public purposes, everything outside of the civil government salaries, and the cost of maintaining the Government, there has been spent on Vancouver Island in 1890, $173,840; in 1891, $163 263; and in 1892, $208,088, or a total of $545,191. On the Mainland what do we find? In 1890 there was spent $337,293; in 1891, $335,462; in 1892, $433,362, a total of $1,106,117, or more than double what was spent on Vancouver Island. (A voice—show the revenue.) Yes, I shall proceed to do so. During that time the revenue derived from the Island, inclusive of land sales, was $585,542 01, leaving a balance over and above expenditure of $40,401,01, to go into the general purposes of the Government. Upon the Mainland the total amount of the revenue was very much larger, it was $1,249,060 19. (Cheers.) Take from that the amount actually expended on the Mainland and you have a balance of $142,943 19 returned to the treasury for the purposes of the general government of the country, so that on the Island you have $40,401 01 returned to the treasury of the revenue of the country, over and above the appropriations, and on the Mainland, $142,943 19 to the treasury of the revenue of the country. Do these figures show any injustice as regards the Mainland? And a further consideration of the facts will show still further how justly and fairly this portion of the Province has been dealt with. If you take the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, it first got a lump sum of $200,000, which was afterwards changed to a guarantee of interest equal to $50,000 for twenty-five years. A similar guarantee was passed last session in aid of the Spence's Bridge & Nicola Valley Railway, and a guarantee of interest on $800,000 or thereabouts on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway—a line calculated to open up and aid in developing the mining resources of Kootenay. To come nearer home, there was a guarantee passed of 2 per cent. upon the bonds of the Chilliwack railroad to the extent of $500,000. (Cheers.) It is true that the guarantees have been so arranged that the public revenue is not likely to be seriously encroached upon; but still the fact remains that the credit of the country has been pledged for these works. As against these railways, what do you find on Vancouver Island? The Victoria & Sidney Railway is the only one, and there the Government takes an obligation of $6,000, and the city of Victoria of $9,000. Besides the appropriations and aids to railways, there was aid to quartz mining in Cariboo of $74,509, and you have a small expenditure for a woolen mill in this place of $3,000, and $37,500 towards a bonus for the C.P.R. coming into New Westminster; and you have $15,000 a year in aid of the bridge across the Fraser, which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the city itself to raise. Take a glance over these facts—facts that cannot be challenged—and ask yourselves if the Government of the country is treating you so badly? (A voice, no, no) Matters do not stop here. In the first place the revenue from the Mainland is only $1,249,000. In this I have included the land sales, and the same upon Vancouver Island, and have shown that you have had the revenue raised upon the Mainland expended here in public works, education, surveys, and so on, all of it, sir, with the exception of about $149,000, and the same thing is true of the Island, which has had similarly expended the revenue collected there with n $40,000. Now the proceeds of the sale of the land of the Province do not belong to any particular portion of it, and any land sales are entitled to be distributed for the benefit of the people generally. The Mainland had no particular claim to the land revenue being expended here. What did the land sales amount to during those three years? They amounted to $491,310 upon the Mainland. Take that from $1,249,000 gross revenue, and what have you got as the net revenue? You have $757,749 39. That puts the matter in another shape altogether. You have then the revenue considerably less than the expenditure, the expenditure being $1,106,117, with a revenue of $757,749, leaving $348,367 of a deficit. On Vancouver Island the revenue was $585,572 01, the land sales being $149,659 82. Deduct then the land sales, and take the revenue from the expenditure, and you have an excess of expenditure over revenue of $119,278 81. I would like to ask you, sir, whether any of these municipalities, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, Coquitlam and the others, have not received back their contribution of taxes to the general revenue? Take one year's showing; there is a total expenditure in municipalities, outside Vancouver and New Westminster, of $62,340 62 for roads and schools. What do you find the revenue is that has been received from these places? According to a return handed me, it is the sum of $16,618 23. I think I have now shown you that this part of the country has been fairly treated by the Government. I have shown you that the fear of injustice in the matter of redistribution has no foundation in fact, and I am sure that every reasonable man will admit that there is no occasion for this separation petition. I have been informed that this movement is spreading. If it is spreading it is merely among those who are not informed in the matter. I have been told they have formed a Government for the country, and even have appointed the members of their cabinet. They expect, no doubt, to do great things, for themselves, when the new "kingdom" comes. Here is a country that has, say 100,000 of a population. Do you suppose the proposal is going to be listened to for one moment that we should have two separate provinces? The thing is too ridiculous, and every sensible man must see that those getting up these petitions are simply making fools of themselves, and the people who sign the petitions, ridiculous. Now, having shown the determination of the Government to deal fairly in this matter and all other matters before the country, I would draw your attention to the kind of encouragement given by the morning organ at Vancouver when it writes that no matter what the Government may do, they are to have no credit for it. In the House of Assembly Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton claimed to wish to act with the Government in bringing down a fair measure of redistribution. They say, let us have representation according to population. They want to cut off the country districts—pocket boroughs they call them. The two smallest of these country constituencies are Alberni and the Islands. Yet, would you believe that both Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton in the Legislative Assembly advocated the Islands and Alberni retaining their representatives, and the same with Cariboo. Their insincerity was shown by their professions. In some things they had been ingenuous foes. I feel I have trespassed unduly on your forbearance. (No, no.) Whatever opposition I might have expected to encounter, I felt there was a sufficient spirit of justice and fair-play to give me the impartial hearing which you have done tonight, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have listened to my exposition of the policy of the Government of which I have the honor to be leader. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

Victoria Building Society.

The 32nd drawing for an appropriation of the Victoria Building Society was held last evening at the Sir William Wallace hall. The drawing committee consisted of Messrs. J. Holland, W. W. Northcott and J. Leonard. No.'s 242, A B C & D, were winners. The certificates are held, A & B by Mrs. Eva Templeman, C & D by Mr. Wm. Templeman. This makes $111,000 drawn for by the society so far, $103,900 of which is out on mortgage.

BILL NYE IN B. C.

Why the Theatre Manager Rejoiced it Rained in Victoria on Good Friday.

Nye Discovers the Reason Why the English Younger Son Wears Leggings.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Rats gave me some trouble last evening and during the night. They had their hook and ladder company out, I think, for exercise, for in the wall of my room they were practising on running up as far as possible and then falling to the bottom with a dull report like that when a fat aeronaut falls 1,000 feet and strikes on the top of a man with a high hat.

After I had gone to sleep, tired nature being no longer able to hold out against noise, they got more intimate, and I woke up to find a confidential old chap pouring his cold, sad tail in my ear.

I have never been the confidant of a dumb animal that way before.

I ENTERED MY DRESSING ROOM WEEPING SOFTLY.

British Columbia in summer must be a most beautiful country. The ride from Victoria to Nanaimo by train is one that seems like a beautiful dream. The smooth water of the strait is on your right, and on the left the magnificent forest with solemn mossy firs that grow to a great size, and every few moments you cross a musical trout brook with a milky waterfall that echoes far and away through the answering woods. There's nothing so peaceful unless it be the death of a good man. I could fish there forever. Some do. You can get trout there too.

The conductor stepped down to a babbling brook while we loaded five trunks and borrowed a willow rod with a line to it fixed up with a boy at one end and a worm at the other and whipped out two rainbow trout before one could say scat.

We showed in Victoria on Good Friday, as the date had been made months ago and without due forethought. Good Friday in an English city, and a pouring rain gave us an apprehensive pain as we strolled into the opera house at the stage entrance. The steamer ride all day had been dreary, wet and cold, and at 8 o'clock I entered my dressing room weeping softly as my valet laid out my handsome costumes for the evening.

The opera house manager came back to see me. I dried my eyes as well as possible, dashing some powder on my discolored nose, and expecting to hear him say, "You come to us at a very unfortunate time, but some of our best people are here to-night," etc., but he rubbed his hands cheerily and said, "We will do well to get room for them to-night, and I'd hate to turn them away in the rain."

"But how about Good Friday?"

"Oh, that is all right. I was only afraid it would be a pleasant day. Then all of Victoria would have been fishing all the daylight there was and been too tired to come, but now they are all rested and on hand."

Business men of Victoria are not slaves to their work. They get down to their business at 10 o'clock, and if anyone is waiting to see them they make an engagement for 3 o'clock. The house is closed at lunchtime also. Good Friday was a holiday. Saturday is a regular holiday. Sunday is the same, of course, for tired merchants then go fishing. Monday was a holiday also, being Easter Monday, and on Tuesday many were so worn out with fishing that it was also observed as a holiday.

We could not get into a bank by any honorable means, and so when we got to America we had a trunkful of Canadian money. Had we been a few days later we would have had 20 per cent. discount to pay, as this is the rule since April 15.

It is a retaliatory measure. The Canadians say that we started it, and the Yankees say the Canadians started it. I do not know who started it, but I can put my hand on my heart and say of a truth that I had nothing to do with it.

All the time while there I tried to think of something to smuggle, but I could not.

By going on board a Chinese steamship we succeeded in buying some embroidered handkerchiefs, and by being extremely foxy and free with our shillings we got them off the steamer—the handkerchiefs, I mean—and across the line. My heart was in my mouth all the time. I sent them since to my wife, who says that they are very curious, but can be bought cheaper at Ashville, N. C.

At Nanaimo coal mining and football are indulged in. Coal mining is the only thing that is not affected by the rainy season. A man on the Sound also told us that for two years he did not see Mount Hood, Mount Ranier, Mount Tacoma or Mount Baker for the rain. Mount Tacoma and Mount Ranier are the same, but called by different names according to whether you live at Tacoma or Seattle. I have referred to this before.

Each large city aims to be the terminus of some great transcontinental road. In some countries people are divided into Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, but here one must at once become a follower of Jim Hill, the N. P., the C. P. or the U. P.

I was about to say that P'a hath her victory no less than war, but the customs officer told me I had no right to bring such a thing as that into this country free unless I wanted it for my own personal use.

At Nanaimo we took the little steamer Cutch to Vancouver. In crossing the wharf at Nanaimo I sat my bag down on the dock in order to peel my umbrella and hit a rainin. A young man with a haggard look took it up and held it for me. He continued to hold it till I paid him wharfage on it.

It is a private wharf and is all the poor man has to keep him in liquor. If you send your trunks down to the steamer, he holds them until you ransom them.

An old resident told me that once this man stopped a funeral procession because the bearers put down the remains on the dock to spit on their hands, and they had to pay a dollar before the procession could move. This keeps the respectable people with baggage from going to Nanaimo, and especially as they wish in case of death to be buried elsewhere. Even the Chinaman does not want his body to be found dead at this place and has it sent back to China.

The steamship Empress of India sailed from Vancouver while we were there and carried quite a large cargo of Chinamen who had died at Nanaimo, paid dockage and started for home.

In my last letter I spoke a little disrespectfully of the young English tourist who runs so much to leggings and so little to legs, wearing leggings even to get married in, but now I find that I was hasty.

He, of course, being a younger son who inherited the old family pants, finds that they wrinkle and become finally abraded and fluted at the bottoms, so he puts on leggings. After he has worn them awhile the trousers or pants naturally, as a result of the warmth of the person and having been tightly folded for some time, especially if slept in, become hopelessly wrinkled, so that leggings become a necessity, and at last one legging seems call for another, like the drink habit.

One man I saw had two pairs on at the same time.

But now that I know the cause, and that it is actual want which lies at the bottom of all this, I regret very much the hasty manner in which I spoke. Under those wrinkled and passe trousers may throb a warm, true English heart.

Quien sabe?

We liked Victoria and Vancouver, though the latter is the coming city of that country. The buildings are excellent, the hotel first-class, though crowded on steamer days, and one of the finest opera houses on the coast is there, ably managed by Mr. Goldsmith, a Jewish gentleman who was born in Australia. He says that he was characterized as a Sheeny Kangaroo in his early life, "but now," said he, "I call myself a Siwash Chinaman."

At the opera house I was called upon to show my ready wit and explain it afterward to several people who remained after the opera was over.

Part of a football team came after all other seats were occupied and were given the chairs usually occupied by the orchestra. Several of them came in a beastly state of intoxication and one in a long white nightshirt. This joke comes from William the Conqueror, but the lick just behind the ear which this young man got came from Mr. Goldsmith, who was at the door at the time.

So the man with the nightshirt was pulled out of the mud at the door and sent home on a wide board.

A YOUNG MAN HELD MY BAG.

The others came in and made remarks during our overture, thus annoying the audience and cutting into our remarks. It was so de trop that I saw we must execute a coup d'etat or receive a faux pas.

We are often asked to call for a physician in the audience, who is sent for by messenger to the stage, so I paused in the olio and with great gravity and earnestness advanced to the footlights and asked with a trembling voice if Dr. Keeley would kindly come to the front.

The audience couldn't have been more than seven or eight minutes at work on it before it was settled that it was intended as a bonmot. Then they turned loose with lung and boot heel and umbrella ferrule till the football team began to ask itself, "How is it possible that this vast audience and even the speaker, a total stranger, has discovered that we are drunk?"

Then those who needed it went home and tied their heads up in wet towels, and the others most generously apologized.

This incident will be published in Punch under the heading, "The Following Good One," etc.

I am very fond of repartee indeed and in Wyoming once gave such full vent to it in chaffing a stage driver on the old Douglass creek stage line that I shall bear the marks of it to the grave. BILL NYE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

When the system is overloaded with impurity, the circulation sluggish, and the stomach out of order, as is often the case in spring time, there is no remedy so efficacious as Burdock Blood Bitters to remove every trace of impure matter and restore perfect health.

SEALING RESTRICTIONS.

The British and Russian Governments Have Arrived at a Positive Agreement.

Official Notice Sent to Collector A. R. Milne to Warn Canadian Schooners.

Last March the announcement was officially made that there was under consideration by Her Majesty's Government an agreement with Russia with respect to sealing off the Russian coast and islands, and it was then plainly intimated that it would be desirable for schooners under Canadian waters to keep outside a limit fixed at ten miles off the coast and thirty off the islands. At that time the sealing schooners were according advised of the proposed arrangement, so that if there should be trouble in the proposed limit, they would have to bear the brunt of it themselves. Since then nothing was heard of the conclusion of the agreement until Friday, when a telegram to Collector of Customs A. R. Milne at this port from the deputy minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, gave an intimation that an important advice on the subject was to be expected, requesting him at the same time to give the matter his immediate attention.

The formal advice came by wire yesterday morning, and is as follows:

OTTAWA, May 13, 1893.

To A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria:

Referring to my telegram of March 10 and Mr. Parmelee's of March 17, I have now to advise that English and Russian Governments have agreed to prohibit sealing vessels from fishing within ten miles of Russian coast and within thirty miles of Robbin Island and the Commander islands during the present year. Warn sealers to observe this prohibition, communicating with those who have already sailed whenever possible. Give copy of this to officer commanding Her Majesty's ships at Esquimalt.

Signed) WILLIAM SMITH,
Deputy Minister Marine.

On receipt of the above telegram, Collector Milne at once took steps to give the notice publicity and has officially notified H. M. Navy of it by forwarding a copy to Capt. Hughes-Hallet, of H. M. S. Garnet, senior naval officer at this station. As one of the British warships will shortly leave to patrol Behring Sea, it is altogether probable that most of the schooners now up the coast will receive the notice in due course. Collector Milne has also written letters to H. M. consuls at Yokohama and Hakodate, Japan, enclosing copies of the telegram for their information. These letters will leave on Monday, May 15, by the Empress of China, and will thus have speedy delivery. By the same steamer letters will also be forwarded to the schooners now in Japanese waters, so that they too will have due notice of the conclusion of the agreement of which they have already understood the purport.

There is a good deal of speculation among the sealing men as to the object of the convention which has thus thus been made between Great Britain and Russia. Attention is drawn to the fact that it, on its face, looks as if it were an indication of a determination to prevent the destruction of seals, more especially as it would seem that the Russians are also under the treaty, to be prohibited from sealing in the proscribed waters, although it does not throw any light on the question of the rights of a privileged Russian company to take seals on the Island. This further information will probably be available when the mail advices are received from England giving a more definite statement as to the scope of the convention.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

Chief Magistrate Macrae, in his capacity as Stipendiary Magistrate, sat, yesterday, in the Provincial court, to hear the evidence against James and Arthur Seaton, charged with the larceny of goods under seizure. Mr. Robert Cassidy appeared for the private prosecutor, Mr. R. T. Williams; Mr. Lindley Crease for the defence.

The offence alleged is defined in sec. 50, of chap. 164, Revised Statutes of Canada, as follows:

"Any one, who, whether pretending to be the owner or not, secretly or openly, and whether with or without force or violence takes or carries away, or causes to be taken away, without lawful authority, any property under lawful seizure, and steals such property, is guilty of a felony, and liable to be punished accordingly."

The circumstances in the present case as related by the witnesses for the prosecution, were told by the prosecutor and the bailiff. Mr. Williams said that in January, 1888, he had rented to the accused, lots 3 and 4, James Island, at $100 a year, payable half yearly in advance. The accused had only paid one year's rent since then, and had not done as promised in respect to making improvements, etc. He had wished him to leave the place, but Seaton declined to vacate, although Mr. Williams offered to pay for his transportation to Victoria and to pay six months' house rent here for him. Failing to get him to leave quietly, Mr. Williams had R. C. Ward, bailiff, seize certain chattels for a claim of $470, of which $450 was rent and $20 taxes.

Mr. Ward, the bailiff, deposed that he had served a copy of the demand for rent on the accused, who had not disputed the amount. He had subsequently, on April 27, seized the chattels, and on May 2, when he held the sale, there were missing certain articles, including a boat, cow, sewing machine, rifle and shot gun. He had warned accused not to take the things away.

Under the provisions of the law, no defence is allowed to be made on the preliminary investigation into a charge of an indictable offence. The accused reserved their defence, and were committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction, bail being allowed in the sum of $400, $200 personal, and $200 which was given by Mr. C. E. Redfern. The case will come up on Monday or Tuesday at the Assize court.

An interesting fact about this prosecution is that it is the first one of the kind in Canada under this Act, and, moreover, there is no such clause in the English Act.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

The new steamer Warlock is not yet ready to make her trip.

RESTRICTIONS.

Russian Governments ved at a Positive reement.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Commutation of the Chatham Murderer's Capital Sentence—Custom's Officers and the Public.

The Scott Act to Be Voted on In Brome—Canada's Nickel Output.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 13.—The Cabinet to-day considered the case of Veney, the Chatham wife murderer. At the trial the attempt to prove Veney insane was unsuccessful. Since death sentence was imposed it is said Veney has developed symptoms of softening of the brain. Under the circumstances the Cabinet decided to recommend His Excellency to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life.

A strong circular was recently sent out to the customs authorities by Controller Wallace. It says that numerous complaints have been made to the department of incivility to the public and the use of insulting language by officers of the customs at the frontier and other points. All charges of this nature received here in the future will be strictly investigated by officers specially detailed for the purpose. Any official in the customs service, who is proved to have acted in an offensive manner to persons transacting business with him, will be summarily dealt with. It is the determination of the department to insist upon the most courteous treatment being accorded to the business public on all occasions, and officers are to remember that this is an essential part of their duty. There must be a prompt disposal of all matters brought before them, they being invariably careful to afford all information and assistance in their power to persons having business relations with them.

The Brome electors vote on June 16 on the question of the repeal of the Scott Act.

Three officers and five seamen of the Beaver Liner, Lake Huron, have received valuable rewards from the Government for gallantry in rescuing the lives of the crew of the Yarmouth barque Kate Cann.

The Supreme Court concluded its business to-day. Judgments will be rendered on June 24.

The output of nickel ore in Canada last year, is valued at $3,500,000. In 1890 it was less than a million.

Chief Engineer Coste left for British Columbia to-night.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reception of Candidates Into Full Connection—Discussion as to Circuit Invitations.

Increase of Church Membership—Epworth League Asks Co-Operation of Pastors.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 13.—The Methodist conference meeting last night was the most important in the series, being for the purpose of receiving candidates for the ministry into full connection. The candidates, Revs. W. D. Misener, J. C. Spencer, C. H. M. Sutherland, George H. Morden and J. P. Hicks, in turn recited the story of their conversion and their call to the ministry, speaking in a manner which forcibly impressed their earnestness on the meeting.

Rev. J. H. White moved the reception of these young men.

Rev. C. Bryant seconded the motion in a few well chosen words. Rev. Dr. T. George, of Seattle, supported the motion in an able and telling speech, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Carman. The resolution was then put and carried by a rising vote of the ministerial members of the conference, that Rev. Messrs. P. Hicks, C. H. M. Sutherland, W. D. Misener, J. C. Spencer and George H. Morden be received into the ministry of the Methodist church.

At to-day's session the first business was the debate on the report of the Memorial committee.

The General Superintendent, as representative of the General Conference, could not allow the amendment to the amendment or the amendment to go to vote by the Conference, as both were ultra vires of the powers of the Conference. He did not wish to fetter the debate, but thought both must be ruled out of order.

On the formal presentation of the report it had been moved that the item re invitations to ministers by separate circuits be adopted.

An amendment was offered asking for the discontinuance of circuit invitations. An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. D. Robson, seconded by Rev. Mr. Winslow, to the effect that the Conference express its disapproval of circuits inviting ministers.

The original item in the report was adopted, that the committee make no recommendations on the question of circuit invitations.

The remaining items of the report of the committee were then taken up.

Rev. J. P. Bowell gave notice of motion that the standing resolution of the Conference, re invitations to ministers from other Conferences, be expunged from the journal.

The second item of the Memorial committee's report, re the restoration of the old basis of salaries for domestic missionaries, was then read.

Rev. J. H. White moved an amendment, that the basis be restored for the whole Conference, and that Kamloops District be especially considered because of its greater need owing to the high price of living, and, further, that the chairman of that district be given special liberty to travel throughout that district, in order to assist the various church pastors. The amendment was carried.

The next item asked for the appointment of a superintendent of missions for the conference.

Rev. J. H. White moved a substitute, asking that the Missionary Society provide for additional pay to the chairmen of missionary districts for such purposes as were contemplated in the original item. The substitute was carried.

The item referring to the Church Building extension fund was not entertained.

The property at present held by the Central church, in this city, in the west end and at Sapperton, was transferred to the trustees of those congregations. The Mission City church was given permission to exchange certain lots in that city.

The report of the Memorial committee was then adopted as amended.

The Epworth League committee reported an increase of four leagues and thirty-five membership. They also recommended that every effort be made to form new societies, and that pastors be asked to help such work; every league to be represented at the coming convention in Vancouver on June 14 to 19. Greater care will be exercised in the appointment of officers in the local leagues. The report was adopted as read.

The Committee on Statistics reported an increase of church members of 235, and that, while there was a decrease in the amounts given to the connectional funds and all purposes of $11,000, this was accounted for by the great financial stringency felt in the Province, also from the fact that large and expensive churches in Victoria (Pandora avenue and the Centennial) had been erected, and consequently the amounts reported there had been unusually great. They also reported the lack of uniformity in filling up the circuit schedules for the annual meetings, as some missions had not reported in the proper column the amounts incurred for travelling expenses on the circuit.

The report was adopted.

Rev. J. H. White introduced W. T. Cocksley, President of the Provincial Epworth League, who was warmly received and made a brief speech, specially asking the co-operation of the ministers with this organization.

The report of the temperance committee was presented, and referred back for amendment.

The report of the Board of Examiners was presented by Rev. S. J. Thompson, and was adopted so far as read.

The annual meeting of the Theological Union was held, this afternoon, at 2:30, when Rev. E Robson delivered the annual lecture, taking for his subject "The History of Methodism in British Columbia."

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, May 13.—Yesterday Sir Charles Russell further contended that the American statutes were not intended originally to treat Behring Sea as a *mare clausum*, but the American courts so declared them at the instance of the American government. In proof of this assertion, he cited a copy of a brief for the United States, in which the doctrine of *mare clausum* was the only one relied on by their counsel.

Mr. Phelps—"We dispute the authenticity of that copy."

Sir Charles Russell—"I am prepared forthwith to submit proof of its authenticity. If the correctness of the copy was really questioned, why was not the original produced long since?" Continuing his argument, Sir Charles said that the Court which condemned the vessels seized in Behring Sea sat as a Municipal court interpreting American law, not as a Prize court administering international law. This proved beyond dispute that the seizures were made on the ground that the whole of Behring Sea was a portion of United States territory, and not on the ground of those novel principles of international law, which had been enunciated by the U. S. Counsel at the opening of the arbitration. In conclusion, Sir Charles demanded that the tribunal pronounce the seizures made by the United States in Behring Sea to be illegal.

Senator Morgan—"If the seizures can be justified on other principles than those advanced, is it not open to the United States to raise them?"

Sir Charles—"No; the United States seized the ships on certain grounds. A great nation cannot shift and change her position. Moreover, the reasons now advanced, even if admitted, did not justify the fining and the imprisoning of sailors."

GLADSTONE'S ASSAILANT.

His Menacing Letter and Diary Produced in Court—The Prisoner Committed.

LONDON, May 12.—William Townsend, the man arrested on the charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing street and also suspected of having designed to kill Prime Minister Gladstone, was arraigned on the first mentioned charge yesterday. Townsend was also charged with having sent a menacing letter to Mr. Gladstone, which was read in court. The letter was dated April 25, and was as follows:

"Do drop that cursed bill. Say something about it in the House to-night. You gave me such a shock yesterday in looking so cheerful and happy. I have never seen you before. Your appearance has compelled me to raise my hat out of respect. I have been waiting for you since morning. After reading the newspapers on Saturday I left home and wife and little ones. If you move the bill you will be as dead as Queen Anne. I was in Brighton on Saturday, expecting to find you. If it had not been for my revulsion of feeling nothing could have saved either of us yesterday. I could have fired six shots before any one laid hands on me. I will give you another chance. I have a strong opinion in your cleverness. I firmly believe if you will it the bill will become law, despite Salisbury, Balfour, Chamberlain and Lords, but it shall not if by taking two lives, yours and mine, a hundred and perhaps thousands of loyal Ulstermen will be saved. Surely that will be a sufficient justification. I shall look anxiously in to-morrow's papers for an answer."

The prisoner admitted that he had written the letter. Then several entries in his diary were read, of which the following are examples: "I went to Downing street and watched nearly all day, being afraid of raising suspicion by making inquiries. These five chambers are surely sufficient for both.

"April 25.—I saw Gladstone emerge from his residence. I was so surprised to see him happy and cheerful that I raised my hat. I hurried to the park and had to weep for two hours." The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE BARK "MAJESTIC."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The first piece of wreckage by which the fate of the American bark Majestic, which left Seattle on December 10 of last year for this port, with cargo, and never arrived, could be determined has been found on the Oregon coast near the mouth of the Lluslaw river. The information comes in a letter from W. F. Stevens, a well-known shipping merchant of this city, who is at present at Florence, Oregon. A short time ago there was picked up on Ocean Beach, near the mouth of the Lluslaw river a life buoy with "Majestic" plainly painted on it. Cords were fastened across the centre through which a person's body should go, clearly proving that it had never been used in the regular way, but had been broken from its fastenings. No other wreckage that could be identified has been found along the Oregon coast, so far as known. The lost Majestic was commanded by Captain Lorentzen and had a crew of twenty-eight men. The general belief is that the old bark had her seams opened in a storm during her last trip and went to the bottom with every soul on board.

The vessels forming the U. S. Behring Sea patrol will outfit on the Sound this year.

GERMANY'S PROSPECTS.

Nothing Upon Which to Form an Approximate Idea as to the Elections.

Political Complications—France Reported to be Rejoiced at the Rejection of Army Bill.

BERLIN, May 13.—The first week of the electoral struggle ends without any of the parties knowing where they stand; without any of them having any reliable data from which to forecast the result of the contest for members of the Reichstag. The leaders of the Social Democracy alone seek to retain a thorough grip upon their organization. They have, to-night, one hundred and forty-two candidates in the field, and can now reasonably hope to secure fifty five seats, a gain of nineteen over the number held by the party in the last Reichstag. From the unprecedented number of candidates appearing, it will be impossible for the results of the first day's polling, on June 15, to decide the general issue, and it is expected that the vote on that day will certainly establish the political character of the new House.

It is thought that over one hundred second ballots will be necessary to decide the election, and it is therefore highly probable that the planks of the Conservative platform already decided upon are protection and bi-metallism. In the absence of recognized party leaders, and a party manifesto, some members of the Centre party will figure as influential Democratic Catholics. Dr. Sigel, a rabid anti Prussian, will stand for election in Munich as a Catholic Democrat, and his programme is undoubtedly a significant feature of the campaign. As regards South Germany, each party seems determined to spend every available resource in contesting the districts where it has the remotest chance of success. Indeed, in many instances candidates will stand where success appears impossible. Thus, in Berlin the Centrists will contest every district, although they know the Catholic vote is certain to be swamped by the immense preponderance of the Freisesinnige and Socialist votes. In some constituencies each of the eight recognized parties has a candidate in the field.

The contest is further complicated by class interests, which are demanding attention. The Agrarian league demands special pledges before giving its support to candidates. The trading guilds insist upon being heard, and the anti-Semites, bi-Metallists and a host of faddists, are making a turmoil, which will not cease until the first day's balloting clears the atmosphere and brings into prominence the grand principles at stake. The retirement of Count von Ballestern and other Centrist leaders, is under reconsideration. The bulk of the party shrinks from the prospect Dr. Leiber becoming the leader of the party. Under him the Democrats will proceed at full pressure. The aristocratic element of the party views such a project with dismay. Dr. Lieber's recent declaration that he was a Prussian against his will and his attacks on the monarchical principle have made it impossible for him to be recognized as chief of a United Centre party. The two wings of the Freisinninge party have started in with opposing candidates in Berlin and elsewhere. The Freisinninge organizations, however, generally support Herr Eugene Richter, the leader of the faction known as the Radical People's party.

The government organs carefully reproduce the reports of the French papers as to how France is rejoiced at the rejection of the Army bill, adding sinister remarks regarding the designs of the French government. They also publish doubtful telegrams from Strasburg, reporting that the French garrisons on the frontier have already been, or are being, reinforced, and that the granting of furloughs to all French soldiers and officers has been stopped. The alarm which these organs profess to feel has not spread among the people. Everyone knows that the rejection has neither diminished the defence strength of the Triple Alliance nor added to the defensive power of France. Outside of Chancellor Von Caprivi's organ the idea is ridiculed that France and Russia will attack Germany because the Reichstag refused to grant all the Government demanded. An echo from some foreign quarter has reached here in regard to a newly published ukase ordering the wholesale expulsion of Hebrews from Russian Poland. By inquiries made it has been ascertained that the alleged outbreak of persecution is a myth. In the autumn manœuvres of the German army on the vastest scale ever attempted, will be held between Treves, Metz and Strasburg. Emperor William has invited the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and all the German Princes to attend the manœuvres.

VIENNA, May 13.—Several hundred striking carpenters attacked in this city to-day the men who had been employed to do their work. They fought the police called to disperse them, and six or seven of them received sabre wounds. Many of them were arrested during the conflict.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WHATCOM, May 12.—The announcement that the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad has been or is about to be sold to the Canadian Pacific is generally believed to be true. A few days ago the local officials of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia road were notified that, beginning on the 1st of June, the Canadian Pacific intends to shorten the running time of passenger trains between Vancouver and Winnipeg nineteen hours, thus necessitating a radical change in the time of arrival and departure of trains here. At present connection is made with the Great Northern, and all Canadian Pacific passengers for up Sound points are transferred to that road. Under the new schedule this arrangement must cease, as the Canadian Pacific overland train will leave here every morning about the time the Great Northern train leaves Seattle, and such a radical change in the schedule of the latter road would interfere so seriously with its local business from Tacoma and Seattle that it is not at all likely to be made.

It is understood here that the Canadian Pacific is endeavoring to make arrangements to secure the steamer Victorian to ply between here and Seattle and Tacoma, carrying passengers and freight. The service will then be practically the same as that which existed prior to the disaster, which resulted in the withdrawal of the steamer Premier from the Sound waters. It is believed that the Canadian Pacific realizes that the Government of the United States must soon heed the drift of popular sentiment against the importation of goods for the markets of the States through foreign ports. Then consular seals will be done away with and the Canadian Pacific will be obliged to run its Asiatic steamers to an American port for the transhipment of Asiatic goods destined for the Atlantic seaboard cities.

One great advantage to the bay cities which must result from Canadian Pacific ownership of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbian road is the fact that it must hasten the coming of the Northern Pacific, which now has a traffic arrangement with the Bellinghem Bay & British Columbia road by which it secures a considerable amount of business over the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern line from Sumas. A survey has already been made and a line practically located by the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Company to connect with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern near Wickersham, furnishing a rail rout for the product the Blue Canyon mine and for a vast amount of fine timber. It was expected that the road would be built this year, but its construction seems to have been prevented by the financial complications of the Northern Pacific.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

PORT ARTHUR, May 13.—Engineer Murray was killed this morning between Jackfish and Schreiber. His engine was pulling a freight train when it ran into a washout. The rest of the train and crew escaped. To-day's west bound is held at the break.

WOODSTOCK, May 13.—Jarvis Thompson, who keeps several bears in a small enclosure adjoining his hotel, was attacked by one of the animals last night and lacerated frightfully; he will die.

MONTREAL, May 13.—Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, who has been almost at death's door for several days in Montreal suffering from bronchitis, is slightly better and hopes are now entertained of his recovery, notwithstanding his great age.

HALIFAX, May 13.—The schooner Esperance, which sailed from the Magdalen Islands six weeks ago with a crew of ten, besides the captain, on a sealing voyage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been lost with all hands.

CALGARY, May 13.—The Press excursionists arrived yesterday. A ball was held last night in their honor.

FREDERICTON, N.B., May 13.—Lady Allen, wife of Sir John Allen, chief justice of New Brunswick, is dead.

IMPERIAL PALIAMENT.

A Week of Discouragement to the Liberals—Home Rule Bill in Committee.

Attacks on Mr. Gladstone and His Supporters—the Cloture Again Threatened.

LONDON, May 13.—This week has brought only discouragement to the Liberals. The records of the House of Commons sitting in committee show a monotonous waste of obstructive motions and significant decisions. The ministerialists are puzzling now over the problem—If five nights are required for the discussion of the comparatively unimportant first clause of the bill, how many nights will be required for the discussion of all forty clauses? Indications are that the obstruction of clause 1 has been merely a specimen of what may be expected with the consideration of each succeeding clause. Mr Gladstone is badly handicapped in his efforts to defeat the obstructionists by the admitted incapacity of Mr. Mellor in the chair. Mr. Gladstone is reluctant to depose him, but the other members of the Cabinet urge that something be done quickly to place the guidance of the committee in stronger hands.

The Unionists leader has decided in conference to make clause 2 a peg on which to hang another discussion of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, a question already debated at exhausting length in the first days of the committee. The Government will meet this effort to rehash half the speeches already made in committee with summary repressive measures. Lord Randolph Churchill recently referred to the present Cabinet as "inflated by their arrogance beyond the point of ordinary insanity." Mr. Gladstone, he said, was making a "deliberate attempt to humiliate and ruin England." Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Gladstone's historic enemy, in an open letter, denounces John Morley as an English Robespierre and calls Mr. Gladstone a traitor to his country, sacrificing everything sacred to his overwhelming lust of power and surrounding himself with sycophants who push into monstrous activity the worst qualities of his character. The Professor also describes the Home Rule bill as the "Evil demon of the House of Commons and a veritable nightmare."

SPANISH POLITICS.

MADRID, May 13.—The counter motion of the Republicans in the Cortes against leaving the government a free hand in the matter of the municipal elections, was rejected shortly after 8 o'clock last night by a vote of 126 to 21. The Republican deputies after between fifty and sixty hours of a sitting, retired for a minute to confer, leaving but two men to watch the Government. Almost immediately after their departure the men on watch summoned them back in all haste. It was too late, however, the original bill postponing the election had already been rushed through the house by the ministers. The Republican members at once withdrew from the building. As they appeared in a body in the street they were cheered repeatedly by the thickening crowd. The news spread like fire, and before the deputies reached the Republican club, thousands were marching behind them shouting, "Long live the republic!" The club was filled with representative Republicans, who at once gathered in conference to decide upon the future line of action. Meantime some 10,000 men and women had assembled some 200 yards from the parliamentary building, and were cheering for the republic.

The police ordered them to disperse. They refused to do so. The officers then charged and were repulsed. Three companies of reinforcements were summoned. All charged with drawn sabres, divided the mob and scattered the groups in the side streets. At 9:15, when the Cortes adjourned, most of the people had been driven off and the Ministers were in no danger of being molested. The Republican deputies are said to contemplate resigning in a body from the Cortes. The Government is taking all precautions to protect the public buildings. The court yard of the Home office is filled with mounted police. The other offices have been similarly garrisoned.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Vancouver Boy's Reasons for Turning Burglar—Fishery Guardians Appointed.

Interesting Land Dispute Between Two Nanaimo Churches—Northern Cannery News.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 13.—The independent Edison electric plant, belonging to the Hotel Vancouver and the Opera House, was tested to-day and found to be satisfactory.

Geo. A. Cheney, the new manager of the Hotel Vancouver, arrived yesterday. Mr. Cheney is a hotel man of twenty years experience, recently coming from Lakewood, New Jersey, a summer resort.

The I.O.O.F. have chartered the Islander for an excursion to Victoria on the Queen's birthday.

A number of Japanese were felling trees in the outskirts of the city, when a tree fell on one of their number injuring him so that the hospital authorities say that his death is expected hourly.

Dr. Tatewood returned yesterday from a visit to his home in Virginia.

Mr. T. M. Rae has been appointed Sheriff's officer for the municipality of Richmond.

Mr. E. F. Healy, customs officer, is very ill at the hospital with inflamation of the bowels.

John Ross, the boy charged with housebreaking, was committed for trial. When asked if he had anything to say he remarked "Simply that I have no parents or no home; and having a bad name and no one to stick up for me, I can get no honest work to do." The lad writes a remarkably good hand, and has been well educated.

An Indian run over by a C.P.R. train has been taken to the hospital. One of his legs were amputated near the knee. The other foot was crushed:

Mrs W. B. Macnamara, Winnipeg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. La Pepe, are spending a few days with her parents.

Steamer Coquitlam left for the North yesterday.

Steamer Maud took a quantity of cannery supplies North yesterday.

Ship Atacama is still waiting for a full crew. The sailors who deserted were not captured.

A concert was given by Miss Grace V. Reed, the Misses Gorman, Henwood, Mr. Calland and others at the Sailors' Rest last night. The affair was an entire success. The audience was composed of the crew of the Empress of China, members of Longshoremen's union, and the Steamshipmen's association.

A skin gambler, recently arrived from Victoria, where he claimed to be agent for a circus, put himself up here as a special agent of the Associated Press. He was invited to dinner and had a generally good time. His manners and address, however, completely gave him away.

The guests of Hotel Vancouver have presented retiring host Virtue with a magnificent diamond ring, while Mr. D Oppenheimer gave a whist party to the guests of the hotel to enliven the occasion.

A number of passengers have been booked for the Warrimo, which sails for Australia between the 10th and 15th of June. The city will give the officers of the Warrimo a proper send off on their arrival here.

The Danube arrived this morning with 400 passengers she failed to land in Uncle Sam's dominions. They were at once transferred to the Empress of China and will be taken back to China.

Brockton point is being greatly improved. The grand stand is to be covered in, and the trees about the lacrosse grounds cut down, so that the vision may not be obstructed.

Homer street Methodist church will be occupied by Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo, to-morrow morning. Rev. Dr. Carman will preach in the evening.

The Liberal Association of Vancouver, after a lively debate, adopted a resolution moved by W. McCraney, ex-M.P., "that this association favors a tariff for revenue only."

Charlie Yip Yuen is a white Chinee. A valuable ring was sent to a Vancouver lady from England. Through some mistake the lady was not notified of its arrival at the customs, and the ring was sold at the last custom's sale, Yip Yuen, the Chinese interpreter, being the purchaser. On learning the circumstances of the case, though offered twice what he paid for it, he declined to take any more than what it cost him at the sale.

The Press Association will be entertained by the city on their visit here.

The auditor of the city will be offered $60 a month for all work ordered to be done (he now gets $40 for specified work) and if he declines another auditor will be appointed.

Bishop Carman, the general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, will deliver the inaugural address at the Y.M.C.A. opening.

Mr. Farley, who fell off Bell-Irving & Patterson's wharf into the Inlet and was taken to the hospital, it was thought had entirely recovered. Last night he took a relapse and died this morning.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 12.—The number of fishing licenses issued to date was 294. Of these about 40 were taken out by Japanese, and about a score by Indians. The remainder were white men. No Chinese have applied. Inspector McNabb expects that the total number this season will reach 900. The following fisheries guardians have been appointed and have left for their stations: McNish and O'Connor, the Skeena river; Wm. Roxbury, Rivers Inlet; J. S. Spain, the Naas river.

The Western Canadian Press Association excursion (comprising editors, with their wives, of the newspapers of Manitoba and the Northwest, making up a party of 75), which left Winnipeg on the 10th, will arrive at Vancouver on Monday and take in this city on the following day (Tuesday). The party will probably be taken on an excursion up the river, and shown the leading points of interest in and around the city. The Mayor and Council, as well as the Board of Trade, will take part in their reception.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 13.—There is a promising outlook for an interesting legal suit between St. Paul's and St. Alban's churches, over a claim made by the latter for a share in the land until recently believed to be the absolute property of the former. 'Way back in '64 the Vancouver Coal company donated certain lands to the Church of England in Nanaimo, the deeds were made out in the bishop's name, and it was expressly stipulated therein that the lands be not sold, leased or used for any secular purpose. Some years later, the company made out new deeds, in which permission was given the church to lease part of the property, and give an option of purchase at the end of the leasehold period. Accordingly, a block of land at the corner of Chapel and Church streets was leased for ten years to Messrs. H. R. Johnson & Co., with the option of purchase at the end of that time for, it is stated, the sum of $7,000. That time is now nearly up, and it is understood that the aforementioned had made arrangements to buy the property. Meanwhile, owing to dissensions in the congregation of St. Paul's, a new church had been established in the south end of town, named St. Alban's. This new church started on its career with great flourish of trumpets, also with a large debt, which latter has been increasing even more rapidly then the congregation. Recently, in discussing ways and means, the committee of this church of St. Alban's discovered, apparently with no little surprise, that it was quite probable that they might be able to establish an equitable claim for half the property deeded by the Coal company to the church in Nanaimo, and, as aforesaid, supposedly the property of St. Paul's exclusively. Deeds were hunted up and lawyers queried and the matter finally laid before the Synod, with whom now rests the disposal of the land in question. This body, at a recent meeting of its executive, has left the matter in the hands of its finance committee, adding thereto, for the purpose of just procedure, the rectors of the respective churches. It is not known yet when this committee will meet, but both congregations are awaiting with anxiety the result of its deliberations.

A branch of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency of Chicago, Ill., was organized last night. Mayor Haslam was elected president; J. Paterson, vice-president; A. R. Enley, secretary, and Geo. Norris, treasurer. The following executive committee was also duly appointed: J. H. Please, J. J. Sehl, J. Stannard, J. B. L. Jones (Wellington), and W. T. Heddle.

Sailed, ship Skofield; bark Wilna, for San Francisco.

UNION

UNION, May 12.—An accident occurred on Friday last in the No. 4 slope. It appears that a train of loaded cars was being hauled to the surface, accompanied by a white man and a Chinaman, when by some means the rope parted and the cars rushed back down the declivity with great speed. The white man escaped, but the Chinaman was terribly crushed, both his legs being broken. The poor fellow was speedily borne to the surface and dispatched by train to his home. Dr. Callahan was summoned, but on his arrival the Chinaman had breathed his last. His remains were interred in the new cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Grant, of the sawmill, has obtained the contract for removing the stumps from the grounds of the public school here, and his mammoth stumper has been at work during the week with good results.

The house formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Walker is being fitted up as a residence for Rev. J. H. Higgins.

The ship C. F. Sargeant is loading 2,600 tons of coal and coke for San Francisco, to sail Saturday.

Rev. Jno. Robson, B.A., left via Comox on Tuesday to attend the Methodist Conference at New Westminster.

Mr. J. B. Holmes, of Comox, has issued posters notifying the public that he intends applying for a license to sell liquor at the Nelson House, near Union wharf. The matter of licenses comes up on the 15th inst., and it is generally believed that Mr. Holmes will be successful.

The Joan arrived on Wednesday with an unusually heavy cargo and a large number of passengers, among whom were a large number of Japanese on a visit to the mines. Mr. A. Dick, Government Inspector of Mines, came up on the periodical trip of inspection.

Quite a number of Unionists intend celebrating the 24th by a grand picnic at Mt. Pleasant, Denman Island, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pikett.

Mr. G. B. Powell, of the Dominion Clothing Co., Montreal, is in town.

A neat railing is being put up around the residence of American Consular Agent Clinton; Mr. Bruno Mellado has charge of the work.

Superintendent Little is confined to his room by an acute attack of rheumatism. He is improving and expects to be around in a day or day.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid Society are preparing a rare treat for the people of Union in the form of a public concert and entertainment. The principal feature is a tambourine drill, etc., by twelve children in costume. The proceeds will be devoted to the new church building fund.

The Presbyterians have selected a site for their new church, and strenuous efforts are being made to raise the funds for the building. They will give a concert and entertainment at Comox on the 25nd inst., in aid of the fund.

At the close of the prayer meeting on Thursday evening, the Presbyterians, along with other friends, presented their retiring pastor, Rev. Alex. Fraser, with a beautiful solid gold watch in a handsome case. The address was read by Mr. Duncan Ross, and the presentation made by Mr. W. Mitchell. The Rev. gentleman had been hastily summoned by telephone and was quite unaware of the nature of the meeting until his arrival. He made a very feeling reply, heartily thanking every one for such a handsome mark of their esteem. The watch bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. Alex. Fraser by his friends in Union, B.C., May, 1893."

The Joan takes down another consignment of blacksmith coal to the Nanaimo carriage works to-day.

INVERNESS.

INVERNESS, May 4.—All the canneries on the Skeena are running full time, making cans and preparing nets for the season's pack.

The new cannery at Inverness, which is the largest and most improved on the Northern coast, is now completed, and will start packing as soon as any.

Cunningham's dog fish establishment on Poacher Island is working at its full capacity; more fish are being caught than can be conveniently disposed of.

The lumber mills on the Skeena have been kept busy for the past few weeks filling cannery orders for boxes, etc.

Williscrofts Bros'. steamer Nell has been busy for the past fortnight delivering boxes on the Naas and Skeena rivers.

The H. B. Co. steamer Caledonia passed up the Skeena May 3. She expects to go as far as the canyon, where they store the outpost supplies, and, when the water in the river is suitable, run them to Hazelton, the head of navigation.

The large rocks in the canyon have been successfully taken out, which will make the running of the Caledonia far less dangerous.

Bishop Ridley, of Metlakahtla, was a passenger on the Caledonia; he goes up the Skeena to visit his mission stations.

Plans are now out and tenders being asked for, for the building of an English church at Port Simpson. A new church is also being erected at Claxton.

On the evening of May 1 a social and concert was held by the white settlers of Port Simpson assisted by the officers of the U. S. ship Patterson.

The largest boom of logs ever brought to the Skeena was towed in by the Chieftain last week. It consisted of red and yellow cedar and contained over 900,000 feet. The boom belongs to R. Cunningham & Son, and the yellow cedar will be prepared for the Victoria market.

Government Agent Flewin has received notice that no liquor license will be granted to the Northern hotels this year.

The hotels Cunningham and Claxton are now opened for the accommodation of guests.

The Salvation Army among the Indians is running at full blast; they make the night hideous, but still the good work goes on. The paint and potlatch is a thing of the past, while the red banner, with the motto "Fire and Blood," has full away.

It is reported that invitations for a grand ball, to take place at the Hotel Cunningham, Port Essington, will soon be out.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 13.—A. W. Jones and G. H. Barnard made a good catch of trout (including a seven-pounder) in the Cowichan river, returning to Victoria on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, of Somenos lake, travelled down to Victoria on Thursday and returned to-day.

Indian Agent Lomas returned from Nanaimo yesterday.

A. Gabriel killed a female panther on the Cowichan lake road, near Mr. H. Evans', on Tuesday last.

The notices of assessment of real estate in the municipality of North Cowichan were mailed on Wednesday. The valuations generally are considerably higher and the rate per cent. has been raised from one-third to one-half of one per cent., with the laudable object, it is said, of providing funds to improve the municipal roads.

Mrs. Ashdown Green and child are staying at the Quamichan hotel.

W. Chisholm, H. O. Wellburn, James Brae, J. W. Flett and R. Tansey went down to Victoria by Saturday morning's train.

Major Peters arrived up to-day to try his luck in the Cowichan river.

BURGOYNE BAY.

BURGOYNE BAY, May 12.—There was a large gathering at the Burgoyne Bay schoolhouse on Thursday evening to witness a magic lantern exhibition by Rev. J. B. Haslam, incumbent of Salt Spring. The evening was made the occasion of a special social, singing and readings, etc., being introduced at intervals. The exhibition was not only enjoyable, but highly instructive, the reverend gentleman presenting a series of astronomical slides and explaining each one, to the great enjoyment of the older members of the audience. The comic slides were exceedingly amusing, and it need scarcely be added that the young people received each picture with roars of laughter. Mr. A. W. Cooke presided, who with short notice presented a most appreciable programme to the audience. Among those who took part in the latter were Mrs. Lee, whose singing, as usual, was received with applause; Mrs. Horel, Mrs. A. Raines, Messrs. Cartwright, Raines, Wilson and Cooke, besides many of the pupils. Mr. Cooke's reading of "Excelsior," as rendered by Paddy, and given with the real Irish brogue, was received with loud laughter and applause. At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Haslem in particular and the ladies and gentlemen in general who contributed to the evening's enjoyment. The singing of "God Save the Queen" brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 13.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Haggart, minister of railways and canals, and Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, spent yesterday with friends. They left last night for the Rockies, accompanied by Senator McLaren and Dr. Montague, M.P.

Yesterday a deputation representing the Pioneer and Historical Association waited upon the Government and asked that a monument be erected to Governor Simcoe near the Legislative buildings. It was promised that the subject would be considered.

The Willard Tract Depository in this city is in financial difficulties, and is being wound up. The institution was started fourteen years ago. The stock valued at $50,000, has been sold at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar to a Chicago publishing house, which will hereafter conduct the business under the old name.

The Toronto Kennel club exhibition was formally opened this morning by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The attendance was very large. About 200 dogs are being shown, many of which will go to the World's Fair.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, May 12.—(Special)—His Excellency to-day notified the Government that he had been officially informed by the Home Government that Lord Aberdeen had been appointed his successor, as intimated a few days ago. Lord Derby leaves here about the middle of July.

BUFFALO, May 10.—The New York Central railroad's Empire State express broke all railroading records yesterday in the run from Rochester to Buffalo, attaining a speed of 102¾ miles an hour. The train was drawn by the new Columbian engine No. 999, which will be sent to the World's Fair. Miles were made in from 42 to 50 seconds right along until Corfu was reached. The distance from Corfu to Crittenden, four miles, was made in three and a half minutes, and the two miles between Wende and Looneyville were reeled off in 1 minute and 30 seconds. The track from Looneyville to Forks station is as solid as a rock and well adapted to record-breaking. The distance is nine miles and it was run in 6 minutes and 58 seconds. Just before Forks was reached a mile was made in 35 seconds, by a stop watch. The 89 miles from Rochester to Buffalo were made in 68 minutes.

MADRID, May 12.—Disquieting news concerning the Infanta Eulalia's health has been received from Havana. The Queen Regent has commanded Premier Sagasta to obtain more details as to her physical condition, and is said to fear that the proposed journey to Chicago could be made only at the gravest risk. The Infanta has been far from well for several years. At court the opinion is that the Infanta may be unable to attend the World's Fair, and the hope is expressed that she will return directly to Spain from Havana.

MOSCOW, May 12.—Prince Alexanderoff, a lieutenant in the Russian army, purposely took an overdose of poison in this city, last evening, and died soon afterwards. He had lost two million roubles in gambling.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 19 1893

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The Times tries to excuse those Liberals who, between two and three years ago, would have accepted the United States tariff in order to obtain unrestricted reciprocity by saying that they did so "with the expectation of such reform as the COLONIST now says is sure to come." This is drawing a very large draft on the credulity of its readers. Our contemporary would have them believe that the Liberals must be gifted with what the Scotch call "second sight." They must at that early day, while Harrison was in the hey-day of his popularity, have foreseen that Mr. Cleveland would have been chosen as the Democratic nominee, that he would have been elected on the tariff issue, and that, after his election, he would do what he could to promote tariff reform. Most of these changes appeared at the last Dominion general election very unlikely, and some American citizens who pride themselves on their shrewdness and sagacity are ready to declare that the last one will not be made. They even now believe, or affect to believe, that the Democratic party will not carry out their election pledges, and that the tariff will be left by them pretty much as they found it. Yet the Liberals foresaw all that has happened in the United States since they adopted the policy of unrestricted reciprocity; but they could not foresee their own defeat at the polls, they could not foresee Mr. Blake's defection and his repudiation of their policy, and they could not foresee the series of disheartening disasters they suffered in the bye-elections. It is curious that the Liberals should be so clear-sighted as to the future in one direction, and so lamentably blind in another.

The sober, prosaic truth is, the Liberals were ready to swallow the forty-nine per cent. American tariff for the sake of the supposed advantages of reciprocity, and some of them would have gone further than that; they would, in order to obtain unrestricted reciprocity, sell their allegiance to the Americans. The history of that time is fresh in the minds of the Canadian people. They know that there was no promise of lowering the United States tariff, and but a very poor prospect of the policy of tariff revision, being accepted by the people. They know, too, that the Liberals who advocated commercial union with the States or unrestricted reciprocity were ready to sacrifice Canadian industries and to make Canada the slaughter market of the American manufacturers. And the surrender was to be, on their part, an unconditional one. There was no expectation of tariff reform in the States in the near future. The most gifted of the Liberals could no more see into the future than the ordinary man into a millstone.

THE TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

It was said by some of the Liberal newspapers that the Government's inquiry with respect to the tariff would be a sham, and that none but the manufacturers would have a chance of being heard by the investigating ministers. In this case, as in many others, the wish was, no doubt, the father of the thought. They hoped that the inquiry would be a sham, and they consequently declared that the Government did not want information, and that only those whom they favored and would tell them what they wanted to know would get a hearing. That there was no truth in this we were convinced, and we are glad to see that the Government are taking the proper steps to let the country know that they want information with respect to the operation of the tariff from men of all occupations and all parties. The following passage from the leading article of the Toronto Empire of the 4th inst., shows how the inquiry is proceeding and who they are that the ministers conducting the investigation want to meet:

> Meantime, however, the work goes on, and all classes of the people who care to make known their needs in connection with the tariff, or who have special knowledge upon any branch of the inquiry, will be fully heard at the various places where the inquiry is being made. To ensure bona fide statements made by practical men it was necessary to restrict the publicity of the examination. Otherwise it would have resolved itself into a display of political pyrotechnics by men who merely wished to get their names before the public in connection with some fiscal fad or tariff tinkering proposition. The business end and aim of the investigation would have been completely and necessarily lost sight of.

As it is, the matter becomes one in which all are interested. If a farmer, a manufacturer in a large way or in a very small one, an artisan or an importer, feels that the tariff pinches in some particular direction or allows unfair competition in some other direction, let him go and point it out to the Minister when the opportunity offers.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

People who have read accounts of the opening of the great Chicago Exhibition will naturally be curious to know what intelligent men who have seen other expositions of the world's industries in Europe and America think of it. There is so much puffing in these days that the newspaper reader, when he sees any place or show or commodity highly praised, is apt to think that the praise is paid for at so much a line—that, in other words, the article or letter, or whatever shape the eulogy may take, is an advertisement. It is very hard to get rid of this distrust and suspicion. Advertisements take so many forms in these days that it is sometimes very difficult for even the veteran newspaper reader to distinguish between a puff and an honest and disinterested commendation; so when he sees a glowing description of the big exhibition, he cannot help being on his guard.

We see in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 7th three Chicago letters from the correspondents of three European newspapers. One was written by an Englishman, the second by a Frenchman and the third is the production of the pen of a German. We believe that the object of each of these three writers is to give the readers of the paper for which he writes his unbiassed opinion of the exhibition. The letters, it seems to us, bear the impress of sincerity and earnestness. The Englishman, after telling the reader where he has been and the strange and remarkable things he has seen, goes on to say:

> We have had electric exhibitions and fishing exhibitions and machinery exhibitions and flower shows and picture shows by the score, but never before congregated together and amalgamated conveniently like this. You are no longer bewildered and distracted. If you want to study the transportation of the world you can go in there and bury yourself with steamboats and steam engines and railway carriages and bicycles all day. If you love flowers you can shut yourself in and inhale the perfume of garden and forest, the scents of the East and the West, the rose of the English garden, the priceless orchids of India and Japan. If you are attached to arts you can say good-by to wheels and mechanism and enjoy a day dream with some of the greatest modern painters, living or dead. If you love women—and who does not?—if you admire their talent, their industry, their genius, in these days of freedom and emancipation, you can devote yourself wholly to woman's work and see the products of their lively minds and busy fingers.

The Frenchman is more enthusiastic. This is how he begins his letter:

> "No journalist, no historian, no painter, no architect, no lecturer can find words or ideas to sufficiently describe, to make one understand, to appreciate, to see this World's Fair." That is what I cabled the Figaro last Monday after the inauguration ceremonies. I also telegraphed that it would be necessary to invent a new word to serve the press and the public in expressing admiration of this exhibition and of the White City in which it is being held. Wonderful, magnificent, colossal, enormous, beautiful—such expressions appear commonplace when applied to the World's Fair. It is something greater, more noble, more astonishing, more remarkable, more wonderful, more marvelous, more beautiful than all these words combined. Behindhand, of course it is; within the limits of human possibility it could not be otherwise. It takes hundreds of years to build a cathedral. Why shouldn't it take a long while to construct a city of palaces.

Prosaic matter of fact Anglo-Saxons may consider this extravagant, but there is a ring of truthfulness in the sentences that almost forces one to admit that the correspondent believed every word that he wrote.

The German is enthusiastic, but in a different way. He admires what he sees. He is deeply impressed, but he writes with Teutonic reflectiveness. He philosophises on the exhibition. The following paragraph contains his estimate of the great show:

> This World's Fair conception will remain a lasting monument for one of the finest and most gifted artists the world has ever seen, and it is truly tragical that this sublime spirit had to vanish before seeing the accomplishment of his ideas. The fair is truly American, as well in the fantastic scale on which it was invented as in the boldness which placed a concentration of the whole world's civilization next to the borders of the uncultured world. The history of the development of all world's fairs, heretofore held, can only be compared with the battle of steel guns against steel armor, inasmuch as each time more immense buildings had to be constructed only to be filled each time with a more immense mass of exhibits. In this respect is the Krupp cannon a fit symbol for the Chicago Fair, it being the highest achievement of this particular trade. But if the possibilities of human nature to enjoy and control impressions is any scale to the admittable size of a world's fair, now the climax is certainly reached, if not surpassed.

This is how the Exhibition strikes these educated and travelled men of different nations. They all admire it and all bear testimony to its vastness, its beauty, and its comprehensiveness. They speak of the Exhibition as a whole. They let us see the impression which its general effect leaves on the mind of the intelligent observer. They lead their readers to believe that the World's Fair is something well worth seeing, and that a judicious examination of even part of it may be almost regarded as a liberal education.

NOT A BID FOR SUPPORT.

Our evening contemporary seeks to make a point against the leader of the Government by quoting from his New Westminster speech, as reported by the Columbian and News-Advertiser, to show that Hon. Mr. Davie made a bid for the support of New Westminster by promising a further guarantee in aid of the Fraser river bridge, and the Times calls this wholesale bribery.

Whilst, generally, the report of the News-Advertiser of the Premier's speech is a fair summary, especially as coming from an opponent, a more complete report is given in the World, and from the World's report we take the passage to which allusion is made by the Times. Hon. Mr. Davie, after showing that the sinking fund and interest would be a little over $25,000, from which had to be deducted $5,000 for renovations and repairs, said:

> Victoria and district, in common with the rest of the country, are entitled to their share in the distribution of public moneys, and, in apportioning that, this expenditure will of course be taken into consideration. The same may be said in regard to the traffic bridge across the Fraser. So that there is no more injustice in appropriating $20,000 for the purpose of sinking fund and interest upon the $600,000 for the buildings than in appropriating $15,000 for seven years for the bridge across the Fraser. You will say this is only temporary. That may be, but the member for the district, when the time comes, will, I expect, present a strong case for an increased grant.

We fail to observe where the bid for any support for Mr. Davie or his Government is here, unless our contemporary assumes that Mr. Davie's government is to last at least seven years, for not until then will be "when the time comes to ask an increased grant."

A Provincial subsidy was asked for the Fraser River bridge, on the plea of its being a work of general Provincial benefit, and if the same plea can be successfully advanced when the time comes for the city of New Westminster to shoulder the entire burden of sinking fund and interest, the member for the district will, in the language of the Premier, "present a strong case for an increased grant."

THAT "HERRING."

The News-Advertiser, of the 10th, says:

> "It would appear that another herring is to be drawn across the trail, in order, if possible, to still keep up, for a short time longer, the idea that the Provincial Government is busily engaged in a most exhaustive effort to arrive at an accurate basis for the rearrangement of the parliamentary representation of the Province."

We venture to say that never before in the history of this or any other colony was a Government blamed for taking too much trouble to have its action in the matter of rearranging the representation based upon authoritative statistics, about the accuracy of which there can be no question. Generally, indeed almost invariably, the criticism has been in the opposite direction. The men in power have been accused of dividing the representation in such a way as to suit the interests of their own party, regardless both of arithmetic and the convenience of the electors. So generally has this been the case that on this side of the Atlantic a word had to be invented adequately to express the unfairness of Governments in distributing the seats of representative bodies. But we see in this Province a Government abused and ridiculed because they are doing their best to make a "gerrymander" impossible. They are supplied with statistics by the authorities which favor what the Opposition believe to be their views, but as they desire to do justice to all, they refuse to accept those statistics and to make them the basis of representation. They believe that a mistake has been made by the officials, and when a member of the Government goes to Ottawa with the avowed purpose of finding out where that mistake is, so that it may be corrected, the leading Opposition organ on the Mainland declares that a herring is being drawn across the track. This is so absurd on the face of it that one is led to suspect that the organ or the clique, whose mouthpiece it is, is afraid that the truth will be discovered and that they will be deprived of the grievance which they are nursing so tenderly. This conclusion is neither uncharitable nor unreasonable. For if the agitators on the Mainland and their ally the Times on the Island really want to know the truth with regard to the population of the two great sections of the Province, they would have approved of the Hon. Mr. Turner's mission to Ottawa, instead of, doing their best to throw discredit upon it. But their effort is too dishonest and too unreasonable to gain the approval of thinking men, either on the Mainland or the Island, who love fair play. They must see that the Government is only doing its duty when it takes measures to find out from the original census returns what is really the population of the Province, and what proportion the enfranchised inhabitants bear to the unenfranchised.

The News-Advertiser wishes its readers to believe that it is an easy matter to find a fair basis for the redistribution of seats in the Legislative Assembly. It says:

> Now there is no difficulty in arriving at a reasonably accurate conclusion as to the number and distribution of the people of the Province. Examined and checked by various standards that are available, the substantial accuracy of the Dominion census returns can be shown.

If the results arrived at are such as the Advertiser believes they ought to be, it would readily approve of the "standards" from which they were drawn, but if those results do not corroborate its theories their announcement would be greeted by shouts of scorn and ridicule. There is one "standard," for instance, which most people would consider fair, and which would afford data from which the population of the two sections can be calculated. This is the number of children attending the public schools. The same school system is in operation in all parts of the Province. The minimum of pupils required to authorize the establishment of a school is small. And the inhabitants of both Mainland and Island are desirous that their children shall receive, at the very least, the elements of a sound English education. The School Inspector's report contains full school statistics for both Island and Mainland. Well, what does that report show? Does it lead to the conclusion that there is a large preponderance of white people on the Mainland? We shall see:

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE TO JUNE 30, 1892.

	No of Pupils Enrolled.
MAINLAND—	
Cariboo	63
Cassiar	No school open
Kootenay East	51
Kootenay West	81
Lillooet	46
New Westminster City	964
New Westminster District	1,639
Yale	543
Vancouver City	2,004
	5,391
ISLAND—	
Alberni	49
Comox	280
Cowichan	230
Esquimalt	148
Nanaimo District	926
Nanaimo City	779
Islands	124
Victoria District	397
Victoria City	2,449
	5,382

The difference between the number of children enrolled in the public schools of Mainland and Island is just nine in favor of the Mainland.

Should the representation of Island and Mainland be decided according to this showing? Mr. Brown, when speaking of the school children at New Westminster on Tuesday evening, laughed, and many unthinking persons laughed with him. Would not Mr Brown and his admirers laugh at any other statement which did not meet their preconceived ideas, no matter how reasonable it might be? Then there are the births, deaths and marriages. Would they form a reliable substitute for the census in the work of redistribution? They tell more strongly in favor of the Island than even the school attendance, and, of course, that "standard" must be ruled out. The voters' lists would be accepted by the Advertiser, but, as every one knows, voters' lists are not accurate data from which the population can be computed. There are many whose names are not on those lists, and we have heard that when there is a purpose to be served, voters' lists can be cooked. The intelligent reader can see that if the census is to be rejected, if the results that disinterested public officials draw from it are to be ridiculed and repudiated it is impossible to find any "standard" that will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

We believe that the information needed by the Government can be obtained by a careful and intelligent revision of the original census returns. The population of the Province, properly classified as to race and place of residence, will afford the data on which a fair distribution of the representation as to Island and Mainland can be based. The sub-division into electoral districts is a matter of minor importance, and can be arranged with comparatively little difficulty. Our firm conviction, notwithstanding all the noise that has been made, is that the people of both sections of the Province want to see justice done in this matter of redistribution, and that the Government is endeavoring to carry out their wishes.

CUBA'S BURDENS.

The standing army of Cuba, although its population is about one million and a half, is some twenty-six thousand men. This is a larger army than the sixty five millions in the United States are required to support. The annual revenue is $20,000,000, which is about a quarter of the income of the whole people. The money is not expended in developing the resources of the country, or in building and maintaining public works. Half the revenue is required to pay the interest on the public debt and half the remainder is appropriated for the maintenance of the large standing army. It may be inferred from this that the Cubans have many grievances and that their Government is the reverse of a blessing. This Dominion, which has a population of five millions, has no standing army at all, and a few hundreds of mounted police are all that are needed to keep the Indians of the plains in order. Although very little money is spent in Canada for military purposes, there are some in the country who complain of the expenditure. How would these people feel if the Government spent one-fourth of the revenue on the army and kept a host of armed men in readiness to keep them quiet and contented? The more we hear of the way in which Cuba is governed the more we wonder that the people submit to a yoke which to all lovers of freedom must be intolerable.

PLEBISCITES.

Ontario is to have a plebiscite on the subject of prohibition. The reference of this matter directly to the people is, we believe, a device of the Liberal politicians to escape what they regard as an unpleasant responsibility. But even if it is not, what good can any one expect a plebiscite to do? Ontario has had an experience on this subject of a popular vote on what amounted to prohibition, and we do not think it was greatly benefitted by that experience. A large number of the counties of Ontario, some years ago, did something—a good deal indeed—more than express an opinion favorable to prohibition. The people of those counties voted to put what, if it had been enforced, was virtually a prohibitory liquor law in force. The majorities in favor of the Scott Act, in many of the counties, was quite large, and the advocates of prohibition rejoiced for a time. But it was soon found that though a majority of the electors were ready to vote for the law they were not as ready to enforce it when it was in operation. It often happened that the very men who were most zealous in canvasing for the introduction of the law were among the first to violate it after it was introduced and to wink at its violation by others.

We do not think that there is to-day a county in Ontario in which the Scott Act is even nominally in force. We write under correction, but that is our impression. Men who were not convinced that the law was necessary, and who were not at heart believers in prohibition or total abstinence, voted for the law and swelled the majorities in its favor. But when the influences under which they voted were removed, they became indifferent whether it worked well or not, and in too many instances their sympathies were with the violators of the law, rather than with those who desired to see it enforced. And no doubt it will be the same with the plebiscite. Many will, with a light heart, vote in favor of prohibition who, if it should happen to become law, would strain their ingenuity to find ways of violating it. Those who have observed the working of the Scott Act in Canada and prohibition laws in the United States, know that large majorities in favor of the law must not lead those who really do believe in it to conclude that it can be successfully operated. A mere sentimental vote, such as is proposed in Ontario, means very little indeed. Many a man who, to please his family and friends, will vote that he believes prohibition to be a good thing, will, if he is ever put to the test in practice, make a very poor prohibitionist indeed.

The plebiscite is now used to strengthen the backs and stiffen the knees of weak and irresolute representatives of the people. It seems to us that taking such a vote is nothing more than a prelude to the reference of laws directly to the people. This is called the "referendum," and is a confession that representative institutions are a failure. We now complain of hasty legislation, and of blundering, ill-digested laws. If there is any ground for this complaint in these days, when laws are deliberated upon by persons supposed to be qualified to form an intelligent opinion on their merits, what will be said when the laws are enacted by the people at the polls?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WHAT is the matter with our City Council? It has become the slowest of slow bodies. It takes almost an age for even a simple matter that is brought before it to be finally decided upon. Reports are read, referred to committees, laid on the table, re-considered, and again and again postponed until the matter reported on is almost forgotten. A gentleman who takes an interest in a matter of some importance before the Council complained to us most pathetically about the dilatoriness and red-tapeism of the City Fathers. We trust that they will make up now for lost time and get through some of the business that they have been so long considering. When is action to be taken on the sewers? Is Chinatown ever to be placed in a good sanitary condition? What about those shacks that the preservation of the public health requires to have removed? We are, it is to hoped, going to have warm weather soon, and every unsavory place will become still more unsavory. Let us have a good clean up before decomposition becomes more active and rapid.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY GUESTS.

Arrangements For Their Invitation and Reception—The Barge at the Gorge.

One Handsome Trophy Chosen—The Celebration Well Advertised—Third Day Events.

The Reception committee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration met last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair, and Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Charles Hayward, J. H. Seeley, Ald. Munn and Henderson, and Secretary Boggs also present. General arrangements for the reception and entertainment of prominent visitors were discussed. There will be, as last year, a reception barge moored at the Gorge, to which the visitors will be conducted, and where light refreshments may be obtained if desired. Charles Hayward and J. H. Seeley were appointed a sub-committee to supervise the commissariat.

The Secretary was authorized to have issued neat cards of invitation to be sent to the mayors and councillors of other cities, and to representative men generally whom it may be decided to invite. Authority was also given for the printing of badges to be worn by the members of the reception and other committees, so that strangers may know to whom to apply for any information desired.

Ald. Munn was appointed the representative of the Reception committee on the Band committee.

The Secretary reported that Curator Fannin had announced his intention of keeping open the Provincial Museum all day on the 24th, for the convenience of visitors, and the fact will be given prominence on the programmes, so that visitors may have the full benefit of it.

The authorities of the E. & N. Railway having given permission to decorate their bridge, arrangements will be made for a very pretty display of lanterns there; the scene in the harbor, when the illuminated procession passes through is expected to be one of the most brilliant ever witnessed there.

One of the first committees to report the choice of a trophy, subject to the approval of the chairman of finance, has been that of the B. C. Rifle association, who have selected a handsome silver tilting pitcher, with goblet and large tray. On the pitcher there will be engraved a target and crossed rifles, surrounded by a maple wreath, and the words, "Victoria challenge trophy, 24th May, 1893," will be engraved at the base.

When the celebration committee commenced work, the secretary had a rough draft of the intended attractions printed upon eight or ten thousand envelopes. These were distributed to the business men, and soon found their way all over the country, enclosing the greater part of the correspondence leaving the city for a few days. The advertising, cheap as it was, proved very effective, and the secretary is every day in receipt of letters referring to the information made on the envelopes, "For information write to Beaumont Boggs, secretary."

The official programme will note the numerous attractions already arranged for the 25th, and it is expected that a large proportion of the visitors will remain over for that day. The programme will be very attractively got up; and the experiments of selling the cards at a nominal price, promises a satisfactory solution of the problem of fair distribution, which in past years has given no little trouble.

The regatta committee will meet at the City Hall this evening, and the band committee will probably hold their first meeting afterwards, in the same room.

BRUSSELS, May 12. — The report published by the London Standard that the daugher of the Count de Flandres, Princess Henrietta, will be married to the Duke of Aosta is denied officially.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 12.

THE CITY.

Over a Thousand.

The net proceeds of the recent bazaar given by the Hebrew Ladies' Association are announced as $1,075, which amount will go to the building fund.

New School Districts.

Two new school districts, to be known as Genoa and North Nicomen, have been created. The official announcement is made in yesterday's Gazette.

W. C. T. U.

The W.C.T.U. weekly meeting was held as usual yesterday, when missionary work was discussed at length. The ladies also decided to refurnish the windows of Temperance hall. The next meeting will be a social one.

The "Tacoma's" Contract.

A suit for $50,000 for breach of contract is said to be in contemplation by the C. P. R. company against the owners of the ship Tacoma, for failing to carry a cargo of Chinese from Vancouver to Portland, as agreed. In consequence of the experience of the Danube the captain of the Tacoma thought it unwise to proceed with his undertaking, and his resolution was fortified by legal advice obtained, to the effect that the contract entered into was not valid, as it contemplated an illegal act.

Confirmation Services.

Confirmation services were yesterday held at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral by His Lordship Bishop Lemmens, a class of 34 children, 27 girls and seven boys, being admitted into the free membership of the church. At 8 a.m. those who were to be confirmed took their first communion, there being at early mass a very choice musical programme, rendered by the Sisters from St. Anne's convent. The confirmation service was at 10:30, Mrs. L. G. McQuade and Mr. Thos. J. Burnes, Sr., being sponsors for the little ones. At this service there was also an excellent musical programme by the choir under the leadership of Mr. Chas. A. Lombard.

Sewer Connections.

The mayor and aldermen met in executive session yesterday afternoon to have a conference with the Sanitary Engineer respecting sewerage matters, and especially with relation to connection with the sewers already laid. After a full general discussion, it was decided to exercise the authority conferred by the Municipal Act and proceed at once with the passage of by-laws to compel the connections to be made. When these by-laws are passed, attention will be first directed to the thickly settled and business portions of the city, where the evil consequences of defective sewerage would be first felt and most far reaching.

Victoria-Phœnix Brewing Co.

Yesterday's Gazette announces the incorporation of the Victoria-Phœnix Brewing & Ice Co., Ltd., with Messrs. Joseph Loewen, William P. Sayward, C. N. Gowen, William Wilson and F. S. Barnard, as trustees, and a capital stock of $300,000. The same issue of the Gazette also announces that a special meeting of the Phœnix Brewing Co., will be held on June 15, to consider the following resolution: "That the company sell and dispose of its goodwill and undertaking and the whole of its assets and property, both real and personal, to the Victoria-Phœnix Brewing Co., Limited Liability, except book debts."

James J. Corbett Coming.

Sam Thall, advance agent of the champion of the world, James J. Corbett, is now in the city arranging for his appearance at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening, May 18, when Mr. Corbett will be seen for the first time in this city as an actor, in Chas T. Vincent's comedy-drama entitled "Gentleman Jack." Mr. Corbett is supported by a capable company of twenty-two persons, among whom is the charming wife of the champion, who will appear as Polly Graham, the college widow. The press at every place Mr. Corbett has appeared speak very highly of his acting, and no doubt a good house will greet the champion. Seats ready Saturday, 10 a.m.

Mrs. E. L. Francis Dead.

The Portland Oregonian says: Mrs. Eliza Lovell Francis, relict of Major Simeon Francis, U.S.A., died yesterday afternoon at the residence of Byron Z Holmes. She had made her home for many years with her niece, Mrs. Holmes, who is a daughter of Allen C. Francis, a brother of Major Francis, for many years American consul at Victoria. Mrs. Francis came to this state with her husband in the fall of 1859 or the spring of 1860, from Springfield, Ill., where they were personal friends of Abraham Lincoln. The following summer Mr. Thomas Dryer, editor of the Oregonian, went out to canvass this state for Lincoln, during his first campaign for the presidency, and engaged Major Francis to fill the editorial chair. After the election Mr. Dryer, as messenger, went East with the electoral vote, and was given an appointment to the Sandwich Islands by President Lincoln. About this time Mr. H. L. Pittock assumed the management of the Oregonian, and retained Major Francis as editor until he received an appointment as paymaster in the United States army and resigned from the paper. He died something over 20 years ago. It is not known exactly how old she was, but that it was nearly, if not quite, 100 years, is the opinion of her acquaintances.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.—One of the most notable conventions of 1893 will be that which will assemble in Chicago on June 5th to deal with the great question of combinations to raise the price of fuel. The call for the gathering was issued this afternoon by Governor Nelson of Minnesota. The convention is called in accordance with the resolution passed by the Legislature last winter requesting the Governor to correspond with the governors of other states, asking them to appoint commissioners to meet and to endeavor to formulate some plan of doing away with the coal union evil. The governors of twenty-six states, among them Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, have sent favorable reports.

PROVINCIAL SURVEYS.

Arrangements That Have Been Made for Carrying on the Season's Work.

Names of Those Who Will Have Charge of the Parties—Sections to be Covered.

During the past session of the Legislature, following out the development policy of the Government, the sum of $50,000 was voted for the purpose of carrying on for 1893 the work of surveying and exploring different sections and districts of the Province. The system which is to be followed is practically that recommended by the Surveyor-General, Mr. Tom Kains, in his annual report, and in accordance with this he has now made up his "lists" and decided upon the programme for the season.

The names of the gentlemen who will have charge of the different parties and the sections of the country they will cover, are detailed below. The parties will be got into the field as soon as possible, and most of them will be able to work well into the fall, so that their reports will be complete and comprehensive, containing a vast amount of reliable information such as could be had in no other way.

The first, and one of the most important, of the surveys will be made by Mr. W. S. Drewry, who has been entrusted with the work of making a phototopographic report on the Kootenay country. This is the first survey of the kind to be made in the Province, and is a system which is looked upon as being beyond all question the most suitable for a mountainous country. The pictures obtained by the camera can be reduced to "plan," and the country will then be laid out in contour so accurately that from the map thus produced it will be possible to locate railways, roads, trails, etc., without further examination of the country. There is also an additional advantage in this character of work—it is cheap, and the expenditure of probably not more than two cents an acre will bring a very valuable section of the Province into the knowledge of the general public. The survey can be so produced in book form in the shape of hand maps, etc., as to be available to all. The work can be carried on up to the time the snow flies, and as an evidence of how much can be accomplished, it may be said that a man can do more field work in the summer than he can plot during the winter. The reason of the operations being commenced in the Kootenay country, is that this is the section of the Province now attracting most attention. This class of work has recently been adopted by the Dominion lands branch of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of mapping the railway belt throughout British Columbia. Mr. Drury has had charge of the work for the Dominion, and the Province is to be congratulated on securing the services of so competent a surveyor. The party making this phototopographic survey, will be comparatively small, consisting of possibly not more than the chief, the assistant, and a sufficient number of men to pack and cook. The detail work is carried on principally by means of the camera, the photographs being afterwards reduced to plans by the inverse rules of perspective.

Another party will be headed by Mr. A. L. Poudrier, who, with Messrs. John Strathern, of Vancouver, and D. T. Thompson, of Victoria, will lay out the most available land in the Chilcotin and Chaco valleys. The character of these surveys is the ordinary rectangular system as adopted by the Lands and Works Department. It is considered that these surveys will place a large quantity of first class agricultural land before the public and make it available for settlement. It is understood that a good many settlers from Vancouver and vicinity are now awaiting an opportunity of going into this district for the purpose of pre-empting, and these will probably go in with the surveyors and form the nucleus of what promises to be a large and growing settlement. The strength of the combined parties will be from twenty to twenty-five men, including chiefs and assistants.

Mr. R. E. Palmer, of Vancouver, will be employed in laying out the available portions of the numerous islands lying between Vancouver Island and the Mainland. By this means a good many acres of fine agricultural land at present practically unknown will doubtless be recorded, so that within easy reach of the cities, there will be openings for farmers. The party, which will be of about the usual size, seven, will move from place to place in Siwash canoes or small boats. They will work on until late in the fall when the rainy season sets in.

One member of the firm of Garden, Hermon & Burwell, of Vancouver, has been appointed to complete the surveys already commenced by them at the north end of Vancouver Island, where a comparatively large section of excellent grazing land is to be found. The Lands and Works department have now in course of preparation in the COLONIST lithographic department, a new and handsome detailed, engraved map of this section of the Island, which is so arranged that additions may be made to it from time to time as the surveys progress and information is acquired.

Messrs. John Coryell and F. H. Latimer will carry on some needed surveys in the Osoyoos district, where a railway will probably be built in the near future, thus opening up that country for settlement, which will be further facilitated by the result of this season's work. This district is also coming to the front as a mining country, there being a large deposit of coal, some placer and quartz mining, and fine prospects in the Kettle river country. It is also said to contain many acres of grazing land, as good as are to be found anywhere in the Province.

Captain Jemmett will do some exploring in the valley of the Squamish river, which empties into Howe Sound. There is already a good settlement on Howe Sound and also on the river, and doubtless, when it is better known how much timber, grazing and agricultural land there is in that locality, there will be an inrush of pre-emptors. This is the route of one of the proposed railways to the Chilcotin country. The line is intended to run from Vancouver up to Howe Sound, and thence follow the river into the interior.

Another party still will be in charge of Mr. A. F. Cotton, of New Westminster, who will explore and "section" the valley of the Klemaklene from its source, near Tatla lake, in the Chilcotin country, to where it empties into the sea at the head of Knight's Inlet. This survey is undertaken for the purpose not only of determining the amount of land available for agricultural and lumbering purposes, but also with a view of ascertaining the possibility of constructing, economically, a wagon road to be used as a highway from the sea into the Chilcotin country. On the result of the work a good deal depends, and the report will be awaited with keen interest.

A certain number of men will be appointed by the Government, but as for the men who are to do ordinary work their choice will be left to the surveyors who are to have charge of the parties.

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...mer, of Vancouver, will be ...ng out the available portions ...islands lying between Van...d the Mainland. By this ...any acres of fine agricul...esent practically unknown ...e recorded, so that within ...cities, there will be open... The party, which will be ...al size, seven, will move ...place in Siwash canoes or ...ey will work on until late ...the rainy season sets in.

...f the firm of Garden, Her... of Vancouver, has been ap...te the surveys already com...at the north end of Van...here a comparatively large ...lent grazing land is to be ...ds and Works department ...rse of preparation in the ...raphic department, a new ...detailed, engraved map of ...e Island, which is so ar...tions may be made to it ...as the surveys progress ...s acquired.

...Coryell and F. H. Latimer ...e needed surveys in the ...where a railway will prob...e near future, thus open...ry for settlement, which ...ilitated by the result of ...k. This district is also ...front as a mining country, ...e deposit of coal, some ...mining, and fine prospects ...r country. It is also said ...acres of grazing land, as ...found anywhere in the ...

...t will do some exploring ...e Squamish river, which ...e Sound. There is already ...on Howe Sound and also ...doubtless, when it is better ...timber, grazing and agri...e is in that locality, there ...of pre-emptors. This is ...the proposed railways to ...try. The line is intended ...uver up to Howe Sound, ...the river into the in...

...till will be in charge of ...of New Westminster, who ..."section" the valley of ...rom its source, near Tatla ...otin country, to where it ...s at the head of Knight's ...y is undertaken for the ...f determining the amount ...r agricultural and lumber...also with a view of ascer...ibility of constructing, ...gon road to be used as a ...sea into the Chilcotin ...result of the work a good ...the report will be awaited

...r of men will be appoint...ent, but as for the men ...nary work their choice ...urveyors who are to have ...es.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Provincial High Court I. O. F. to Be Formed—Vancouver Street Paving.

Re-Survey of Nanaimo—Sloop Mariana Wrecked in Seymour Narrows.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 12.—Miss McFarlane, delegate of the Tacoma C. E. Convention, reported to the societies of Vancouver, at St. Andrew's church last evening. The report was instructive, encouraging and entertaning. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Miss McFarlane, who, though still in her teens, possesses a thorough literary style, and a talent for public speaking.

John Warren Bell, of Nanaimo, and Miss Grace Fraser, of this city, were married yesterday. Miss Fraser, who was sales lady at Ald Collins' store, was considered the handsomest young lady in Vancouver. Mr. Simon Fraser is foreman for F. M Yorke, stevedore, and out of courtesy for the family flags were flying on all the vessels at Hastings mill yesterday.

The street railway company are to be granted permission to extend their track along Powell street to city boundary.

The Japanese who was struck by a falling tree yesterday died, at the hospital last night.

Mrs. Wm. Cargill leaves to-day on a six months' visit to England.

Mr. R. C Ferguson left yesterday for a business trip to Vernon and the Okanagan country.

Mr. J. C Sinclair, of Brandon, Man., is here on his way to the Capital to make a report for the fishermen of Caithness regarding the Crofter scheme.

The Japs who have been working at the Union mines will be sent to Victoria and remain there until the Kobe Emigration company, according to contract, send them money to go home.

The Salvation Army are to enter on a "three days' campaign" under the leadership of Staff Capt. Blanche Cox and Lieut. Lottie Boles.

A. H B Macgowan, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' association, has received from Mr H. C Beeton, Provincial Government agent in London, a request for specimen of fruits for the proposed forestry exhibition to be held in London in June. The fruit would be kept permanently on exhibition in London. The World's Fair has exhausted the available specimens, and some difficulty will be found in meeting this request.

A man named Farley fell off Bell-Irving and Patterson's wharf yesterday, and being knocked senseless by the fall made no effort to save himself, and strange to say floated on the water, while a workman procured a boat and pulling him out took him to the hospital. Farley has entirely recovered from the shock to-day.

Cordova street has been closed from Granville to Richard during pavement work Experts have arrived from San Francisco, and the first portion of the pavement will be laid on Monday at the corner of Granville and Cordova.

An incipient fire was put out in Mr T. F. Robinson's plumbing shop at midnight last night.

On Wednesday Mr. J. H. Falconer, deputy supreme ranger I O F, paid an official visit to Court Burrard in this city. The formation of a high lodge in British Columbia was discussed. There are now eight courts of the I O F. in the Province; four in Victoria, one each in Vancouver, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Mission, and soon another court will be organized in Vancouver. It was announced that Mr. John McGillivray, of the Supreme Court in Canada, will visit British Columbia in June with the object of forming a High Court. Mr. Falconer extended to Vancouver Foresters an invitation to attend the concert social and dance in Victoria on the night of the Queen's Birthday.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 11. — An Indian named Jimmy was brought down from Hatzic, this morning, for medical treatment. A few days ago, as Jimmy was getting out of his canoe, carrying a Winchester, he slipped and discharged his rifle. The bullet entered his right arm at the elbow, shattering the bone. It passed clean through and lodged in his breast.

The taking of evidence in the case of Donohue vs. Howison was continued to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice McCreight. C. J Leggett, registrar of Victoria registry office, had been subpœnaed as a witness by plaintiff's counsel to produce certain original documents, but did not do so, and Mr. Bodwell asked that he be committed for contempt. His Lordship would not consent to this, as he said the registrar, in his official capacity, was allowed to exercise a little discretion in producing certain documents committed to his charge.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 12. — Sloop Mariana, of Tacoma, was wrecked on Saturday in Seymour Narrows. She was owned by four miners, who were heading for the Yukon and had an outfit worth $2,600 on board. The men escaped and were taken care of in the logging camp of the Royal City mills.

It is understood that two divorce cases which were entered in the Supreme court have been withdrawn and will not come to trial.

The water in the river has risen nearly a foot in the last forty-eight hours, and the quantity of drift wood passing down stream to-day was much larger than usual.

The salmon canners are unanimously of the opinion that the pack on the Fraser river this year, if the expected big run does not fail, will be the largest on record, due, of course, to the half dozen new establishments erected since last season. The Royal City mills have orders for no less than 200,000 boxes and the Brunette mills for an almost equally large number. These orders are much heavier than are usually placed at this early period of the season.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 11.—The following have been elected officers of the new Loyal Laura lodge, C.O O F., M U., Wellington: N.G., Bro. Milne; V.G., J. Beekle; Secretary, C. H. Gribble; Treasurer, F. W. Harris; Warden, J. F. Leyton; Inside Tyler, Bro. Shepherd.

A lodge of Independent Odd Fellows will shortly be instituted at Northfield with a good membership.

Col. H. F. W. Behnsen, of Victoria, visited Northfield last evening in company with Col. H. H. Richardson and the other officers, and Sir Knights, U R , K. of P. of Nanaimo, where a new lodge was successfully organized. They visit Wellington for the same purpose to-morrow evening.

Vancouver lodge, S.O.E.B.S., is arranging for a grand excursion to Nanaimo on May 24. It is expected that a party of 150 will visit the Diamond City. Westminster's Odd Fellows are coming over in a body on the same day.

Work on the new Gibson block and the fire hall will commence next week.

The boys caught stealing champagne, beer and other liquors from the premises of Dr. L. T. Davis, will be given a hearing in the Police court to-morrow afternoon.

NANAIMO, May 12.—Professional gamblers having come into town too numerously of late, the police intend dealing with them promptly. Any "tinhorn" caught at "work" or "play" will be treated with the utmost severity possible, and the proprietor of the house in which he is caught will be in danger of losing his license.

A committee of ladies have been granted the privilege of supplying the refreshments on the 24th May in the park, the proceeds to be given to the fire company for the purchase of a hook and ladder truck.

A. W. McDonald has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new wing to the Northfield school for high school purposes, at a cost of $775.

At a special meeting of the city council held last evening to discuss the propose resurvey of the city, it was decided to call for tenders for the necessary work. A committee was appointed to make arrangements. Local surveyors differ as to the expense. One figures it at $4,500, while another claims that the work can be done for $2,800. Tenders will be advertised for in the four principal cities of the Province.

Steamer Princess Louise arrived this evening from Northern ports with passengers and freight. She brought no news. She sailed later for Victoria.

In the County court to-day Judge Harrison severely criticized the disgraceful state of the drainage on Front street, particularly in front of the court house. It is generally expected that his forcible remarks will have the effect of rousing the council into action.

ALBERNI.

ALBERNI, May 9.—After a few fine days last week, the rain continues. This is said to be the worst season for years.

A very successful tea was given by the Ladies' Aid, in the Court House, on the 1st of May, the anniversary of the opening of the new church. It was followed by a magic lantern entertainment. Rev. R. J. Adamson preached an anniversary sermon last Sunday.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Alderman Schubert came back from Penticton by Saturday's boat. He reports that the road from Penticton to Fairview has required a great deal of repairing, but is now getting in fair shape again.

The first deal in the Harris creek mining camp was made this week, when Mr. Brown, of Harrison Hot Syrings, who is acting as agent for Chicago capitalists, bonded one of Mr. Brewer's claims, the May Queen

It was reported at the Government office that the Indians had fish traps in several of the streams, and on Saturday afternoon Mr. Monteith went out to investigate. On going out he found that they had taken them out themselves. They explained that the hyas saghalie tyee told them not to do it and they had pulled them all out.

Mr. J. M Miller, M. A, of Queen's college, Kingston, has been appointed to the Presbyterian church at Okanagan mission.

G. N. Barday, of Trout Creek, reports that the band of wild horses that have for several years past been a nuisance to ranchers, perished on the hills. This may be taken as fair evidence of the exceptionally severe character of the winter. The ranchers in the lower country are congratulating themselves that they are now rid of these animals.

Saturday evening a party, consisting of R. Lowe, O J. Vail, C. Appleton and George Jordan, arrived at Mr. Price Ellison's after having tramped it from Fire Valley, the greater part of the way on snow shoes. The snow in places was very soft, and as each was carrying his pack they were only able to make some days about five miles.

The new Methodist church in Vernon will be opened on Sunday, May 21st. It is expected that Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, will be present.

Rev. P. F Langill left for the lower country by Friday's boat to make provision for the stationing of missionaries at one or two points.

Mr. Lumby has received instructions from the Government to proceed with the building of a road from Okanagan Falls out to wagon road from Penticton to Fairview. On Monday Mr. Ellison had shipped to him from Vancouver by Mr. Abbott, general superintendent of the C P. R., a case containing four English pheasants, which he intends turning loose on his farms. These pheasants, if left alone for a year or two, will soon stock the district with this kind of game.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the steamer Aberdeen. Mr. McKay has been ever vigilant that everything should be done securely and in a workmanlike manner. The work of putting in the machinery is going on rapidly under the direction of Mr. W. B. Couson, who also superintended the work of building it in the B. C. Iron works. The engines are of immense power and the boiler is a very fine one.

LANSDOWNE.

Business has been changing in Lansdowne. Wood & Rabbitt have disposed of their store at Lansdowne to Mr. Paton of Salmon River, who will endeavor to supply the needs of the people in the future with seasonable goods.

J. D. Cameron, late of Vernon, now proprietor of the Lansdowne hotel, is making considerable change in improving the house.

The late spring has been a terrible drawback to farmers in the Spallumcheen district. Instead of finishing up seeding as is usual at this time other years, most of them have been unable to make a start until within the last few days.

On the Lumby ranch on the way to Enderby, George Hutchison who has the property leased, is engaged seeding and from the wagon road can be counted 22 horses busily engaged putting in the crop, done up in four, five and six horse teams. One six horse team driven by a man on a saddle horse, gets over forty acres per day. The harrow used is all iron covering nineteen feet to the sweep. Mr. G. Hutchison makes every day tell those times as he has a larger area of land to go over. When finished he will have 500 acres under crop. On the farm there are 120 acres fall wheat looking well.

TANGIER, May 12.—The Sultan will send shortly special missions to several of the European courts to present gifts from him in order to induce the European sovereigns to oppose the influence of their envoys in Morocco to that of Sir West Ridgeway, the British envoy.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 13.

THE CITY.

The Theatre Engaged.

The Victoria Athletic club have secured the Victoria theatre for the athletic exhibition which, as already announced, they will give on the evening of the 23rd.

Gave Good Satisfaction.

The second production of "Cinderella," last evening, proved as good as the first, the audience being larger and equally well satisfied. From here the company go to Nanaimo.

Nearly a Century Old.

The death is announced, at the great age of 96 years, of Alexander Cross, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, who has been residing with his son-in-law, Thomas Roberts, at 22 Young street. The body will be sent to Madoc, Ont., for interment.

Sealers' Results.

A letter received in Victoria from Capt. Bissett, of the Annie E. Paint, a few days ago, stated that at the time of writing her take of seals had been 120. The Ocean Belle, the only other reported in the letter, had 200. The weather had been bad, but at the time of writing was fine.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

Messrs. Cornelius Booth, Henry Moss and William Atwood formed the committee who conducted the 66th drawing for an appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society at the Sir William Wallace hall last evening. The successful shares were numbers 133 A and B, held respectively by Mr. H. F Bishop and Mrs. A. J. Bishop, each of whom receives $1,000.

The Late Mat. Richards.

The remains of the late Mat. Richards, news of whose death in the North on the 20th February reached here only a few days ago, will be brought to Victoria for interment, in accordance with the wish expressed by the deceased. His nephew, John Richards, leaves here by the next Alaska steamer for Glenora, where the body is now interred, and takes with him a metallic coffin.

Cemetery Affairs.

A motion authorizing a number of repairs and improvements to the Ross Bay cemetery will shortly be submitted by Ald. Munroe Miller, chairman of the Cemetery committee. It is proposed to make some very necessary repairs to the fencing, to place additional hitching posts, and to provide other accommodations which will be appreciated by all visitors. Increased water facilities are also to be asked for.

Court Quadra, I. O. F., Victoria West.

Supreme Court Deputy Holden, assisted by Court Deputy Grant and Supreme Secretary Douglas, Court Deputy Falconer and Supreme Marshall E A. McEachern, duly organized the above court last evening, the membership being twenty-nine. The following officers were duly installed: C D. H. C. R , McDonald ; P. C. R., Graham ; C. R , McIntosh ; V. C. R., Mills ; F. S., T. W. Carter : R. S., Williams ; Treasurer, Stevens ; Chaplain, Bowes ; Physician, Dr. Holden ; Trustees, Holden and Bowes.

Sewer Repairs Completed.

The few repairs which Contractor McBean was required to make to the sewers laid last year were completed by him on Thursday evening, and nothing now appears to stand in the way of the work being formally taken over by the commissioners. The board have not met since their appointment, but they probably will meet in a few days, the business not being of such a nature as to make it necessary to wait for the return of Hon. J. H Turner, one of the three commissioners. When this work is taken over the duties of the present board will cease, as they are not authorized to deal with future sewerage contracts.

Water Rate Readjustment.

When the Commissioner's new schedule of water rates comes to be considered by the Board of Aldermen in executive session, it is altogether probable that the changes recommended will be made. The subject has been discussed a great deal during the past few years, and the general opinion expressed is that the water works should be made to pay at least their cost. The new scale of prices is the result of very careful consideration by the Commissioner, and is intended to so increase the revenue as to produce an annual surplus, while at the same time the rates will be so adjusted as to be borne in fair proportion by all classes.

Street Improvement.

A plan for the improvement of Belleville street, between James Bay bridge and Maclure street has been prepared by Ald. Henderson, and will be submitted to the Council shortly. It is intended to make the street run in a direct line, and for this purpose to acquire the long narrow strip of private property now fenced in on the north side near Maclure street, giving in exchange two triangular shaped pieces now forming part of the street but which will be south of the new line. The fact that none of the property affected is built upon, and that it all belongs to the same owners, simplifies the management. If this improvement is carried out the street will be graded so as to form part of a splendid drive.

Down From Cariboo.

Mr. Daniel McCallum, one of the old Cariboo miners of '62, is in the city, a guest at the Oriental. He, with P. C. Dunlevy and J. F. Hawkes, were interested in the "Discovery claim," situated about eight miles south of the Harper or Horse Fly claim, but recently have sold out their right to a Victoria syndicate, headed by Major C. T. Dupont. Mr. McCallum reports good prospects in the Cariboo country for the coming season. The past winter has been the most severe ever experienced. At the 150-mile house the thermometer registered 56° below zero. On his way down to Victoria Mr. McCallum met Thaddeus Harper at the 88-mile stables, the latter being on his way up to his claim.

ROYAL SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, May 12.—The Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine d'Orleans, visited the Casa Beneficencia yesterday, where they laid the corner stone of a building to be devoted to the benefit of the working people. At a later hour they attended a bull-fight. The Infanta and Prince Antoine arrived at the bull fight just at the moment that the celebrated matador, Checho, was killing the third bull. The Infanta gave Checho one of her rings in token of admiration for the powers and skill displayed by him.

The funeral of Admiral Gomez y Lono, who commanded the Spanish vessels of war in the recent naval parade in New York harbor, and who contracted his illness through exposure in the rainstorm on the day of the review, and died here on Wednesday last, took place to-day.

DOMINION EXHIBITS.

Canada's Wonderful Resources Occupy the Prettiest and Best Location at World's Fair.

Her Surprising Mineral and Agricultural Display—The Pavilion and its Appointments.

(Chicago Press.)

The Dominion of Canada, situated, as everybody knows, immediately north of these great United States, will occupy no mean position at the fair. That Canada is a country of wonderful resources, in fact, must become apparent to all who examine the splendid exhibits which have been sent from the various provinces. It is creditable to the enterprise of our neighbors that from the very inception of the exhibition they took an active interest in it, and that their efforts will be successful in competing with the producers of the world in many lines cannot be doubted. In almost every line the Dominion makes a show, and in many of them she will more than hold her own. Ontario, which has always held rank as the leading agricultural Province, sustains her reputation in this direction with a magnificent exhibit of all kinds of agricultural products, grains, roots, vegetables, cheese, butter, fruits, horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, all of the finest quality to be found anywhere. The great grain-growing country of the Northwest Territories also comes up in a manner which produces universal surprise, and farmers in southern latitudes find it difficult to believe that such wonderful success in agriculture can be achieved in that northern zone. The Northwest show of grains, grasses, roots and vegetable, will be an imposing feature during the whole of the exhibition. Manitoba and Quebec also distinguish themselves in this respect, while the Pacific Province of British Columbia excells especially in the products of the mine, fisheries, forestry and horticulture. Special mention made be made of the great cheese exhibit, in which most of the provinces take part. The mammoth cheese, eleven tons in weight, is one of the huge items of this exhibit. In addition to the articles mentioned above, there will be exhibits in the educational, ethnological, natural history, manufacturing and art departments, further reference to which must be left for future issues.

At the opening ceremonies, Monday, the Dominion was represented in the absence of Sir John Thompson, who is in Paris attending the Behring Sea arbitration, by acting Premier the Hon. McKenzie Bowell, accompanied by Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. Both of these gentlemen left for their homes highly pleased with their experiences in the World's Fair city.

THE CANADIAN PAVILION.

The Canadian pavilion stands upon a site of nearly six thousand square feet of ground on the lake shore, but a short distance from the United States battle ship, and almost opposite Victoria house—the handsome and substantial building that has been erected by Great Britain—and in one of the most delightful localities in Jackson park. The view from the "look-out" on the tower of the pavilion is simply perfect. It extends on one side to where the restless waters of the great lake seem to kiss the distant horizon; and on the other side takes in the magnificent pier, the architecturally beautiful peristyle and music hall, with glimpses of the historic convent of Rabida, the great manufactures and liberal arts building with its rich Corinthian architecture, the United States Government building—that architectural poem—the fisheries building, and many of the fine, expensive edifices erected by foreign nations. The Canadians are delighted with the site awarded them, and would not exchange with any other state or nation in the park.

The pavilion has three entrances; a main or front entrance facing the southeast, and two entrances on the east and west respectively. The front entrance is through the tower and has three doorways, and opposite this main entrance is the grand stairway, beneath and in the rear of which are numerous and well-fitted lavatories.

In the entrance hall are located the post-office, the telephone office and an intelligence office. Off from the entrance hall is the reception room. Over five hundred Canadian newspapers are on file here, so that a Canadian visitor can hardly come from any quarter of the vast Dominion without finding the newspaper of his locality, and is thus enabled to keep himself *au fait* with events at home. To the left of the main entrance are two handsome offices for the Dominion commission, four for commissioners from different provinces of Canada, a committee room and a fine large parlor for the use of the whole staff.

On the second floor are the tower room and the smoking room, and in the attic above is the dormitory for the guardian of the pavilion.

As the sum appropriated for the erection of the pavilion was limited, a plain style of architecture had to be adopted. Running around all sides of the building is a verandah ten feet wide, with a balcony above of the same width. The balcony is supported by twenty-eight Tuscan columns. The walls at the eaves of the roof are finished with a bold dental cornice. The pavilion is covered with a low pitched roof, partly hidden by a parquet wall. The tower, as it issues through the roof, is circular, and is divided into twelve panels; beneath these are detached pilasters. The walls are finished with a dental cornice, over which is an open balustrade. Over this is the "lookout," whence rises the flagpole, from which, from sunrise to sunset, proudly floats the Canadian flag. There is a well-finished stairway from the ground floor to the "lookout" of the tower, whence, as already stated, a fine view can be obtained of the lake and surrounding park and buildings.

BEAUTIFUL POLISHED WOODS.

There is no plaster work in any part of the interior of this pavilion, the walls and ceilings being handsomely finished with native Canadian woods, highly polished and showing the natural grain. Each province of Canada has furnished the native woods required to finish its individual room. One office, occupied by the commissioner and staff from Ontario, has a ceiling in pine, walls of chestnut, wainscotting in oak, mouldings and mantel in cherry, doors of oak, chair rail of walnut and floor of maple; and the second office has a ceiling of maple, walls of oak, wainscotting birch, mantel birds-eye maple, floor white maple, moulding ash and chair rail walnut.

The Commission from the Province of Quebec will have luxuriant quarters in one office, with a ceiling finished in white maple, wainscotting of butternut, mantel of cherry, doors of ash and cherry mouldings; while their second room has a ceiling of pine, walls of ash, mantels of butternut, wainscotting of birch, doors of ash and mouldings of cherry.

The rooms to be occupied by the Dominion Commission, the committee room, reception room, corridors, etc., are to be finished with timber from British Columbia—the ceilings being of Douglas pine, the walls of cedar, the wainscotting of spruce, the doors of cedar, cedar mouldings, and the beautiful Douglas pine also for floors.

The rooms to be occupied by the representatives from the other Provinces of Canada are finished in a similar manner, and with woods indigenous to the different localities. The main stairway is constructed of British Columbia woods—the treads of the stair being of Douglas fir, the strings of cedar, and the newel posts, hand railings and banisters being of curly maple.

CHARMING SURROUNDINGS.

Around the pavilion is a neat plot of ground covered with a beautiful green turf, dotted here and there with native Canadian shrubbery and conveniently and artistically divided with serpentine roadways and walks.

This building, with its furnishings and surroundings, cost over $30,000, was designed by the public works department at Ottawa, and the work of construction was carried on by the department's assistant architect, Mr. D. Ewart. The Canadian staff consists of Messrs. J. S. Larke, executive commissioner for the Dominion; W. D. Dimock, secretary; N. Awrey, commissioner for Ontario; Hon. A C. P. R Landry, for Quebec; Hon. W. D Perley, Northwest Territories; Charles F. Law, British Columbia.

For many of the above facts, as well as most hospitable courtesies while a guest at the pavilion, the editor is indebted to Mr. T. J. Bell, of Hamilton, who is the Canadian Government's very efficient and entertaining press agent.

A COWARDLY ACT.

In the County court yesterday the Chief Justice, sitting as a County court judge, heard the appeal in the case of Regina vs. Thompson, assault on a Chinaman. Mr. Gordon Hunter, crown solicitor, appeared to maintain the conviction of the Police Magistrate; Mr. S. Perry Mills for the defendant.

It will be remembered that Thompson was convicted in the City Police court a short time ago on a charge of striking a Chinaman. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and, under the circumstances, in order to put a stop to such cases, Magistrate Macrae imposed two months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

On the appeal from a police magistrate to a County Court judge, the whole of the evidence is again gone into, and this is what was done yesterday, the result being that His Lordship agreed with the magistrate and sustained the conviction. Then came the question of the penalty. Mr. Mills argued that His Lordship, from a long and varied experience on the bench, was more competent to deal with a case of this kind than an inexperienced police magistrate. Mr. Hunter urged that His Lordship should not weaken the hands of the magistrate, who had determined to put a stop to the growing practice of "slugging Chinese."

Sir Matthew, in view of this being the first case of the kind, and the "only first case that would come before him," decided to reduce the penalty to fifteen days; but in so doing, expressed himself very strongly on the cowardly practice of assaulting Chinese. He had, he said, on occasions interfered with his own hands to prevent Chinamen from being injured. Even small boys sometimes were to be seen molesting the Celestials, but they could be stopped by speaking to them; yet if they were encouraged in their abuse, they would doubtless grow up to become something worse.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Captain John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., returned last evening from Portland, where he had been summoned in haste in connection with the libelling of the Danube for $19,600 by the United States Government. The captain at once gave bonds for $20,000, upon which the vessel was released, and arranged to fight the case, which was set for hearing in the United States District court yesterday. While on his way home Captain Irving received a dispatch advising him of the satisfactory result of the trial. It read as follows:

"Danube case dismissed. No jurisdiction to contiguous territory."

The case hinged upon whether Vancouver should or should not be considered contiguous foreign territory. Judge Bellinger thought not. The Danube went over to Vancouver this morning to deliver her passengers, who will be sent back to China on the next Empress. It is altogether probable that the Danube will get a charter at Vancouver to take the Chinese who were to have formed the Tacora's "cargo" for Portland.

THE HENRIETTA CASE.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne has as yet received no official advice as to the reported abandonment by the American authorities of the charges against the Canadian schooner Henrietta. The circumstances in connection with the seizure of this schooner were well known at the time the trouble was first reported. The Henrietta, Captain Micajah Pinckney, was first taken in the waters of Behring Sea, lat. 54° N., long. 175° W., on September 4, 1892, by the United States cruiser Mohican. The charge then made against her was that she was violating the provisions of the *modus vivendi*, and the defence set up was that the Henrietta had not been warned. However, on September 20 the schooner was handed over to the U.S.S. Corwin and taken to Sitka, the charge now having been altered to that of violating the United States Customs laws. The specific charge was that the Henrietta had transferred her skins to the Kate in Tonki bay When the captain returned here, Collector Milne had him make the necessary affidavits to have the claim looked into by the authorities, who subsequently had communication with the collector. The latest information comes as a good deal of a surprise, and as soon as further news is received arrangements will be made to get the schooner back.

THE PILOT NOT BLAMABLE.

A Nanaimo special to the COLONIST, dated yesterday, says: "The Nanaimo Pilotage Commissioners met again last evening to take evidence in regard to the grounding of the steamship Romulus. Captain Brendt was examined; the chief engineer gave his evidence at a previous meeting. After a careful consideration of the facts as presented, the commissioners exonerated Pilot John Sabiston, jr., and returned him his license."

THE OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.

Mr. Allan Cameron, agent of the C.P.R., was yesterday officially advised of the arrival of the Cunard liner Campania at Southampton, five days, fourteen hours and forty minutes from New York.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Arrival of General Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Carman—Proceedings of Yesterday.

The Right of Congregations to Invite Their Pastors—Report of Committee on Nominations.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 12.—Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, arrived yesterday and was warmly welcomed. Last night's session was occupied in the discussion of missionary work. At to-day's session the committee on memorials reported in part.

The report was considered seriatim, and it was moved that the item re invitations to ministers by separate circuits be adopted

An amendment was offered asking for the discontinuance of circuit invitations.

An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. D. Robson, seconded by Rev. Mr. Winslow, to the effect that the Conference express its disapproval of circuits inviting ministers

Mr. Nicholl, Vancouver, claimed that if the amendment was adopted the privileges which many of the churches claimed would be taken away, and he declared that all other Protestant churches had this privilage of selecting their ministers.

Mr. Spencer, Victoria, representing the Pandora avenue church, which had asserted its right to the privilege of selection, stated that the only way in which the matter could be rectified was by a change in the constitution of the stationing committee, by placing an equal number of ministers and laymen upon that committee

Rev. C Watson, Victoria, said the amendment would strike at the liberty of the people, and made a strong speech on the question at issue.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The next item of the report was taken up—the memorial of the Kamloops district that the Missionary society of the church be requested to raise the basis of the appropriation of salaries of domestic missionaries in this conference.

Rev. J. H. White stated that he had laid the case of the Kamloops district before the committee of finance, which sat in Toronto, and had been assured of the sympathy of that committee.

Rev. Dr. Carman said that the question was a very difficult one; that one body made the appointments and created the fields, and another body had to raise the funds. He hoped the conference would present the whole case to the next meeting of the general board.

The nominating committee brought in their report as follows:

Sustentation fund—Revs. J. H. White, E Robson, T. W. Hall, G. F. Hopkins and Coverdale Watson; Messrs. D. Spencer, J. Cunningham, C C. Fisher, D. S. Curtis and Thomas Cunningham.

Sabbath observance—Revs. E. Robson, J F. Betts, C. Watson and John Robson; Messrs David Robson, E. Nicholl, and E. J. Grey.

Pastoral address—Revs. E. Robson and S. J Thompson.

Committee on missions—Revs. President Hall, J. H White, E Robson, T. W. Hall, T. Crosby, J. Turner, D. Jennings, Hopkins, Tate and Betts; Messrs. Spencer, Wells, Fisher, T. Cunningham, Alex. Peers, R. J. Walker and G. R. Ashwell.

Temperance Committee—Revs. Green, Bryant, Bowell and Ashton; Messrs Thompson, Gillanders, Leberry and Aswell.

State of the Work—Revs. James Turner, Bryant, Crosby and Pierce; Messrs. Shannon, W. Wells, E. Grey and G. W. Chadsey.

Educational Committee—The President, Professor Whittington, Revs. J. H. White, E. Robson and D Jennings; Messrs. Curtis, J. Cunningham, Spencer and T. Cunningham.

Contingent Fund—Rev. Messrs. Ladner, Irwin, Winslow, Miller, Calvert, Bowell and Bayley; Messrs. Haggart, Wells, Cade, Stone, Higgins, Nicholls and Fisher.

Credentials Committee—Revs. Messrs. Bryant, Calvert and Ashton; Messrs. Higgins, Cade and Kirkland.

Committee on Memorials—Revs. C. Bryant, Baer, Calvert, Bayley and Green; Messrs. Chadsey, Kirkland, Newcomb, Tuttle and E Nicholl.

Committee on Statistics—The secretary of the Conference and the secretaries of the districts.

Stationing Committee—Revs. J. H. White, A. E Green, E. Robson, C. Bryant, Crosby, T. W. Hall, J. Turner and D. Jennings.

NAVAL DESERTIONS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—There has been much desertion of sailors, marines and stokers from the English war vessels. The officers think that a number will return to duty, and for that reason cannot give out the list or just how many are missing. Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins said that the loss on each ship in his squadron will be from two to three per cent. Several of the officers and sailors of the Blake say that this is rather a small figure. One of the former said that 100 men were missing from the Blake's crew at colors this morning. Of these forty-three were sailors and will be greatly missed. The others were mostly stokers. The complement of the ship is 635. She will get away with 525, the officers state. The Blake has the biggest number of deserters because her time on the Atlantic seaboard will not be up until 1895. The Australia has the smallest number missing, which is because her time is nearly up, and the men are willing to spend four months for an honorable discharge.

One of the deserters from the Blake is a warrant officer. He had the berth of gunner, and his running away is a surprise to all hands. Admiral Hopkins, who is one of the most considerate of navigators, refused to give the name of the officer. "To be charitable," he said, "I might say that the man, having overstaved his shore leave, was ashamed to come back, but I could not do it in his case. He was court-martialed several years ago for the same offense. We can manage to get along without him very well. As to those who have failed to remain, no effort will be made to find them. If they are satisfied with New York, let them stay there. I don't think any of the men have left us to join the American navy because of increased pay. All have doubtless received some offer to remain on shore. It is really too bad that so many have deserted, because the admiralty may be averse to sending ships here again." Three Russian warships have lost about 165 men all told. The loss from French ships is very light. The same is the case with the Germans.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Edmund Yates cables from London: The wedding of the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria takes place in July, either in London or at Kew church, where the bride's mother was married twenty-seven years ago. If the ceremony takes place in London, it will be in the private chapel of Buckingham palace, on very much the same lines as was the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife. The Princess of Wales is particularly anxious that the wedding should be celebrated as quietly as possible. There was no engagement between the Duke of York and the Princess until Tuesday last, and all the previous announcements were purely speculative. The Duke of York and his bride will not take up their residence at the palace until the early part of next year. They are to pass the autumn and winter at Sandringham, where they will live in a cottage on the grounds, which has been enlarged and refurnished for them.

News from Constantinople says that the Sultan has desired Mrs. Murray Cookesley to paint a full length portrait in oils of his favorite son. The lady is to be congratulated, as it is the first time an artist has been honored with such a command. It appears that the Sultan at first requested Mrs. Murray Cookesley to paint a portrait of his little daughter, but the latter objected so strongly that the intention had to be given up, and the order to paint the Prince was substituted.

Something like a split has occurred between Gladstone and his Home Secretary. Mr. Asquith, it would appear, made a serious faux-pas in trying to rush the Employers' Liability bill, and not only did the Premier inflict on his lieutenant an almost unparalleled snub, publicly unsaying what he had said, but gave him a warm talking to in private. Mr. Asquith, it is said, is not of the mood to take his scolding lying down, and when Mr. Gladstone leaned forward on Friday to add his characteristic qualification to the positive assertion of the mouthpiece of the Government, the Home Secretary hardly took the trouble to conceal his resentment.

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

CHICAGO, May 11.—To set at rest all doubts and misrepresentations in regard to the cost of viewing the World's Fair and its various side attractions, Director-General Davis submitted a report to the National Commission, showing what buildings and departments at the Jackson park the entrance fee of fifty cents entitled a visitor to see, and at what places extra charge was made, together with the amount of such charge.

The fee of 50 cents charged for admission to the World's Fair Columbian Exposition grounds, including the midway plaisance, covers also admission to all buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, including all special exhibition buildings allied with the several great departments, the floors of galleries and the dome of the administration building, the monastery of La Rabida, containing all the most valuable and authentic relics of Columbus now extant, the women's building and United States government building, the battle ship and all state buildings and pavilions of foreign nations.

A list was also submitted of the special entertainments and outside exhibits on the midway plaisance, to see which the visitor must pay 10 cents to 50 cents in each case. These include the streets in Cairo, with a band of Egyptians, the Irish village, Esquimaux village, panoramas and other such special exhibits made under concessions to private companies. To take in all of these will require an outlay of just $15 10.

FINANCIAL FAILURE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 11.—The capital stock of the Santa Clara bank is $300,000. There were deposits in the bank at the last statement amounting to $350,000. The depositors will lose nothing as the stockholders are all men of wealth; their property aggregating several million dollars. The directors meet at 3 p.m., when a statement for publication will probably be made. J. P. Pierce, president of the bank, said this afternoon: "We simply closed our doors yesterday in order to investigate some irregularities in Mr. Hayward's accounts. In all probability we will reopen the bank again in the near future." It is reported at Santa Clara this afternoon that the developments of the expert to day show a much worse condition of affairs than was expected, and the directors are very much dejected over the situation. They are awaiting the arrival of the state commissioner. Several heavy certificates of deposit about which nothing was known have been reported at the bank to-day, swelling the amount of the shortage. President Pierce is advocating the appointment of a receiver of the bank. Pierce is a millionaire and one of the heaviest stockholders.

ROME, May 12.—Earthquakes continue to occur almost daily in Sicily. To-day Palermo, Trapani and the Island of Ustica, off the Sicilian coast, were shaken violently. Many new buildings were injured, and are liable to fall should the shocks be repeated.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mr. Bowser's Spring Suit Has an Unfortunate Effect on His Temper.

The "Kicker" on Western Banking Methods—"Hamlet" With the Cowboy Omitted.

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MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

When Mr. Bowser's new spring suit was sent home by the tailor the other afternoon, Mrs. Bowser nerved herself for the impending crisis. He came home at the usual hour, and as she cast an anxious glance at his face she saw that he was in good humor. Indeed he was chuckling and smiling, and he was hardly inside the door when he broke out with:

"I saw the funniest thing on the car I ever witnessed! There was an old duffer with mutton chop whiskers, and he got up to give his seat to a woman. Just as he did so another—ha! ha! ha!—man—What's in that bundle, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Your new suit. What about the other man?"

"Why, you know, old mutton chops was bowing and scraping—ha! ha! ha!—and motioning the lady to take the seat when the other man— Hold on till I see the suit."

"I like the goods very much and must compliment you on your taste," broke in Mrs. Bowser as he broke the string.

"LOOK AT ME!"

"Now, by the whiskers of my father, but that sneaking, swindling, base hearted tailor hasn't made up the cloth I selected!" shouted Mr. Bowser in great indignation.

"Are you sure, dear? What goods did you select?"

"Why, diagonal, and the villain had the audacity to"—

"But this is diagonal, and very handsome and serviceable too."

"What! Don't you suppose I know a corkscrew from a diagonal? I could tell the difference 40 rods off with my eyes shut."

She ran up stairs and brought down several garments to prove that the new suit was what she stated it to be, and at length Mr. Bowser was half inclined to agree with her.

"It's just barely possible that this is the cloth I selected," he said as he went in to dinner, "but I don't propose to be taken for a yahoo. I'll try 'em on after a bit and see how they fit."

Mrs. Bowser would have been thankful to get out of the house for the evening, to have had company come in, even to have had a slight fire up stairs or down cellar to put off the crisis, but nothing happened.

"I'll just get into 'em and come down," observed Mr. Bowser as he picked up the garments and trotted up stairs. "If that tailor imagines I've just come in off the grass, he'll discover that he's made a sad mistake."

Ten minutes later as Mrs. Bowser was trying to quiet her jumping heart there came a scuff! scuff! scuff! on the stairs, followed by a tramp! tramp! tramp! in the hall, and then Mr. Bowser entered the sitting room. He was very pale. He stood and glared at Mrs. Bowser for a moment and then said:

"Well, behold your work! I hope you are satisfied now!"

"My work, Mr. Bowser! Why, what did I have to do with your suit? You didn't even tell me until after you had left your measure! What's wrong with the clothes?"

"Mrs. Bowser, look at me!" he replied as he stood before her with arm extended.

"Yes, I'm looking, and I say you've got the best fit you've had in three years."

"Fit! Fit! Why, he hasn't come within a million miles of fitting me! He's made me to look lop shouldered, hump backed and more like a scarecrow than I ever saw in a cornfield! See these trousers!"

"What's wrong with them?"

"What's right with them! Great Scott, but they are 40 rods too long and big enough to hold a load of hay. Mrs. Bowser, it's no wonder so many husbands murder their wives!"

"How am I to blame if your clothes don't fit?" she demanded, with considerable temper.

"And how am I?" he demanded in reply as he yanked off the coat and threw it down on a chair. "Look at that garment! Why, a tramp wouldn't be found dead in it! Look at this vest! I wouldn't be guilty of sending it to an African heathen. Look at these infernal, contemptible trousers! Were they made for a saw log or for a respectable law abiding member of this community?"

"They were made for you, and coat, vest and pants are an excellent fit. I don't know when I've seen better work. As for the cloth"—

"I go to a first class tailor," interrupted Mr. Bowser. "I select a soft finish diagonal. He takes about half a day to measure me. I try on that blamed old coat 400 times. I tell him over and over again that I want those pants 17½ on the knee. He sends me up a suit made of corkscrew or screwdriver or some other vile fabric woven for convicts, and the garments would fit a woven wire mattress as well as they do me! The worm turns at last! To-morrow"—

"To-morrow what?" she asked as he paused.

He made motions of wiping out a family—of killing three or four tailors—of holding the police at bay for a time and then taking a header into the river. Then he went tramp! tramp! tramp! through the hall and scuff! scuff! scuff! up stairs and got into his old suit, and during the rest of the evening he glared at Mrs. Bowser and gritted his teeth and read the evening paper by turns. She wisely held her peace, knowing how it would be. Two days later he was wearing the suit and even bragging about the excellent goods and fine fit.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—We understand that parties are here from the east with a view of opening a bank with a capital of $25,000. This is good news, but we feel it our duty to give these strangers a word of caution. Our banking business is not conducted exactly on eastern principles. For instance, if one of our sterling business men like Colonel Hard should happen to want $100 some day and was put to the bother of signing a note and getting two or three indorsers he would naturally take it as a slur on his integrity and begin shooting. In the east they allow three days' grace on bank paper. Out here they always allow seven, and if the man carries two guns they spin it out to nine or ten and throw in a couple of Sundays. Depositors in the east take chances of the president wrecking a bank or the cashier absconding with the boodle. We are not built that way. About once a week our people call around to see how the machine is running, and they expect all inquiries to be satisfactorily answered. A bank official who leaves this town never takes any baggage with him and is always at great pains to explain why he goes and when he expects to return. Another bank will do well here, but it must be run on western ideas. Should a bank open here with a plan to fail after a year or two and pay depositors 50 cents on the dollar, it were better for the officials to go off and die now and save trouble.

DRAMATIC.—Two weeks ago, when the advance agent of "The Standard Theatrical company" billed this town for "Hamlet," we tried to give him some pointers. We thought we knew the people of this locality better than he did, but he was a young man with a swelled head and scorned our advice. There are certain things our theatre going public demand in the play of "Hamlet," and they must be given or there will be a row. At some period of the play at least one cowboy must gallop across the stage on his cayuse to give things a realistic appearance. There must be at least one barroom scene, and the bottles and glasses must be real. In each act there must be a song and dance to liven up things. Our people prefer a female dancer in tights, but will accept a colored man if he can clog well. A 4-round boxing match always takes well, but a trapeze performance can be substituted in case the boxers are not feeling well. We told the young man all these things, but he went his way. The company was greeted by a full house Tuesday evening. The audience waited patiently for the cowboy, the barroom and the song and dance, but they did not show up. A committee waited on the manager to ask what was wrong, and he said they were playing "Hamlet" as it was played in New York, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere, and he refused to put in

HE SCORNED OUR ADVICE.

any improvements for our benefit. This of course brought a climax. For a few minutes it looked as if the boys would proceed to extremes, but wiser counsels prevailed, and they were finally satisfied with a return of the admission. The company had to leave part of its baggage here to secure the hotel bill, and at least two of the actors departed on foot. Every town has its idioms. What hits New York won't go down here at all, and what tickles Chicago or St. Louis makes us sad and serious. We want our "Hamlet" as we want it. We don't want anybody else's "Hamlet." The sooner this fact is thoroughly understood by theatrical companies heading this way the better for all concerned.

SHE WAS A WIDOW.

It was at a circus in a North Carolina town. The performance had begun when a little, old woman wearing a poke bonnet, white cotton gloves and a blue calico dress stepped up to the ticket wagon, laid down 25 cents and held out her hand for a ticket.

"Fifty cents, ma'am," said the man in the wagon.

"I'm a widder," she replied.

"Can't help that."

"Bin a widder fur 13 years."

"Yes, but the price of a ticket is 50 cents."

"Buried two children sense I was a widder."

"That makes no difference."

She picked up her 25 cents and took a walk around and stopped at the wagon again to hand it up and say:

"Gimme a ticket to the show."

"Fifty cents, ma'am," replied the man.

"But I'm a widder."

"You told me that before, but we make no discount to widows."

"They never pass the contri'bushun box to me in church 'cause I'm a widder. Bin a widder fur 13 years."

"Well, you couldn't buy a ticket for 25 cents if you had been a widow for 30 years," he said as he turned away.

She picked up her two bits and traveled around the circus tent and stopped at the waggon for the third time.

"Ticket fur a widder," she said as she handed up her 25 cents.

"Look here, ma'am!" shouted the man, "haven't I told you that the price was 50 cents, and that you couldn't buy a ticket for less?

"A WIDDER.

"Bin a widder fur 13 years," she calmly replied.

"I don't care if you have been a widow from the cradle up! Don't bother me any more!"

She took her money and went off in the direction of the sideshow, where the fat boy was on exhibition, and I entered the circus tent. I had not been seated over five minutes when something from beneath the seats pulled at my leg and a voice whispered:

"Stranger, hitch along to the left and give a widder a show!"

I not only hitched, but assisted the little old woman in the poke bonnet to climb up beside me. When she had got her breath, I asked:

"Did the man sell you a ticket for two bits?"

"Noap. He un got no compashun on widders."

"Then how did you get in?"

"Same as I always do. Bin a widder fur 13 years, and I've crawled under the canvas 12 seazuns. Do you un feel like buyin a lone widder a glass of that air lemonade?"

A GOOD INDIAN.

The old man had a head so bald that one looked over its entire surface in vain for sight of a single hair. I wasn't going to ask him any questions, but after we had chatted away on general subjects for half an hour he suddenly said:

"You don't see many heads as bald as mine?"

"That's a fact."

"Probably strikes you as a case of typhoid fever?"

"That would account for it."

"It would, but it don't, stranger. That head is proof that an Injun has gratitude in his heart. Lots of folks contend that he hasn't, but I'm a living proof that they are wrong."

"I should like to hear your story."

"It's a short one. In the year 1867 out in Kansas I found a wounded Injun in the bushes and took him home and cared for him till he was able to set out for home. He acted to me like a gratful man, but everybody said he'd even hate me worse for what I'd done. About a year later I was out hunting cattle and was captured by Injuns. They was going to scalp and burn me, but the fellow I had saved turned up and prevented it. He was gratful and wanted to show it."

"And they didn't scalp you?"

"No."

"But how did you lose"—

"I'm coming to that. The feller saved me, but as I was a long ways from home and would likely meet other Injuns they pulled every last blamed hair out by the roots so as not to offer any temptation. They thought I'd better be bald than be dead, and they were right about it."

"But—but"—

"There ain't no buts about it, stranger, or if there is, why"—

And he reached down into a lank, lean satchel and got hold of the butt end of something, and I took up my book and began reading again.

M. QUAD.

ABERDEEN FOR CANADA.

LONDON, May 13.—Press comments are favorable on to-day's official notice that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

The Daily News praises the wide sympathies of both the Earl and the Countess.

The Chronicle says: "The Earl is young and energetic and alive to the best democratic movements of the day."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The appointment is generally approved and will afford opportunities of statesmanship, as commercial union, independence and annexation are all in the air, and the future of the Dominion, even of the Empire, may depend on the course of public opinion in Canada during the next few years."

The St. James' Gazette suggests that when the Earl of Aberdeen's term of office ends the Duke of Fife would be a very popular Governor, and the Duke of Connaught would be more popular still.

BOSTON, May 11.—Walter Emerson, the cornet player, was to-day granted a divorce from his wife, Midora, by Justice Richardson. The charge made by Emerson was that his wife, who is said to be in London, has been unfaithful. They were married in 1885. She was an accomplished singer and he a cornet player. They travelled together, and in 1891 the company in which they were went to England. There Emerson was accustomed to receive at his house one Waddington Cook, a pianist. He was the cause of the estrangement. Mrs. Emerson did not return to this country to play at Nantasket the year following, but came later, remained here for some time, and then went to England, where she now is.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

A Good Murder Case on Circumstantial Evidence—Old Jack.

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Yes, circumstantial evidence has put the noose around the necks of innocent men, and circumstantial evidence has sent innocent men to state prison, but nevertheless we must not reject it nor even doubt it on that account. Circumstantial evidence has tripped up thousands of rascals who would otherwise have gone free. It has been the ally of justice and the friend of innocence ever since we had judges, lawyers and jurors, and it will continue to be until the end of time. Where it has condemned an innocent man that man was in a measure to blame for it. He either falsified or withheld certain facts. To a certain extent he aided in his own conviction. When a detective arrests a man for a certain crime, he naturally believes him guilty of it. All his efforts are put forth to working up evidence to convict him in the courts. He rejects anything going to prove his innocence. We berate the detective for doing this, and yet we see the prosecuting attorney pursuing the same line of conduct and make no criticism. The prosecutor must believe the prisoner guilty to do his best. The prisoner's counsel must believe him innocent to do his best. When both sides have pursued this line and the case has been submitted to an intelligent unbiased jury, justice can ask for no more.

The Liverpool Star was a weekly paper published in a town of 2,000 people situated in a coal mining district. At the age of 22 I was foreman of the office—that is, I was compositor, pressman and job printer and had the "bossing" of affairs when the editor happened to be out. As he also had to turn to at the case for two or three days in the week, my authority was limited to giving orders to the apprentice boy. As a young man I stood well in the community. I was sober, industrious and truthful, as a dozen people testified on my behalf at the trial. Three miles east of the village lived a family named Walters. Ida Walters, then a girl of 18, was the belle of the region. I was one out of a dozen young men who fell in love with her, but after a few months the contest narrowed down until only two of us were left. A young man named Albert White, who was employed at a mine near by, was my rival. As a matter of fact, both of us had proposed marriage, but she was a bit of a coquette and would neither accept nor refuse either one of us. No two men can love the same woman without hating each other. It came about that Albert White and I felt murderously jealous of each other. One Sunday night as we walked back to town together we had a violent quarrel and threatened each other's life. When I was told that he carried a knife as a weapon against me, I borrowed a revolver as an offset. The situation finally came to the ears of the editor, and under pledge of secrecy and for my own good he told me certain things about Walters and his wife which instantly cooled my affection for Ida. He had no proofs of what he said, but yet fully believed in what had been told him—that in England, whence they came, the mother had been a notoriously bad woman and the father a blackleg.

I was so fully convinced of the truth of the editor's assertions that I paid no more visits to the girl. After four or five weeks had passed she accepted Albert White, and it was given out that they were engaged. As was to be expected, I was "sympathized" with on every hand, and I want you to note how my demeanor was taken. In every case I turned the matter off with a laugh and congratulated the lucky man. One evening, fully two months after my last visit to the girl, I returned to the office in the evening to do some work. It was mid-winter, and but few people were abroad in the village. At about 9 o'clock Albert White came in. We had not met for many weeks. He came in a friendly spirit, and I received him in the same way. He of course had no suspicion of why I had withdrawn from the race. Believing he had won the girl from me he felt generous and forgiving and called to hope there would be no more hard feelings. Circumstantial evidence is made up of trifles—that is, a full case is. The front door of The Star office sagged a little. When White started to open it to enter, it "stuck" on the sill and sprang back and struck his nose. His nose was bleeding as he came in. I got him a handful of snow from the back door, and in three minutes the bleeding was checked. We sat and talked for about an hour and parted in the most friendly way. At 10:45, as was afterward known, he got a drink of beer in a saloon fully half a mile away, and he then had a basket of groceries on his arm and said he was on his way to his mother's house, where he made his home. The town ordinance required all saloons to close at 10:30 sharp. The owner of this place was defying the ordinance.

Before noon next day it was known all over town that Albert White was missing. Before night men were looking for him, and yet I never heard a word about it. The editor heard of it outside, but said nothing in the office. The apprentice heard of it on the street, but did not mention it to me. I did not get the news until about noon next day. A citizen had remembered seeing White on the steps of The Star office, and so one of the searching parties came to question me. I told of his visit to the office, but did not mention the trifling accident at the door. They asked no question to bring it out. That night I was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his mother as the murderer of Albert White, and the circumstantial evidence piled up against me at the examination. A week later satisfied everybody but the editor that I was guilty of the crime. Mr. and Mrs. Walters swore that White had told them that he feared me, as I had threatened his life. Miss Ida swore to the same thing and added that she had always feared I would shoot him when we met at the house. They found blood on the office floor, and that meant that I had killed White as he sat by the stove. A dozen different people who had guyed me about "getting the mitten" remembered that I had smiled the smile of a cold blooded villain and muttered to myself. The fact that I had carried a pistol was proof that I had murder in my heart.

"This young man—this red handed murderer!" shouted the prosecutor, "had asked the girl in marriage (false) and been refused (false). Fired with jealousy and burning with a desire for revenge (false), he began plarning (false) this deed. We know that White feared him (false), and he would not have gone to the office except he was lured there" (false).

The great question, of course, was what had become of the body. It was supposed that I had carried it to some hiding place. Around the town were as many as 50 old coal and iron shafts from 15 to 40 feet deep. Some were covered up and some open. All about us were huge snowdrifts, and the idea was that I had buried White under one of these or flung the body into an open shaft. More than 500 people searched for the body for a week or more, but no trace of it could be found. When I told about the nose bleed, no one believed me. The saloon keeper could have set things right, but he maintained silence, afterward explaining that he feared White had been overcome by drink and perished in the storm. Those who came to the office to question me testified:

"The prisoner hesitated (false) to admit that he had lately seen the missing man. He was very nervous (false), and it was very plain that he knew more than he was willing to tell" (false).

One cannot blame a mother for wishing to see justice meted out to her son's murderer, but Mrs. White was truly vindictive. While she perhaps did not intentionally perjure herself, she swore to many things which had no foundation in fact. For instance, she swore that on three different occasions between 10 and 11 o'clock at night she had seen a person whom she believed to be me loitering about the house in a suspicious manner. She testified that in passing me once on the street I had muttered threats of vengeance; that at another time I had glared at her like a hungry tiger. From the first time she saw me she had sized me up for a desperate villain, she said, and it hardly surprised her when told that I had murdered Albert. As a matter of fact, I did not know the woman by sight.

It might have been a point in my favor to give the true reason for my dropping the girl. I should have had to relate the story told by the editor. He had no proof. I believed it, but no one else would have done so. I was a slim young man, weighing 120 pounds. How had I managed to carry the body of a man weighing 155 pounds clear of the town? They got around that question by saying I had dragged it over the snow, and two wonderful coincidences suddenly bobbed to the surface. Across the alley in rear of the office was a barn. From that barn a halter rope had been missing since that fateful night. The owner of the barn was a volunteer witness, and he seemed to really enjoy the situation. The rope was even then attached to his boy's hand sled, having been taken from the barn for that purpose. Another reputable citizen swore to having seen a curious trail in the alley next morning, as if a bag of oats had been drawn over the snow. No one else saw it, but his testimony was evidence that I had dragged the body out by way of the alley. There were three witnesses who committed deliberate perjury. In a small town a witness in a murder trial is lionized. To secure a share of public admiration three different young men swore to having heard me threaten Albert White's life. They recalled my exact words and the day and hour. When arrested, I was locked up by the town marshal. I didn't think the man wanted to do me a bad turn, but because I was arrested he made up his mind I must be guilty. He was the hero of the hour, of course, and of course he had a good deal to say about how I looked and acted and what I said, everything going to prove my guilt. I never believed he realized what he was saying when he took the stand and swore that I said, "Well, it has all come out!" when he locked me up. He added that on two different occasions I seemed about to make a clean breast of it, but he repulsed me.

And now what had become of Albert White? All the searching had failed to get trace of him. After I had been held to the higher court certain incidents occurred to me for the first time. I remembered his having a basket of groceries as he came into the office. I remembered that he said he must go straight home when he left. He lived a full mile beyond the saloon where he had stopped, but could shorten the distance by cutting across a field. I had never crossed this field, but felt sure there were three or four old shafts scattered about. I thought it all over as I lay on my cot in jail one night, and next day the editor of The Star was directing a search. At the bottom of a 30-foot shaft, which was not over 250 feet from Mrs. White's front door, and the mouth of which was almost concealed by a snowdrift, they found Albert. This was the seventeenth day after my arrest. He had attempted the short cut in going home. Blinded by the storm, he had fallen into the pit. The five or six feet of snow at the bottom had broken his fall. In his basket was a loaf of bread, two or three pounds of beef, some sugar and a dozen eggs. He had consumed everything and was a very hungry young man when finally discovered. He had figured that the saloon keeper would give notice of his leaving there at 10:45, because both had remarked the time. He reasoned that search would be made and that the old pits would speedily be examined.

I was at once restored to liberty as a matter of course, but I want you to note the curious phase of human nature. Neither the prosecutor nor the town marshal took me by the hand and uttered a word of congratulation. Not one single witness who had testified against me evinced the slightest desire to rejoice. So far as I could judge, at least one-half the population of the town felt a grudge against me for spoiling the case. This feeling also extended to White. After he had been murdered and a good case made out against me it was doggone mean to come to life and spoil all! Strangest of all, the girl went back on him with the crowd and was shortly after married to a chap who had never taken the trouble to run after her.

Circumstantial evidence is good and just and legal evidence, I repeat, but it must be truthful evidence and without bias, or the defendant may be terribly wronged.

OLD JACK.

All men likes horse, but only a cavalryman takes ahorse into full partnership or gives him that admiration which heroes deserve. Our love for Old Jack began at Gettysburg when we saw the captain who rode him cut off from the command and called upon to surrender. He shouted his defiance, gave Old Jack the spur, and that horse brought him over seven fences and walls and a great ditch back to his company. A bullet had raked the gallant steed, and the men cheered him as they wiped the blood away with their handkerchiefs. Late that fall, after a slashing cavalry fight on a Virginia meadow one afternoon, we found Old Jack standing over the dead body of his master. Other horses were galloping wildly about, but he showed no excitement. Wounded horses approached him to beg for sympathy, but he drove them away for fear they would injure the man at his feet.

Old Jack was with us up and down the Shenandoah valley, and one night when a terrific storm stampeded 300 of our horses over to the enemy he alone returned. He raided and fought throughout that memorable year of 1864 and was wounded twice again. He was ready for the last campaign, and when the surrender came the white flags almost brushed his nose. Only the day before that a piece of shell had given him a severe wound, but when driven to the rear with hundreds of others he literally fought his way back. A quartermaster at Washington got hold of him when we returned from Appomattox, but when we knew that our brigade was to go west we got Old Jack back on the active list again, and he was one of us. At Leavenworth, when they weeded out the horses preparatory to the long jaunt to the Colorado line, they led Old Jack away to braid him with a "C" and sell him to the highest bidder at auction. Company A resolved and petitioned and argued, and our second lieutenant bought him before the degrading branding iron had touched his shoulder. We gave him a reception when he returned after his brief absence—the sort of welcome an old comrade could have counted on.

Up the Platte, as we got into the Indian country, a dozen men were cut off from the command one day. It was a race for life. The horse of a trooper fell with a broken leg, and the lieutenant took the man up behind him. Old Jack came in bearing double, and an Indian arrow had grazed his quarter while making the last half mile. Farther west it was Old Jack who suddenly raised an alarm one midnight just in time to save us from attack. A week later he was bitten by a rattlesnake. The order was to shoot him, as it had been in the case of a score of other horses, but we would not have it so. Providence sent a ramstorm to stop the march, and we poured whisky enough down Old Jack's neck to make 10 men drunk. After three or four days he was kicking up his heels as of yore, and every man in the brigade wanted a look at him.

One day, between the forks of the Upper Platte, Old Jack's rider ventured too far from camp and was "rushed" by half a dozen Indians. He dismounted and menaced them over the saddle with his revolver. The horse stood like a rock. They yelled and shrieked and waved blankets and fired their rifles, but they could not stampede him. In the midst of the excitement he saw the relief party while yet a mile away and neighed a shrill recognition and a warning to ride fast. When I tell you all these things, you will not wonder at our kindly feeling toward our horse comrade. There were just 55 men of us in Company A out on the plains. Had we some day been obliged to accept 55 hardtacks for a full day's rations no man would have begrudged Old Jack a generous nibble.

I remember when the sad day came as if it were only last week. Two hundred of us were pushing a fresh Indian trail, and the hour was noon, when Old Jack, going at a gallop, put his foot into a gopher hole and broke a foreleg. Two hundred men groaned out at sight of the poor beast standing on three legs after recovering from the fall. We realized that his last hour had come. To leave him alive behind us would be inhuman. There was neither water nor grass for miles around. The wolves would pull him down after a few hours, and he deserved a nobler death. And yet who could have the heart to kill him?

"Strip off the saddle and shoot him!"

That was the order that came back from the head of the column, and that was the order given by our captain to a sergeant. The saddle was removed. Old Jack must have been in terrible pain, but he did not utter a sigh. His eyes opened wider than usual, and he seemed worried and anxious as he looked around.

"Captain, I can't do it! It would be as bad as shooting down a comrade!"

So said the sergeant as he stood revolver in hand. A second and a third were named, but they hung back. A corporal stepped out, placed the muzzle of his revolver to Old Jack's ear, but a hundred men shouted in chorus, and he did not pull trigger.

"Compliments of Colonel Blank, with orders to shoot that horse at once!" announced a messenger from the head of the column.

"Sergeant Davis, put the poor beast out of his misery!" ordered the captain.

"I've got to do it or stand a court martial," growled the sergeant, "but I'd sooner try a shot at somebody down in front! Perhaps he isn't so badly hurt."

"Hurry up! Can't you see the bone is broken square off?"

"It's the same thing as murder, and the Lord will never forgive me for it! Boys, bear me witness that I'm forced to do it!"

Poor Old Jack! He was rubbing his nose against the sergeant's left hand and whimpering as if he would inquire what it was all about. Our faces were all turned the other way. Many of the men stopped their ears to shut out the report of the revolver, and no one looked back as the column moved on. Looking straight ahead and with a suspicious quivering of the chin the sergeant whispered:

"I wish I hadn't done it! I wish I had taken arrest and court martial instead! Poor old comrade!"

M. QUAD.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland, P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cummes, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMMES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND

Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. This VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D. is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itsels in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

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ap28

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Westminster Wins the First Game of the Lacrosse Series After a Splendid Fight.

Final Matches For the H. P. Co. Medal—Cricket the Ruling Attraction.

VANCOUVER, May 13.—(Special).—Vancouver and New Westminster, in the first game of the 1893 series to-day, were so equally matched that the time limit had to be extended half an hour to decide the game, and the fifteen hundred people present at the Brockton Point grounds witnessed one of the most intensely interesting games in the history of lacrosse in this province. W. S. Taylor acted as referee, while the umpires were W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, and Herbert Simpson, of Montreal; A. B. MacKenzie captaining Westminster and H. Quigley Vancouver.

Vancouver showed rather better team play but the Royal City boys had the better staying power, which eventually won them the struggle. For Westminster the Peeles played well right through to the finish. Campbell was also in great form, while Taylor, Oddy and the other juniors put up an A 1 game. Ryal was also playing strong and sure, and, in fact, every man in the Westminster team deserves favorable mention. For Vancouver the same may be said, except that the pace and length of the game seemed to tell on the home team more than on the visitors. Cheney saved the goal twenty times. Spain spoiled many splendid plays of the opposing team, and McGregor, Peard, Suckling, Nicolls, and all the "juniors" had brilliant plays credited to them.

The first game was pure good fortune for Vancouver. The teams had been playing thirty minutes when Peard made a chop shot from centre and Campbell swiped the ball through.

The second game was scored by Nicolls and McGregor for Vancouver, after six minutes' play, and the third game by the same combination in seven minutes. A large number of people went home thinking it a foregone conclusion that Vancouver would win. But the fates had ordained otherwise.

Westminster played game No 4 with the same spirit as the previous games, while, with the exception of Spain, Cheney, Quann and one or two others, Vancouver showed their poor condition and evident fatigue. The fourth game was won in seventeen minutes for New Westminster, B. Peele scoring. Part of the game was played with Lewis, Westminster, ruled off. The fifth game was also won for Westminster in eight minutes, B. Peele and Ryal scoring. There was ten minutes to play, and Vancouver struggled painfully to prevent a tie. But it came in five minutes, Ryal and B Peele making the lucky shot for Westminster.

The Westminster contingent became hysterically delighted, and no one blamed them. Their team had practised themselves into prime shape, and they deserved their success.

In the half hour extension, Vancouver fought with the desperation of despair. Their defence was then the only hope, and, most unfortunately, after twenty minutes' play, Suckling, on defence, was indiscreet, and was promptly ruled off by honest Will Taylor, and the play continued for nine minutes more; then Quann injured his wrist. The game was started again, the referee announcing that there was still one minute to play. The ball was faced and Westminster got the best of the struggle. It was thrown into Vancouver goal, and a Westminster player swiped it through. Time, one minute—the closest call on record.

SUMMARY.

Game.	Won By.	Scored By.	Time.
1	Vancouver	Campbell	30 min.
2	Vancouver	Nicolls-McGregor	6 "
3	Vancouver	Nicolls-McGregor	7 "
4	Westminster	B. Peele	17 "
5	Westminster	Peele-Ryal	8 "
6	Westminster	Peele-Ryal	5 "
7	Westminster	———	29 "

FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

NANAIMO, May 13.—(Special).—The Association football tournament on the Northfield athletic club grounds this afternoon, for a challenge cup presented by the N. A. A. A., brought together large crowds to witness several contests. The competing teams were the Nanaimo Rangers, the Alphas, the Northfield A.A.A. Seniors and Juniors and the Wanderers. The tournament was opened by the Association teams, Seniors and Juniors, the former winning by two goals to one, though their youthful opponents made a stubborn fight. The second game was between the Rangers and the Alphas, and proved the greatest attraction; but the latter failed to make headway against the Rangers, who won a comparatively easy victory by five to nil. The Seniors' fight came off next, between the Northfield association and the Senior Wanderers, the former winning by three to nothing. The final, between the Rangers and the Northfield Association Seniors, will be played next Saturday.

THE TURF.

VANCOUVER'S SPRING MEETING.

VANCOUVER, May 13. — (Special)—The programme for the spring meet has been arranged so that horses racing on Tuesday will have nothing to do Wednesday, and may reach Victoria in ample time for their races on Thursday and Friday.

THE OAR.

PREPARING FOR VICTORIA'S REGATTA.

VANCOUVER, May 13. — (Special)—The Burrard Inlet rowing club have postponed their regatta for two weeks so that it will not interfere with the Vancouver rowing club regatta. Both clubs are practising hard for Victoria's regatta.

CRICKET.

VICTORIA C. C. V. CORRIG COLLEGE.

Yesterday afternoon a pleasant game was played between Corrig College and a fairly strong eleven of the Victoria C. C., on the Caledonian grounds. The Victoria club went in first, Holt and Smith facing the bowling of Goward and Wilson. Holt was bowled by Goward after making five, and Morley soon followed, bowled by Wilson for one. Smith played good cricket for 16. Drake and Goward stayed together for some time, and Austin Goward gave place to Cartwright. The last wickets fell quickly, and the innings closed for 62. The fielding of the college boys was very good; Cartwright bowled best, taking three wickets for seven runs. The bowling of Goward and Morley was too much for the nervous batsmen of the college, and though Field and Cartwright gave a little trouble the innings closed for the small total of 27. Goward bowled exceedingly well, taking five wickets for but seven runs. On Wednesday the college play a return match with the officers of H. M. S. Garnet, and on Thursday an eleven of gentlemen captained by the Rev. J. B Hewetson, at Beacon Hill:

Victoria C. C.

H. S. Holt b A. Goward	5
A. G. Smith c Wilson b Goward	16
S. F. Morley b G Wilson	1
B. H. Drake c Rithet b G. Wilson	17
A. T. Goward, run out	11
A. P. Luxton b Wilson	0
H. M. Grahame, run out	0
Dr. Jones, not out	4
A. S. Aspland c Wilson b Cartwright	1
Dr. A. Watt b Cartwright	0
J. F. Foulkes c Field b Cartwright	2
Extras	5
Total	62

The College.

A. Goward, run out	0
F. Prevost b Goward	0
A. Field c Foulkes b Morley	10
C. Cartwright b Goward	6
H. Scholefield c Holt b Goward	1
R. Wilson b Morley	3
A. Kitto c Smith b Morley	2
G. Wilson b Drake	0
E. Erb b Goward	0
P. Higgins c Foulkes b Goward	0
J. Rithet, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	27

H. M. S. CHAMPION V. ROYAL DOCKYARD C. C.

This match was played on the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt, yesterday, and won by the Champion eleven by thirteen runs on the first innings. Messrs. Prentis and Marchant played well for the Champion and Medway for the Dockyard; Wallis' bowling for the Dockyard was very fine, his analysis of the second innings being 10 overs, 10 runs, 9 wickets, 7 clean bowled. The following is the score:

H. M. S. CHAMPION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Lt. Gibbons, b Wallis	4	b Wallis	0
Mr. Prentis, b Harding	18	b Wallis	4
Lt. Marchant, c Owens, b Harding	12	c Wright, b Wallis	2
Bom Glover, c Owens, b Harding	2	c Goepel, b Wallis	4
Lt. Wright, b Wallis	6	b Wallis	5
Lt. Nugent, b Wallis	5	b Wallis	0
Mr. Mitchell, b Ferris	5	c Goodwin, b Ferris	3
Lt. Benwell, b Wallis	0	b Wallis	0
Mr. Knight, c Goodwin b Ferris	2	not out	0
Mr. Hughes, not out	3	b Wallis	0
Mr. Reed, b Ferris	0	b Wallis	0
Extras	0		3
Total	57	Total	21

Royal Dockyard.

A. F. Owens, b Prentis	1
W. J. Harding, b Prentis	0
W. Fuller, b Wright	0
J. L. Medway, b Prentis	9
W. Wallis, run out	4
P. D. Goepel, b Gibbons	5
C. Glen, c and b Prentis	8
T. Wright, b Gibbons	7
T. Fer is, run out	1
E. Goodwin, not out	4
W. Hughes, c Knight, b Prentis	0
Extras	5
Total	44

ALBION C. C. V H F. MYTTON'S XI.

The above game, played on the ground of the former club yesterday afternoon, resulted in victory for Mr. Mytton's eleven, thanks to the batting of Irving, who carried his bat through the innings, and to the bowling of B. Goward, who took six wickets for 11 runs, and T. H. Paterson, three wickets for 17. These two bowled unchanged through the Albion innings. C. Schwengers took three wickets for 0 runs for his side. The scores are below:

Albions.

F. G. Fowkes, l b w, b Goward	8
T. Griffiths, b Goward	0
J. B Hewetson, b Goward	3
H. J. Martin, c Irving, b Goward	0
J. E. Martin, run out	1
L. H. Hardie, b Paterson	0
C. Schwengers, b Patterson	3
F. W. Thomas, c and b Goward	1
T. H. R. Hayne, b Paterson	4
L. C. Barff l w b, b Goward	6
A. A. Green, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	29

Mr. Mytton's Eleven.

P. Æ. Irving, not out	32
T. H. Paterson, run out	2
R. H. Swiner on, b Griffiths	3
W. H. Pegram, b Griffiths	2
H. F Mytton, l b w, b Barff	9
B. Goward c Fowkes, b Schwengers	3
H. B. Haines, c Martin, b Schwengers	0
C. R. Wilson, b Schwengers	0
R. Mackenzie, b Martin	1
R. Powell, absent	0
G. Sankey, c Schwengers, b Martin	0
Extras	4
Total	56

THE JUNIORS DEFEAT THE GARNET

The Victoria Juniors defeated the officers of H.M.S. Garnet yesterday afternoon, at Beacon Hill, by a score of 55 to 40. Appended in the score:

Victoria Juniors.

D. McLeod, run out	10
F. Ward, c Franklin b Cooper	4
A. C. Anderson, b Gregory	15
T. Futcher, b Bargery	4
W. Duncan, c MacKinnon, b Gregory	3
R. H. Johnston, c Lyons, b Gregory	0
H. Walby, b Gregory	0
F. Smith, c Chaytor, b Gregory	0
A. McLean, run out	6
T. Holmes, c Courage, b Gregory	2
C. Trimen, not out	5
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Wides	1
Total	55

H. M. S. Garnet.

Franklin, run out	12
Andrews, c Smith, b McLeod	6
Lyons, b Anderson	8
Chaytor, b McLeod	1
Price, b McLeod	0
Allen, c Walby, b Anderson	9
Cooper, b McLeod	0
Gregory, b Anderson	2
MacKinnon, b McLeod	1
Courage, not out	0
Bargery, b McLeod	0
Byes	1
Total	40

CANOEING.

A CLUB CRUISE.

The Victoria canoe club had a cruise yesterday afternoon, which, thanks to the beautiful weather, proved a very pleasant experience. Fifteen canoes started from the club house, bearing the members and their lady friends, and proceeded up the Arm to its head. Thence the canoes were carried across to Esquimalt harbor, and the return was made by the outer passage. The cruise was under the direction of Commodore Rogers, and terminated without mishap. Next Saturday there will be a practice for the Queen's Birthday contests.

BASEBALL.

LOOKING FOR A MATCH.

VANCOUVER, May 13.—(Special.)—The Vancouver baseball club are endeavoring to make arrangements for a match with one of the Victoria clubs for the Queen's Birthday. The club here is practising every night.

MAPLE LEAVES V. FERNWOODS.

Yesterday's game between the above nines resulted in an easy victory for the Maple Leaves; they fielded and outbatted their opponents at all points. The features of the game were the batting of Wriglesworth, McConnon and Manton, and the fielding of Morris, Draney and Madigan for the Leaves, Huxtable, Gill and C. Esnouf for the Fernwoods.

The Score.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Maple Leaves	6	10	0	1	5	8	4	2	2—	38
Fernwoods	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	2	1—	11

THE WHEEL.

INCREASING IN POPULARITY.

The road runs of the Wanderers are each week becoming more popular, and yesterday's was the best yet. There were twelve wheels in line, and the route was to Cadboro Bay, where a halt was called, and thence home via Mount Tolmie and the Cedar Hill road. The race track at Tolmie is outlined, but the work is not proceeding as rapidly as the wheelsmen would desire. Capt. Begg was in command of yesterday's run, and made the pace to suit the lambs. On the homeward journey, a second halt was called for kalsomining purposes, an excellent quality of whitewash being obtained at a hospitable farm house. The lubricant went down as easily as a pneumatic tire on a smooth down grade. The next run will be to Foul Bay on Tuesday evening. A good attendance is especially desired, as the club will continue the drill in preparation for the 24th.

THE LIST OF PRIZES.

The Wanderers C. C. have adopted the following list of prizes for the celebration, subject to the approval of the Finance committee:

Half mile (novice)—1, cyclometer, presented by T. W. Edwards & Co.; 2, bronze statuettes.

Five miles—1 silver shaving set in silver case, presented by C. E. Redfern; 2, oak clock; 3, silver flask.

One mile—1, silver trophy, presented by H. Kent; 2 pair of souvenir trays.

Two miles The Times challenge medal, now held by Mr. Fred G. Turner, of Westminster.

Quarter mile dash—1, Challoner & Mitchell's trophy; 2 pair cycle shoes.

Fifteen miles—1, Jackson & Mylius trophy and special prize; 2, silver card receiver; 3, pair opera glasses

Best decorated wheel—1, kodak camera; 2, bronze statuette.

Best representation by visiting club in parade—Club banner of satin and gold.

REWARDS OF SPEED.

The Gould Bicycle Co., Ltd., of Brantford, Ont., represented in this city by Mr. Robert Jamieson, offer the following prizes for competition among amateur wheelmen of Canada during 1893:

First offer: The choice of any of the Brantford bicycles to the rider winning the most events during the year *on the Brantford bicycles* in each of the following named cities, viz.: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, St. John and Victoria.

Second offer: A gold watch to the rider winning the most events at the club races during 1893 *on the Brantford bicycles* in each of the following named cities, viz: Sarnia, Woodstock, Kingston, Peterboro, St. Catharines, Halifax, Stratford, Chatham, Belleville, Berlin, Guelph, Charlottetown and Vancouver.

Third offer: A gold watch to the rider of a Brantford bicycle breaking any of the Canadian records for half mile, one mile or five miles, on the track in any of the above cities at their demonstrations, subject to the usual rules.

THE GUN.

MINOR TAKES THE MEDAL

The Twelfth and final shoot of the Union Gun Club for the Hamilton Powder Co.'s silver medal was disposed of yesterday, the coveted trophy becoming the property of C. W. Minor, whose score was 41 out of the possible 50. B. H. John took second place with a score of 40.

SHORT THE WINNER.

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth contests for the H. P. Co.'s silver medal were disposed of yesterday by the Victoria Gun Club, H. N. Short winning three times in succession, and thus proving his claim to final possession. The scores are appended:

First Shoot.

H. N. Short	11111-1 011-10111-11111-11111	23
R. Jackson	01111-11111 11110-11101-11111	22
W. H Adams	11110-11100 11111-01100-11011	18
O. Weiler	10101-01101-11101-11101-0110	17
R. Short	0111 01111-01010-10101-01101	16
C. McClusky	01110-01000-11010-11100-01111	14

Second Shoot.

H. N. Short	11111 11111-11111-11011-01111	23
*W. Grigg	11111-11010-10011-11111-11111	21
O. Weiler	11111-11001 00100-11111-11111	19
W. H. Adams	11010-11011-01101-10111-10010	17
*W. Bickford	01111-11101-01110-01011-10110	16
C. McClusky	11110-01110-10010-11101-10000	14

Third Shoot.

H. N. Short	00111-11111-01111-11111-11101	21
W. H, Adams	11101-10111-10111-01111-10101	19
R. Jackson	11011-01111-10 11-10011-11101	18
O. Weiler	10101-10101-01111-11001-11101	17

* Not shooting for the medal.

FIFTY BIRD MATCH.

VANCOUVER, May 13—(Special)—Capt. Thompson, E. G. White and R. D. Featherstone, of the Vancouver Gun Club, are to shoot a fifty bird match on Saturday next. These gentlemen are all crack shots, and there is great interest in the result. The gun and the rifle are becoming very popular here, and there was a large turn out at to-day's practice.

WHIST.

THE NANAIMO TOURNAMENT.

NANAIMO, May 11.—(Special)—The whist tournament in St Paul Institute last evening was a most successful affair. Twenty ladies and twenty gentlemen took part in the contest, and Mr. Fred King acted as umpire. It was nearly 1 o'clock in the morning when Mrs. (Canon) Good and Mr. Lobb were declared winners. Mrs. Good received a solid ivory whist marker as her prize, and Mr. Lobb was presented with a fine meerschaum pipe.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The inauguration of auction sales in the Merchants room in the Board of Trade building will take place on the 13th of June next, when Joshua Davies will sell some valuable real estate located in the city of Victoria, and the districts of Victoria, Esquimalt, Lake Highland and Metchosin. The property to be sold comprises portions in the estate of the late William Fisher, the late Martha McNeill, the late Catherine Holz, and part of the Ferwood estate. Plans of the property are now being lithographed and will be ready for distribution by the end of the month.

The Colonist hotel, with one acre and a corner lot, fronting Beacon Hill park, will be sold without reserve.

The McNeill estate is most desirable property for residences and is located near the Oak Bay hotel, the first-class suburban hotel to be opened this month.

The subdivisions of the Fernwood estate will be sold in two parcels to forclose mortgages, and are desirable residence property.

The property in the Fisher estate comprises some really good district property, two pieces front on Pike lake; 750 acres are situate in Metchosin district, and the remainder are located in Esquimalt and lake districts. Full particulars of these sales will appear in the COLONIST on May 29.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A neatly dressed young woman surprised people at the Union depot last night by jumping through the window of a parlor car of the St. Louis & San Francisco road. As she fell in a heap on the platform she cried: "I will not be locked up in the car." A policeman picked her up. She was crying bitterly. It was learned that she was on her way to an interior town on the San Francisco road, and had asked someone to show her the right train. She had been referred to the depot passenger agent of the line, and he conducted her to the coach and found her a seat. As he went out he closed the door. The girl, unused to travelling, thought it was locked. In the car were a few passengers, all men, and this increased her alarm. She decided to escape, and did so by way of the window, nearly breaking her neck in the effort.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

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FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more of less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses. with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

THE CITY.

Shipped to Madoc, Ont.

The remains of the late William Cross, who died here on Thursday, were shipped East to Madoc, Ont., by yesterday's steamer.

A New Secretary.

The monthly meeting of the B. C. Marine Engineers' Association was held in their rooms in the Five Sister block last evening, but the only business of importance transacted was the appointment of A. Goddyn to the secretaryship, the former secretary, Robert Greaves, resigning.

Death of Miss Shore.

Miss Emily R. Shore died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday. The deceased was a daughter of Frederick Shore, of London, England, and sister of Sidney Shore, of this city, from whose residence, 138 Chatham street, the funeral will take place on Monday. The burial service will be said at St. John's church at 3 o'clock.

The Behring Sea Commission.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne yesterday received a second cablegram from Paris, asking for information for the use of the Behring Sea commission. There is nothing in it to be made public at present, but evidently the counsel for the British side of the case are leaving nothing undone to deal with every point in the case.

Ship Owners' Combine.

It is said that the Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast is making preparations for a vigorous warfare against the Sailors' Union on Puget Sound. The Association will, under the directorship of Secretary Williams, of San Francisco, have branch offices on Puget Sound, wherein non-union sailors can ship on their vessels. The advance money paid to sailors will be given directly into each individual's hands. Sailors will be carefully guarded against attack by union men, and it is claimed that all the big mill companies on the coast belong to the Association and will assist it.

Trades and Labor Council.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held on Friday night, delegates from the Cigarmakers' Union presented their credentials, and were admitted. It was decided to assist Vancouver and Nanaimo Councils in organizing a Trades and Labor Congress. A communication from the Pacific Coast Trade and Labor Federation, asking the local council to federate, was laid upon the table. The only other business of importance was the appointment of a committee to wait upon Messrs. Earle and Prior, M. P., in reference to the carrying on of work on Government contracts.

A Pitiable and Painful Accident.

Emma Hemenover, the little eleven-year old niece of Miss J. Harris, dressmaker in the Five Sisters' block, received a nasty fall in that building last evening, but just exactly how she did is not known. It is supposed she fell over a bannister on the third floor to the second flat. No one witnessed the accident, but a member of the B. C. Marine Engineers' Association, which had been in session on the third flat, concluded that something was wrong on hearing the sound of a fall, and immediately began searching. He soon located the cause of alarm, the little girl lying directly under the bannister. Medical assistance was at once summoned and the child was taken in the Dupont ambulance to the Jubilee hospital, where it was discovered she had broken her leg and had severely fractured her jaw. A telegram was forwarded to the little one's parents in Kamloops informing them of the sad news.

THE
NEW GROCERY STORE
SITUATED ON
MAYNE ISLAND - - - PLUMPER PASS.

F. G. Powell, the proprietor, begs to inform the inhabitants residing in and around Plumper Pass that he is prepared to supply all articles of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS and
HARDWARE

At the lowest possible price.
All kinds of Farmers Produce bought and sold on commission. Note the address.

POWELL'S STORE,
Mayne Island,
Plumper Pass.
ap27-3mo-w

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se13-1y-w

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TORONTO MOWERS, OSBORNE MOWERS AND BINDERS
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VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.
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(FIRE.) FOUNDED A.D. 1710.
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Transacts Fire Business Only, and is the Oldest Purely Fire Office in the World.

Sum Assured in 1891	$373,700,000
Revenue from Premiums, 1891	957,332
Income from Investments, 1891	69,250
Total Invested Funds, 1891	1,903,000
Surplus Over Capital and all Liabilities, 1891	1,400,000

HENRY CROFT,
Agent for Vancouver Island. No. 72 Government Street.
ap11-dly-tu-w—w-1m

CANADIAN PACIFIC R R.

Possibility of Its Making Direct Communication with the Sound—Expected Advantages.

If Carried Out It Would Take In the B. C. and Bellingham Bay Road.

SEATTLE, May 11.—The Post-Intelligencer yesterday said: "The Canadian Pacific is at last about to enter the Sound country by its line. It can be stated on reliable authority that D. O. Mills and his associates in the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad company have made arrangements for the sale of the road to the Canadian Pacific. The purchase is probably the first step in the extension of the Canadian Pacific into the Sound country. Ever since the Lake Shore road fell into the hands of the Northern Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific has had to depend for connection with this section on the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia to Whatcom and on the Great Northern to Seattle, it has been waiting for an opportunity to make up for the loss it sustained in allowing the Lake Shore to fall into hostile hands. The Northern Pacific has been getting a good deal of business from Whatcom over the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia, and, in fact, the shingle and lumbermen of the Bay have been dependent upon that road for an outlet to the East until the Great Northern got ready for traffic, as the Canadian Pacific will not take this class of business at current rates. Now the Northern Pacific will be shut out of the Bay except by steamer connection, and the shinglemen will have to look to the Great Northern to handle their product. Having got so far into the Sound country, the Canadian Pacific is likely to reach out farther southward. It would be no difficult matter to parallel the Lake Shore road; in fact, a better line in many respects could be run, for the country has been more thoroughly explored and the available routes are better known."

Apropos to the above the Post-Intelligencer says to-day: The announcement that the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad has been sold to the Canadian Pacific is not admitted to be true by M. L. Stangroom, general manager of the former road, and who is also general manager of the Bellingham Bay Improvement company. He said last night on the subject: "The sale has not been made, nor is it under negotiation at the present time, but I will admit that the matter has often been talked of, and of course it is possible that a controlling interest in our road may be sold to the Canadian Pacific in the future, although I do not know whether it will or not. At any rate we should not be sorry if such a thing should happen, because we have a large amount of real estate and several enterprises on the bay which we want to develop, and it would be to the interest of the town for the Canadian Pacific to own the road or to control it. One thing is certain, the Canadian Pacific is going to have its share of the Sound business, and you will see it making a bid for business in this city before long. What we want is for that business to come through our city, whether it comes by rail or by boat. Jim Hill tried to get control of our road and almost succeeded. Of course all he wanted with the road was to kill it and cut the town off from a Canadian Pacific connection. He has already shut us off from getting into St. Paul by refusing to make rates. But the Soo line will be finished by the first of next September, and then the Canadian Pacific will be independent of the Great Northern, and it will be for the best interests of our other interests at Whatcom for our road to be owned or controlled by the Canadian Pacific, and we shall be very glad to hear that such an arrangement has been made."

The announcement of the deal caused no surprise among railroad men, for they all said they had been expecting something of the kind before long. The general opinion [illegible] was that [illegible] the Canadian Pacific was only trying to remedy the [illegible] mistake it made in letting the Lake Shore road slip through its fingers when that road was in the market three years ago. The next step which is looked for is the construction of a line by the Canadian Pacific to Seattle and even further south. A route for such a line could be found little, if any, longer than the Lake Shore and no more expensive, for there are some expensive pieces of work on the latter road which could have been avoided an[d] which any other road is not likely to rep[eat].

NEWFOUNDLAND AND C[illegible]ANADA.

MONTREAL, May 12.—[illegible] cable dispatch from St. Johns, N[illegible], says that on the motion of Mr. [illegible], yesterday [illegible] Murray in the Legislature, with [illegible] the question of Confederation [illegible] Canada sprang up on a resolution based upon the nominations of the recent conference held in Halifax between the Dominion and Newfoundland ministers. Premier Whiteway declared that while he was not strongly opposed to Confederation, he did not consider the present time opportune for discussing the matter. He believed the vast majority of the people of the Island were against Confederation, and he did not care to touch on the matter without a mandate from the people, and even then he must have a good majority to do so. Mr. Morine, an ardent Confederationist, took the same view of the question, and a motion to consider the resolution was defeated on division by a large majority.

NAVAL REGATTA.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The crews from the American men-of-war raced to-day for prizes, and drew another crowd of visitors to the squadron in the North river. The championship men-of-war's crew of the world—that of the U. S. San Francisco—took no part in the races. The crew now holding the international trophy won at Hampton Roads, is always subject to challenge, but unless challenged feels it unworthy of its prowess to enter races. The day was a perfect one on the river. The foreign crews had shown what they could do in cutters, whale boats and dingies last Saturday, and it was the turn of the American blue jackets to prove what they could do. There were two races, one of three miles, for ten and twelve oared double banked boats, and one of two miles, for four and five oared whale boats or dingies, single banked. The four and ten oared boats were given a time allowance over the course. The races were started three and two miles up the stream and the finish was a line from the Chicago to the Arethusa. The races were started before slack water and the men rowed against the tide and also had a strong head [illegible] from the Baltimore, Bancroft and Chicago. The Newark crew took the lead early in the race and gradually forged ahead winning by nearly one minute. The Bancroft boat came in three seconds behind the Yorktown boat and by the time allowance of 36 seconds, was declared second. In the second race a crew from the Vesuvius came in first, with the Dolphin boat ten seconds later, the Philadelphia's boat rowing almost a dead heat with the second Vesuvius boat, but winning by less than one foot. The Russians, Frenchmen and Argentina's boat the Nuevo d' Julio, have agreed to go to Annapolis to be present at the commencement exercises and several American ships will accompany them.

AMERICAN NEWS.

DETROIT, May 11.—A special dispatch says that one-half of Spring Lake, a village on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway and Grand Rapids, twelve miles above Grand Haven, has been destroyed by fire. The village has five churches, a grade public school and a library, three hotels and several saw mills. The steamboat Parret, passing up the river, is said to have set the sawdust on fire by sparks from her smoke-stack this morning. The loss will foot up to $140,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

NEW YORK, May 10.—E. A. McDonald, of Toronto, who has been in New York for some weeks, it is said organized a syndicate to construct an aqueduct from Georgian bay to Toronto, sixty miles, to supply Toronto with domestic water power. This also is connected with the construction of the ship canal projected over forty years ago by the late Mr. Daprael and others to shorten the route 400 miles between Chicago and New York, and 900 miles between the West and Liverpool as compared with the Erie canal and New York routes. The plan contemplates the expenditure of over $50,000,000.

QUERETARO, Mex., May 11.—The work of developing the San Francisco opal mines, near this city, was begun a few weeks ago by a syndicate of American capitalists. They have just made a rich strike, and are taking out opals of the finest quality by the hundreds. The principal bed of opals has just been discovered at a depth of 200 feet. About 10,000 specimens of the most valuable stones have already been sent to the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—General Schofield to-day received a telegram from General Cook, commanding the department of Arizona, repeating the dispatch from Colonel Hunt, in charge of the troops in the field, stating that the situation in Navajo country is apparently quiet. Two troops of his command arrived at Fruitland, Arizona, on the second instant, and the remainder a few days later. The murderer of Welsh, the ranchman, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Aztec. The Indian agent expects no trouble in arresting the others connected with the murder, as Blackhorse has expressed his willingness and desire to aid in their capture. Colonel Hunt expects to move towards the camp of Blackhorse in a day or two. General Cook has instructed Colonel Hunt to exercise his judgement regarding the troubles and to determine what troops he shall leave at Fruitland. The dispaches received make no reference to the report of the killing of Lieut. Plummer by Navajos, and this fact satisfies the department that the report is entirely without foundation.

SEATTLE, May 12.—A special from Wardner this evening says: "The Small & Colby Lumber Co. failed this morning. Attachment suits and mortgage liens, which have been placed against the concern, will probably aggregate $41,000. The assets are supposed to be of the nominal value of $100,000. The liabilities will probably not exceed $40,000.

CLE-ELUM, May 10.—The first anniversary of the Roslyn slope disaster, in which forty-five miners lost their lives, was observed with appropriate ceremonies yesterday. The graves of the unfortunate men were decorated with flowers, and general [me]morial services were held. Last night [illegible] of Ellensburg, delivered a [illegible] this memorial address to a Knights of Py[illegible] large audience.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The system which th[e] World's Fair will put in operation upon the question of awards, is the same as was last used at the centennial.

NEW YORK, May 11.—During the trial of a suit in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, brought by Charles Gylen Hamner against the Home Insurance Benefit Society for the recovery of $5,000 on a policy of insurance issued to him upon the life of his wife, who has since died, lawyer Charles Blandy, for the defendants, referred to the case as one of wife poisoning, and said that he was prepared to show that Gylen Hamner, previous to his marriage, was engaged to a girl named Eliza Jannsen, and Gylen Hamner continued his relations with this woman after his marriage, pretending to Miss Jannsen that he was still a bachelor. Gylen Hamner married his deceased wife in Chicago in September, 1891; the policy in the Home Benefits Society taken November, 1891, and the woman died in February, 1892. Gylen Hamner says he is a Swedish correspondent for eleven Swedish papers and representative for an American journal.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—The annual memorial exercises at Oakwood cemetery, where 18,000 Confederate soldiers are buried, took place to-day. There were several thousand people present. A carload of flowers from Florida was used in decorating the graves. General Fitz Lee delivered a brief address, while Colonel Tazewell Eldette was the orator of the occasion.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Attorney-General Olney said to-day that he had issued no instructions to the district attorney at Sitka, Alaska, as to abandoning the prosecution of the British schooner Henrietta, libelled for violating the "modus vivendi." The instructions to that effect, however, were given by Attorney-General Miller on February 25 last, and as they have not been revoked are still in force. Attorney-General Olney declined to say if he would take any further action in the matter.

KEY WEST, May 11.—The revenue cutter McLean, which was telegraphed for by order of the Secretary of the Treasury to return to this port immediately, on account of the demonstrations of the Cuban filibusters here, and reports of an expedition being fitted out to sail for Cuba, arrived here last evening. Her commander had a conference with the Collector of Customs, the result of which could not be ascertained, but no liberty to officers or men was granted. Boats were lowered and armed and every preparation made to intercept any boat or vessel entering or leaving the harbor. A force of customs officers nightly patrol the south beach with a code of [illegible]

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Spreckels Addresses the Sugar Planters—No Pension Provided Queen Liliuokalani.

Annexation Discussed—Commissioner Blount's Position Defined—Sedition Laws Under Consideration.

HONOLULU, May 4.—The proposition to establish a Hawaiian Republic is not gaining ground. Mr. Wilcox, representing Hawaiian interests in the scheme, though a liberal, has abandoned the agitation, and his paper has been suspended for the time being. Colonel Volney Ashford confesses that he has concluded that it is best to wait and ascertain what the United States intend to do.

The Spreckels boom for the republican project has also apparently come to naught. At a meeting of planters called by Mr. Spreckels, of whom about 250 were present, the latter explained his ideas in detail and offered for adoption a communication to the President, through Minister Stevens, opposing annexation because of the difficulties it would place in the way of obtaining the cheap labor necessary for plantation work. The mtter was referred without much discussion, and at a subsequent meeting the communication was shelved, some of the planters present declaring themselves ready to concede anything to secure annexation. Mr. Spreckels was disappointed, and left May 2 for Maui, where he hopes to consolidate the Spreckelsville plantation with the Haiku and Paia plantation.

Nothing has been done towards pensioning the deposed Queen. President Dole stated to the United Press correspondent that while Mr. Neumann, he had been told, was discussing a proposition to secure a reversion of the Queen's alleged rights to the Provisional Government for $25,000 a year payable to her, no such proposition had been made to the Government. He did not care to say what would be the disposition of the Government in case such a proposal were made, but several of the council are said to favor granting her a pension providing the Queen will agree to insist on her supporters ceasing political work.

A convention of the Hawaiian Patriotic League assembled on May 1, fifty delegates being present from all points. The object of the convention was to frame a memorial to Commissioner Blount expressive of the native wishes in the matter of government. Petitions were presented from the country districts for the perpetuation of the monarchy; opposing annexation; favoring the perpetuation of independence and the continuance of the Hawaiian flag as the flag at Hawaii. After some speechmaking, a committee was appointed to draw up in secret session a resolution to be presented to the United States commissioner and the convention adjourned. The memorial to be presented to Mr. Blount by the committee on May 2.

A delegation from the Maui Annexation club visited Commissioner Blount on May 2. Mr. Kalua, in addressing the commissioner, said the delegation wished to assure him that the annexation sentiment was growing in favor among the natives as well as foreigners on the islands. Mr. Blount asked the chairman if, in the event of annexation, the natives expect to become voters, to which Kalua replied affirmatively. The delegation also called on President Dole, Minister Stevens, and Consul General Severance.

The members of the Advisory Council, headed by Vice-President Damon, called on Mr. Blount on April 27, when Mr. Blount said: "I came here to examine into the state of the country, and must therefore carefully confine myself to my duties. I have of necessity interviewed a great many people and have accumulated a large quantity of material, but as yet have not gone very deeply into statistics and figures connected with the islands. This, however, I intend to accomplish later on. The shortness of the time at my disposal has necessitated my meeting individuals as I can arrange for them. In other words, I must h[illegible]nd my time and condense my work."

Referring to a possible trip to the other islands, Mr. Blount said: "I do not want to go out to the other islands. I have taken considerable responsibility upon myself in lowering the flag, and I want to remain here so that I could order the troops ashore in case of any trouble." It is thought by many people here that the Commissioner will order the American flag to be hoist[e]d again before returning home.

The situation summarized is that the Provisional Government believes it[s]elf strong enough to quell any disturban[c]e, and maintain itself in authority. The finances are ample for carrying on the Government. The annexation sentiment is quietly strengthening, but the delay in the settlement of the question is injurious to the business interests. The Government has lately been revising the sedition and treason laws and modeling them after the Queensland statutes. During their consideration Councillor Emmeluth introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas the Provisional Government was organized on the 17th day of January, for the purpose of furthering the annexation of these islands to the United States; and, whereas this Provisional Government has been recognized by all the representatives of foreign powers as the sole Government of these islands:

"Resolved, that the agitation for the restoration of the ex-Queen or any political purpose other than that for which the Government has been organized, is hereby declared to be within the meaning of the Sedition Act and the Police department are hereby instructed to proceed against all persons making themselves liable under said act."

After much discussion the resolution was referred to the executive council.

The U.S.S. Adams arrived on April 26 and relieved the Mohican, which started homeward on May 1. Admiral Skerrett transferred his flag to the Boston and took up his quarters on shore. The Mohican's departure was delayed about two hours, owing to the fact that as she was about to turn toward the channel, she struck upon the reef, without, however, any injury to her hull. The accident was not, as far as could be ascertained, any fault of the officers or crew; but a stray line became entangled in the propeller. The Mohican was saluted as she passed out by the other cruisers, with the exception of the Japanese frigate Naniwar. The officers of the Boston expect that she will be relieved in September by the Atlanta.

British ship Greta, Capt. Garland, arrived April 30, sixty-four days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal, and reports that on April 21 the hull of a vessel was sighted floating. Steam was also seen issuing from the wreck, which had evidently been on fire. The name of the vessel could not be ascertained, but she was evidently a 2,000 ton iron four-masted schooner, totally dis- [illegible] mains of the burned vessel erroneously reported some time ago to be the John Ena.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

MADRID, May 11.—There is a determined fight between parties in the Spanish Cortes. Each party say they are determined to sit until their opponents give in. There is every prospect that the sitting will be continued until midnight Saturday, when it will be necessary to adjourn over Sunday. The Republicans show no sign of wavering and promise to continue their obstruction until they get their point. The ministers and deputies eat and sleep in the house. All are haggard and worn. The public prosecutor has ordered that the two principal Republican newspapers in Madrid be seized.

CABLE NEWS

LONDON, May 11.—The drought of the last eight weeks has caused a great loss of farm and market produce in the South of England. Vegetable, grain and fruit crops are withering throughout wide strips of country. A plague of caterpillars is destroying the leaves, blossoms and small fruit in the apple and pear orchards.

LONDON, May 11.—A committee of the striking Hull dockers met a committee of employers to-day to consider the terms of a settlement. An understanding will probably be reached if the strikers assent to the unlimited employment of non-union men, and thus confess virtually that they have been beaten.

BERLIN, May 11.—Bankers and traders generally are subscribing liberally to the fund for the campaign in favor of the Army bill. The National Liberals and the Reickert Radicals have issued electorial manifestos. The Reickert Radicals especially advocate continuance of the present commercial policy and opposition to the Imperialist programme, which demands reversion to the Bismarckian commercial principles. Prince Bismarck in addressing a deputation of Lubeck artisans, said they ought to be able to run a labor candidate for the Reichstag. If they were unsuccessful in this, he said, their failure would be owing to the unfavorable nature of the present election law.

ODESSA, May 11.—The Jewish inhabitants of Caucasia have been ordered to move from their present homes to within the southern pale. About one-third of the Jewish population of Libau, the Baltic port, will be expelled within six months, greatly to the detriment of the town, in which they form an influential part of the commercial community.

LONDON, May 11.—Hon. Edward Blake, who hopes to follow the Home Rule discussion in committee very closely, spoke ten minutes last night on the Unionist amendment to the first clause, arguing that every supporter of the bill freely admitted that the Irish Legislature was to be a subordinate legislature.

ROME, May 11.—The Pope is said to be about to authorize an election committee, which will make a stubborn fight against the Quirinal in the next general election.

VIENNA, May 10.—During the performance at a theatre in Lemberg, Austrian Galicia, last night, Herr DeLozuk, one of the actors, in a fit of jealous rage, because a member of the company, a young woman of whom he was greatly enamoured, insisted on flirting with a man in the audience, drew a revolver and shot himself in full view of the horror-stricken audience.

LONDON, May 11.—At the opening of the Imperial Institute yesterday a detachment of the Canadian mounted horse guard formed part of the Queen's escort from Buckingham Palace to Kensington. The Canadians, with other colonists, were given the [illegible] place of honor in the escort, coming immediately before the royal carriage. They w[illegible]ately be cheered by the crowd. In the [illegible] were warmly [illegible] scene was very brilliant, the institute [illegible] being the most important [illegible] the proceedings London since the opening state function in exhibition. Sir Ch[illegible]ing of the Colonial representative of [illegible] Charles Tupper, as the council of the [illegible] Canada on the executive the procession [illegible] institute, was a member of the entrance to conduct the Queen from The Ca[illegible] of the dais in the great hall. build[illegible] Canadian permanent exhibit in the section is wholly incomplete. In all other [illegible], however, a similar state of things prevails.

MADRID, May 11.—The Republicans and Carlists are making a persistent and strong fight against the Government bill, providing for a postponement of the municipal elections until November. Both groups have followed a course of unremitting obstruction in the Cortes. The deputies have sat for thirty hours without intermission and the Opposition show no signs of wavering. The reason given by the Government for deferring the election, is that at the last municipal election, the Republicans won by systematic and widespread forgery, and that to purge the electorate and to guarantee an honest vote, will require several month's work. The Republicans were prepared to lead an immense procession of electors to the doors of the Cortes to-day, and to present a petition against the bill, but the police forbade the demonstration.

ROME, May 12.—The dowager Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia, nee Princess of Savoy, is ill of a pulmonary disease at the Quirinal. Her physicians fear that the disease will turn into quick consumption.

MUNICH, May 12.—A marriage is reported to have been arranged between Archduke Joseph Augustin, of Austria, and Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

VIENNA, May 12.—A meeting of four thousand striking skin-dressers was held in the workingmen's quarter of the city, this afternoon, to protest against the employment of "scabs." Inflammatory speeches were made by Socialist agitators, and eventually the meeting was dissolved, that the whole audience, men and women, might make a street demonstration against their former employers. The strikers marched to Beihler's factory, where the men who quit work have been replaced with non-unionists. They broke the windows and tried to burst the doors. The police were unable to disperse the mob. A company of infantry was called, and after a short fight the soldiers drove off the strikers. Two men were wounded in the fight. Nineteen strikers were arrested.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Social Democrats are conducting an aggressive campaign in Berlin. They hold six meeting this evening. Among their nominees are: Wm. Liebknecht, Paul Singer, Stadthagen, Gerisch, Fischer and Vogther. The Conservatives have named for re-election Freiherr von Manteuffel and Parsen Stoecker, the anti-Semite, [illegible]rdt, Foerster and [illegible]

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Local Court of Admiralty.

(Before Sir Matthew B. Begbie, L.J.A., and Lieut Masters, R.N., H. M. S. Garnet, and Lieut Nugent, R.N., H. M. S. Champion, Assessors.)

Esquimalt & Nanaimo [R]ailway Co. vs. The Cutch—Action for damages by collision. The plaintiff's vessel Joan and the Cutch, both moored at the same wharf (Gordon's wharf, Nanaimo) were advertised to leave at the same hour, 7 a.m. Both cast off within a few seconds of each other. Both were endeavoring to leave the harbor by the South channel, but a short distance before entering it, they came into collision, under the circumstances mentioned in the judgment. The Joan having suffered considerable injury brought this action for damages.

The argument and witnesses occupied the whole of the 26th and 27th inst. Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for the plaintiffs, Mr. E. V. Bodwell (with him Mr. Irving) for the defendants.

Twenty eighth April, 1893.—Sir Matthew B Begbie, L.J.A., now delivered judgment as follows:

This case has been somewhat embarrassed by the different views taken of the facts by the witnesses for the plaintiffs and defendants; a difference not altogether unprecedented in the case of maritime collisions, and naturally accounted for by the well-known, although unaccountable, sympathy that every man feels for the vessel in which he happens to be; by the suddenness and unforeseen nature, in general, of all collisions; and by the erroneous views too often taken by the masters of vessels of their own rights and of the rights of others.

The evidence, which has occupied the Court nearly eleven hours on two days, refers wholly and entirely to events which, in fact, from first to last, were commenced and concluded in eight minutes of time on the morning of Nov. 19, 1892.

A great deal of contradictory evidence was given upon a preliminary, and I think, an immaterial point, viz: which of the two colliding vessels was the first to leave the wharf; the master and mate and some passengers on board the Cutch alleging (what she also insists upon in her preliminary act) that the Cutch was clear of the wharf at which they had both peacefully lain all night, i. e., had all her lines thrown off before the Joan. Upon this point, however, I am quite clear that they are all in error. Verbally perhaps, and for a moment two of the Cutch's lines were the first removed from the mooring pile; she had come into the wharf on the 18th, later than the Joan, and her head and spring lines were thrown over the Joan's, so that it was necessary to remove them in order to let the Joan's lines go, and that is what the wharfinger says he did, but he immediately, and as soon as ever he had lifted the Joan's lines, replaced the Cutch's lines on the pile; and he says he cleared the Joan first, and that he saw her completely detached from the wharf, although quite alongside of it, before he cast off the last line of the Cutch, and while the Cutch was still swinging to her stern line. Other quite independent witnesses (Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jensen) also saw from the shore that the Joan was free while the Cutch was still fast. Now, in weighing these contradictory statements, we must consider that the wharfinger's business was to free these lines; that none of the defendants' witnesses handled or could have handled the Cutch's ropes, or could probably have seen exactly what the wharfinger did with them, or could see the Joan's lines; that all the defendants' witnesses were either crew or passengers on board the Cutch, and so, liable to the mysterious sympathy already attested to; and that the wharfinger's statement is supported not only by the Joan's crew, but by independent witnesses. I am quite clear that the Joan was the first to get clear of the wharf. And the chief conclusion I drew from all this evidence of the defendants was, that they placed great reliance upon the point which vessel cast off first (which I consider quite immaterial as regards the actual collision), and imagined that it gave them priority of right of entry into the South channel (by which both vessels proposed to leave the harbor), whereas that would depend entirely upon the subsequent manœuvres of the two vessels; and I think this erroneous notion of right probably influenced the subsequent conduct of the Cutch and the views of her master. And the positiveness with which the Cutch's witnesses swore to these things, which could not have been within their own knowledge, and as to which they were clearly in error (although there is no suggestion against their firm belief that they were right), very much impairs the force of their statements upon other points which they believe they saw.

The defendants case is that she got clear of Gordon's wharf before the Joan, and so obtained a prima facie right of priority of leaving the harbor, by such channel as she might select; that she was the first to get into the open harbor, and was making at a moderate speed for for the South channel, as the leading ship, with the Joan on her starboard quarter, when the latter exerting her full power overtook the Cutch, and, making for the wrong side (viz., the port side) of the South channel, for which they were both bound, threw herself at full speed on the Cutch's bow, who was actually reversing her screw to mitigate the force of the collision which the extraordinary conduct of the Joan had rendered inevitable; the Cutch being thus entirely innocent, and the Joan guilty of various infractions of the Articles of the Navigation Act: As an overtaking ship she ought to have kept out of the Cutch's way (Art. 20.) There being risk of collision, the Joan ought to have slackened her speed (Art. 18.) Moreover, the Joan, intending to leave by the south channel, ought to have left by the South or starboard side, and was guilty of gross misconduct in endeavoring to get to the north side (Art. 21.)

To all this there are several answers. In the first place, it is clearly made out in the opinion of myself and assessors that the Cutch was not and that the Joan was, the first to leave the wharf. As already intimated, the mere fact of casting loose did not confer on either vessel the unqualified right of being the first to take the channel. But whatever expectations the Cutch founded on her supposed priority were founded on a complete misconception of the facts; and this double error, both of the facts and of the rights founded on those facts probably influenced the subsequent conduct and belief of the master. In the next place, from a very careful measurement of distances and bearings as given by the defendants themselves, quite irrespective of the plaintiff's witness, or of the natural probability of the case, the assessors have come to the conclusion that it is quite impossible that the Joan, which was always on the starboard hand of the Cutch, could ever have been abaft her beam; and therefore that the Cutch's second contention that she was the leading vessel at the start for the South channel, is equally devoid of foundation. It is true, some of the passenger witnesses of the Cutch, and one or two others on board, were of opinion that the Joan was at the commencement of their course abaft the Cutch's beam; which would [illegible] ship within Art. 20. But the times and distances and bearings given by the master and other skilled witnesses on the Cutch (the defendants' own witnesses) quite contradict this: though it would, of course, be possible that in turning and twisting in the neighborhood of the Babcock she might momentarily have turned her quarter towards the Joan. That would have been an accident merely; but we are of opinion that it never did so happen; and that in fact during all her manœuvres in the harbor, she had the Cutch forward of her beam. And then when we look at the plaintiffs' witnesses—they produce three who are quite independent of either ship: Mr. Thompson, Mr. Jensen and the mate of the Quadra, who all agree as to the relative position of the vessels, viz: That the Joan was from the time when the Cutch first began to move her head towards the South channel, always nearer than the Cutch to that channel. And the probabilities of the case are so great in the same direction that it would require the greatest unanimity of testimony to make one believe that the Cutch could ever have been the leading ship. She had on leaving the wharf eight points, an entire right angle, to make good more than the Joan, before she could head for the channel. On backing out it would manifestly be her natural manœuvre to turn her stern through the north towards the west as well as she could, and that the curve so described would probably carry her to the north much further than the point assigned by her master, and, indeed, according to the time and rate of speed given by him, very nearly to the position assigned by the plaintiffs in the chart submitted by them, leaving the Joan several points forward of the beam; but even from the point indicated by the defendants on the chart submitted by them—not, as I have said, borne out by the times and rates of speed sworn to by their own master) and supposing (what is incredible, and contrary to the evidence) that the Joan remained stationary all that time, off the north end of Gordon's wharf, she would still be forward of the Cutch's beam, and therefore entitled to have way given to her under Art. 16, and not bound to give way to the Cutch under Art. 20, as contended by the defendants. But it can be mathematically proved that the theory of the Cutch as to the conditions of the actual collision is entirely baseless. It would be mathematically impossible that the Joan, throwing herself at the rate of ten knots per hour across the bow of the Cutch, nearly stationary, as the defendants' witnesses would appear to suggest, could cause the injuries described and not disputed, viz., a cleft nearly perpendicular to her beam. If the injuries were occasioned, as the defendants contend, the rent would extend in a direction from the stem of the Joan towards her stern, and would be mainly external, without much penetration.

But if two vessels of nearly equal size and speed, of equal momentum, collide at an angle of about 45 deg., the injury will extend inwards into the vessel that receives the shock, in a direction nearly perpedicular to her beam. This will be apparent on drawing the necessary diagram so as to show the resultant thrust: the impetus of the recipient being exactly represented by an equivalent thrust in the direction opposite to her motion. That is to say, the injury inflicted and shown to have been suffered by the Joan, is exactly explained by the plaintiffs account of the position and speed of the vessels, though their witnesses did not seem to understand that; and is quite irreconcileable with the circumstances suggested by the defendants.

Neither is there any force in the defendant's contention that the Joan ought to have entered the South channel close on the starboard hand, and to the southward of the mooring buoys, Art. 21, and that it was improper navigation for her to attempt to pass to the north of the buoys. If the Cutch were, as the defendants contend, the leading vessel, surely it was equally her duty to make for the southward of the buoys; but she was herself making for the north side. In fact, I am advised that on the evidence and the statement of the practice, it is a reasonable and proper course of careful navigation, having regard to the risk of lines from the buoys to the wharves, and other matters, to pass to the north of these buoys, especially when another vessel is lying between the mooring buoys. Neither vessel was in fault in this respect. I believe the Cutch did, in fact, go to the starboard side of the channel, south of the buoys, after the collision.

The Cutch, therefore, we consider to be in fault, under Act 16, which throws upon her the duty of keeping out of the way of the Joan. Even if the Joan had been utterly mismanaged, had been steering a wrong course—it was the duty of the Cutch to keep out of her way; to take all possible precautions to prevent a collision. Now, what precautions did she take? None whatever; except stopping and reversing her engine two or three seconds before impact; when such a stoppage could produce no sensible effect; and, in fact, two independent witnesses who were watching the proceedings, decidedly declined to believe that the Cutch ever stopped her engines at all. Yet the Joan must have been in sight, and the possibility of a collision evident, if the Cutch had any sort of a lookout (and if she had none, she is again in fault) from the first moment that she began her forward progress, especially if, as some of her witnesses say, that was only about 300 feet off. It is possible, of course that the master of the Cutch had no eyes for anything but his rival the City of Nanaimo, just disappearing with a few minutes' start. If so, that again makes him in default. A master cannot claim to be blameless if, being on deck, he fails to see a vessel of his own size right ahead, and her own length off.

But there is another section which imposes on a colliding ship a duty which seamen generally eagerly accept as a privilege, requiring no act of Parliament to command them to assist fellow seamen in distress, but which was entirely neglected on the present occasion. I refer to S. 10. In the absence of a reasonable excuse, he is to be taken to be in default. Now, what is the reasonable excuse put forward? That the Joan did not whistle. But there was no evidence that she could whistle. The force of the blow was so great, and on such a part of the ship as to burst the steam gear and drive all the engineers from below, the steam escaping in clouds. The master of the Cutch says he saw nothing of this, which seems almost incredible, but, if true, it shows that he was not in a state of attention properly to conduct the navigation of any ship; and the accuracy of all his disculpatory observations may be questioned if he did not observe this. His other excuse is that there were other ships not far off; but they were at anchor, and otiose; he was on the spot, with all his crew in hand. Life might have been at stake. If the Joan had drifted ashore she might have been a total loss, at all events much more extensively injured. As it was, she was only brought up on the edge of the flat, and made fast to the black buoy on the south side of the channel, drifting helplessly in high wind across the tail of the middle bank, while the Cutch went straight on in full chase of her rival, the City of Nanaimo. I am bound by this section to say that it [illegible] as being due to the default of the Cutch.

But then, was the Cutch alone in default? Upon this point Mr. Bodwell urged Art. 18, which says that every steamer approaching another so as to involve risk of collision shall slacken speed, or stop and reverse if necessary. Now, as to this, it is to be observed that the whole of these rules are intended to prevent collisions, if possible; and that it is the most mischievous pedantry to insist on a literal compliance with a rule when such compliance would increase the probability of a collision. Now, the position of the Joan was this: She was making, probably as fast as she could, though she had perhaps not acquired full headway, for what we think was a proper way of entering the South channel. She saw the Cutch coming down on her port bow, probably not quite so fast as herself, but yet fast. She would say, "Cutch has, under Art. 16, to keep out of my way, she will probably slacken speed, perhaps pass under my stern, though she seems, like myself, to prefer to make for the north side of the mooring buoys. If I slacken speed, under S. 218, I shall very likely run into her. If she keeps on as at present and I slacken I shall certainly run into her, and then I shall be liable for damages; I should be in default under Art. 22. Much my best plan is to keep my course according to that Article; if Cutch slows down I shall get abundantly clear." And I am advised that reasoning is founded on good and careful seamanship.

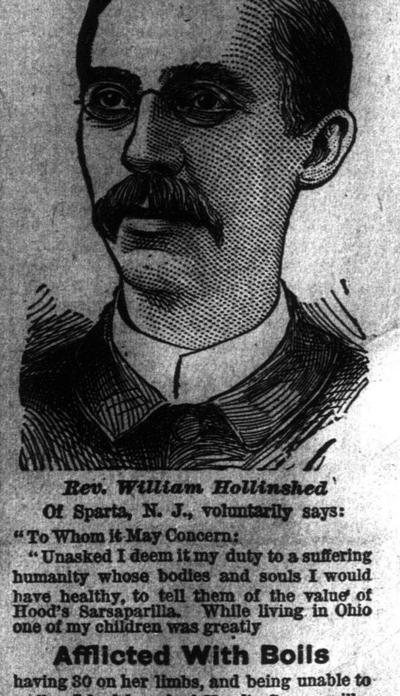
I therefore declare the defendant ship, the Cutch, to be alone in default, and that the Joan was not in any default, and there will be the consequent condemnation as to damages and costs referred to the Registrar and Merchants to ascertain the amount of damage.

I cannot conclude without some observations as to the very serious consequences of allowing several steamers to leave the wharves, especially in narrow waters, at the same hour. In time of war, when two belligerents are in a neutral harbor, they are never permitted to leave together, nor, I believe, until after a period of 24 hours. In the present case the Cutch and the City of Nanaimo are not in one sense belligerents. They do not fire red hot bullets or shell at each other, but they run the manifest risk of inflicting on each other, or on innocent neutrals, as the present case shows, quite as important damage and loss, both of property and life. Two steamers colliding in the Gulf or bursting their steam chests may settle their differences quite as substantially by going to the bottom with all their cargo and passengers as they could possibly manage it with the most improved projectiles or explosives. And although it was in evidence that these vessels never race—that is forbidden by the Pilot rules—yet it was ingenuously confessed that they never meet without seeing which of them can go the fastest. This the Harbor Master can hardly prevent. But a fine of $200 upon any master who leaves this confined wharfage until some small interval—eight minutes is, according to the present case, far more than is necessary—say five minutes after the other; or even $10 on the wharfinger who throws off a line earlier, might be effective.

TROUBLE AT PUYALLUP.

TACOMA, May 12.—Troops arrived from Vancouver, Wn., to-day, to eject Frank Rose and his Indian force from the Puyallup reservation. Rose has had a large force of Indians grading for a railroad across the Puyallup reservation, and has refused to obey the orders of Agent Colls or Major French to vacate. Trouble is expected to-morrow, as Ross and the Indians flatly refuse to stop work. Should the troops forcibly eject them the matter will be carried into court, as the Indians have land in severalty and hold patents of their claim. They can grade over their own lands if they wish. They are American citizens, vote, and pay taxes on their land and property.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Reports from 30 out of the 62 international revenue districts, giving the number of Chinese who have registered, have been received at the Treasury department. The reports show that 3,043 Chinese have complied with the law.



Rev. William Hollinshed
Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity."
WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

HOME RULE.

The Flag of the Irish Republic Saluted in New York Harbor.

Discussion as to Subjects With Which the Irish Parliament Should Deal.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. Blundell, Conservative member for Camberwell, asked the Prime Minister whether the value of the post office property in Ireland which the Imperial Government proposed to give free of cost for compensation to the new Irish Government to be created by the Home Rule bill, amounted to four million pounds.—

Mr. Gladstone replied that he considered the estimate a fabulous one, but Ireland would receive the post office property free of any charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. J. Darling, Q.C., Conservative for Deptford, asked whether there was any truth in the report that some Irishmen on board a vessel called the Hazel Kirk, at New York, on the 11th inst., hoisted a flag of the Republic of Ireland, which flag was saluted by German and American vessels.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that the Government had no information of such an incident having occurred.

Mr. Darling—"Will the Foreign Office request information concerning it?"

Sir Edward Grey—"No doubt the report is coming concerning the matter, and it is undesirable to simulate any nervousness in regard to it."

The debate on the Irish Home Rule bill was then resumed, and the amendment offered by Lord Cavendish, Conservative M. P. for West Derbyshire, was taken up. This proposed amendment provided that the bill should specify the subjects with which the Irish Legislature should deal, the Legislature to be kept strictly within the limits prescribed.

Prime Minister Gladstone said it would be absurd to give the new Parliament only subjects here and there upon which it could decide, keeping back others. The Irish Legislature ought to have full liberty to deal with Irish affairs. (Cheers.)

The Cavendish amendment to the Home Rule bill was rejected by a vote of 275 to 228.

LONDON, May 16.—The House of Commons resumed the consideration of the Irish Home Rule bill in committee to-day. Hon. W. St. J. Broderick, formerly financial under-secretary to the War Office, under Lord Salisbury, moved to amend the second clause of the Home Rule bill, to empower the Crown, in response to an address by the Imperial Parliament, to diminish and restrain the powers granted to the Irish Parliament.

Prime Minister Gladstone opposed the amendment. He denounced the assumption that the Irish were unworthy of confidence, when everybody else was worthy of confidence. He said that just as the acts of the British Legislature were subject to restraint through the intervention of the Crown, the acts of the Irish Legislature would be subject to restraint on the intervention of the Viceroy.

Ex-Chief Secretary Balfour admitted that the Irish Legislature might, to a certain extent, be controlled through the Viceroy, but there was nothing in the bill which enabled Parliament to interfere with the action of the Irish executive. Machinery ought to be provided whereby the vagaries of the executive council should be restrained. Mr. Balfour suggested that the final decision of the point be deferred until a later stage in the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Broderick was rejected by a vote of 303 to 247.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist for Bury, moved that the Imperial Parliament have the right to control the laws passed by the Irish legislature.

After a long debate the motion was withdrawn.

Henry Kimber, Conservative for Wadsworth, moved that when any question should arise, whether or not a law passed by the Irish legislature related exclusively to Ireland, the Imperial Parliament should have the right of decision in the matter.

This motion was resisted by Mr. Gladstone and eventually was withdrawn.

Sir Henry James moved the amendment that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament remain undiminished by any proviso of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone declined to consider the amendment. Even if no mention at all were made of the supremacy, he said that supremacy would likely be unlimited and unaltered throughout the three kingdoms.

The Irish members remained silent throughout the debate and the burden of defence was left entirely to the ministers, who dealt with every proposed amendment in a summary manner.

Sir Henry James' second argument was discussed at some length after Mr. Gladstone had spoken against it. Mr. Gladstone agreed to accept the amendment on the condition that its place in the bill be determined by the Government.

Mr. Balfour congratulated the Government upon having thus closed a long and useless discussion. The amendment was then approved.

THE LAST OF HER TRIBE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ore., May 15.—Old Jennie, the last of the famous tribe of Rogue River Indians, died here this morning after a protracted illness, aged 65 years. Old Jennie, anticipating her death, prepared with her own hands, in the most costly and elaborate manner, her burial robe, the material of which is of buckskin, hand-sewed, ornamented with many colored beads, seashells, Indian money, beautiful transparent pebbles, etc., the whole weighing nearly fifty pounds. This death closes the last act in the sad drama of a historic tribe than which no braver or more determined ever confronted and fell before the superior forces of civilization.

AN IMPRISONED DUCHESS.

LONDON, May 15.—Home Secretary Asquith has intimated that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by Presiding Justice Jeune, of the court of probate, for burning a document which she had been permitted to see by order of the court, will not have her sentence remitted by the home office, but will have to remain in jail the full six weeks. If, it is said, the contents of that scrap of paper, which the Duchess threw into the burning coals before the eyes of the assembled lawyers, were made public, they would make the most tremendous sensation in the history of modern English society. It is true, as intimated by the judge when committing the duchess to jail, that the destruction of the document was deliberately planned by her. She risked much in resorting to the high-handed expedient to gain her object, but she would willingly have suffered ten times the penalty rather than fail. She has failed in effect, however, for without her knowledge the duke's papers, including one she would have sacrificed almost life itself to keep from mortal eyes, had been previously examined by certain lawyers. The contents are known even to the duchess' opponents in the contest of the duke's will.

The paper was a statement signed by the Duchess before her marriage to the Duke, setting forth what she knew about the death of her first husband, Lieut. Blair. Mrs. Blair made the acquaintance of the Duke of Sutherland while the first Duchess and her own husband were living. She was for some time a guest in the Duke's household. She was there a part of the time during the interval of less than four months after the death of the Duchess and before her marriage to the Duke in America. One day the dead body of her husband, Lieut. Blair, was found in the Duke's grounds. He had been shot dead. The local coroner and a jury of the Duke's retainers made a brief investigation and returned a verdict of suicide. It is not suspected that the Duke of Sutherland was in any way concerned in the murder of Lieut. Blair. It should also be said that the present dowager duchess did not fire the shot which made her a widow. The duke, however, as a precaution against possible revelations, required Mrs. Blair before their marriage, to draw up and sign the paper which she so dramatically destroyed. Her "cell" is a large parlor. Two vans full of the finest furniture drove to the jail some hours before the prisoner arrived, and a large force of men fitted up the room as a most sumptuous boudoir. Tapestries cover the walls, thick rugs the floor, and the principal furniture is in blue plush. The best caterer's in London supply everything that the lady's appetite craves. All the rules have been relaxed, and the prisoner receives her friends and enjoys literature and other luxuries without stint.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Endorsation of the Geary Act Received With Satisfaction by Merchants.

Where are the Funds to Come From to Carry Out Its Provisions?

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The decision of the United States Supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the Geary Act, has been received with great satisfaction throughout the Pacific coast as indicated by dispatches received from all sources this afternoon and this evening. Among the Chinese in this city the news spread like wild fire and in a very short time crowds of Chinese could be seen assembled on the different corners discussing the matter among themselves. Many merchants were visited and those who had complied with the law appeared to be very jubilant. Little red posters printed in Chinese characters were being distributed throughout Chinatown, which informed the men who placed faith in the six companies that they had been beaten and that the United States would be no longer trifled with. At the Chinese consul's residence, Ow Yung Hing was seen. He said, after being questioned: "What can we do? Well, nothing that I can see, but obey the ruling of the Supreme court. We expected a contrary decision, of course, and naturally we are surprised. One thing I will say: If the law is carried into immediate effect, the farmers will suffer, for they will never be able to gather their crops. I don't think, however, that it will be carried out immediately, for the Government has not the money to deport the Chinese." "How many Chinese are affected?" was asked. "About 40,000 on the Coast, and altogether, including those in the East, about 60,000." "So the Geary Act has been declared constitutional. I am glad of it," was remarked by the collector of the port. "It is one thing, however, to prove an act constitutional, but it will be another to carry it into effect. Why, the funds provided by Congress will be barely sufficient to meet current expenses, so where will the money come from that will have to be paid to deport the Chinese laborers? At the lowest figures, it will average $75 a head to send the Chinese back. Say, there are only 80,000 of them to go. That will cost the Government $6,000,000, and there is not a thousandth part of that sum available until Congress meets and provides funds; therefore, nothing can be done. At any rate, no move towards enforcing the law will be made until we receive word from Washington."

SAN DIEGO, May 15.—The effect of the news of the Supreme court's affirmation of the constitutionality of the Geary law is varied in this city. Many are surprised at the decision. General Coon, the Chinese registration officer, has received no orders yet. The Chinese are surprised and ugly, but non-committal. They will say nothing till they hear from the Six Companies.

BENNETT-MACKAY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—There were reports in circulation Saturday night that the Herald was no longer the sole property of James Gordon Bennett. Color was given to the report by the fact that, for the first time since Mr. James Gordon Bennett inherited the editorship and proprietorship of the paper from his father, his name did not appear at the head of the editorial page of the paper. For some months reports have been in circulation that large sums of money had been advanced to Mr. Bennett by John W. Mackay, the California bonanza king, and that as security Mr. Mackay had taken a mortgage on the plant of the Herald. The loan, it was said, was advanced to cover losses in connection with the establishment of the Mackay-Bennett cables and losses sustained by Mr. Bennett's European editions of his paper in London. Mr. Bennett came over to this country last week, and yesterday he sailed for Europe again. William C. Rieck, city editor of the Herald, accompanied him. Simultaneously with his departure for Europe his name disappeared from the editorial page.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 13.—The steamers Cascades and Milton, recently fined $500 for carrying an excessive number of passengers, have absconded to British Columbia waters. Information has been received to-night that a British steam yacht came over from Victoria, landed thirty-two Chinese in the United States and escaped back to the British side without detection.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Conference Love Feast Held on Sunday and New Ministers Ordained.

Theological Faculty Decided on for Methodist College and Director-ate Appointed.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, May 15.—At 9:30 yesterday morning the Conference Love Feast was held in the Central church lecture room, and as the heroes of the work of God told of their trials and triumphs, the hearts of those who heard them were caused to glow with sympathy and gratitude to God.

At 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Carman preached an able sermon, and the President and General Superintendent conducted the ordination service, when Revs. G. H. Morden, J. C. Spencer and W. D. Misener were solemnly set apart for the work of the ministry of the Methodist church.

In the evening Rev. Dr. George preached, taking for his subject "The Bible." The sacrament of the Lords Supper was conducted by President Hall.

The conference opened in usual form this morning, President Hall in the chair.

The Temperance committee presented their report, which was as follows: "Your committee has not received any special communications upon which to report, but may say that, while we recognize the existing evils of intemperance, which are no less than in former years, we rejoice in the steady growth of temperance organizations and the increasing interest in the public mind. As a church we have sustained our record of uncompromising hostility to the liquor traffic, believing it to be the greatest power in the land in opposing moral and religious advancement. We are glad to see increased interest in juvenile temperance work, and urge our ministers to help it. We would express our hearty approval of the action of certain members of Parliament in securing an amendment to the Municipal Act referring to social clubs. We find a growing interest in the question of prohibition clubs, and would urge both ministers and people to secure at as early a date as possible a vote of the people on the question. We fear the action of the Bombay decennial Missionary Conference, in failing to condemn the Government in encouraging intemperance and the traffic in opium is likely to give a false impression in the eyes of the world. We desire, therefore, to place on record our disapproval of these offences and our determination to do all in our power to drive them from our land."

Principal Whittington presented the report of the college board of trustees. He also outlined the estimated cost and income for next year. The college terms for next year will include forty weeks actual study. The charges for board and tuition will be slightly advanced to meet the increased time given in the session. The names of Messrs. N. Shakespeare, S. Gough, C. G. Major, Wm. Shannon, A. J. McLellan, A. C. Wells, Rev. T. W. Hall, and Messrs. Rattenbury and J. W. Sexsmit were recommended as additional directors.

On the reading of the item re the inauguration of a theological department, a long discussion was held. Rev. Messrs. Betts, J. Hall, E. Robson, Crosby and others took part, all urging the adoption of the item, but some were fearful that the time had not yet come for this step. The item was passed. So also was that of the academic course.

The board of directors was appointed as recommended.

The recommendation of the committee that Rev. J. H. White be appointed college secretary to give all his time to the work of the college, was carried.

The power of appointing professors and other officers was delegated to the board of directors.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 16.—The Methodist conference is winding up affairs, and to-morrow morning will adjourn. To-day, upon the resumption of the conference, resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed to Rev. J. H. White, ex-president, and Rev. C. M. Tate, secretary of last year, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Resolutions of appreciation were passed to Rev. Dr. Carman and Dr. George for their efficient and valuable services during the sessions of the conference.

The Sabbath School committee reported a gratifying increase in the number of schools under the care of the church and the attendance at them. They also recommended that the temperance pledge be placed in each school for signature by the school. The advisability of a Provincial convention for Methodist schools, and the readiness of the Methodist church to co-operate with the other churches of the Province in a union Sabbath school convention, was also pointed out.

The Committee on Missions presented their report, which was considered seriatim. The re-establishment of the Chinese mission in Nanaimo was recommended in the report, which was carried.

INFANTA EULALIA.

NEW YORK, May 14.—An evening paper says: So many complications having arisen over the approaching visit of Her Royal Higness, Infanta Eulalia of Spain, the various committees having charge of the affair, after a slight and dignified friction between the Circulo Colon Cervantes and the society ladies that wanted to manage a ball in her honor, have settled the trouble by placing the arrangements in the hands of the society, with the ladies as patronesses. The committeemen breathed freer and thought all the trouble was over. Then they engaged regal quarters for Her Royal Highness at the Hotel Waldorf, but the Infanta has thrown an etiquette bombshell into the camp of the committeemen, and it is learned from an authentic source that she sent word that she will not stop at the Hotel Waldorf and occupy the rooms formerly occupied by one of her subjects. In fact, she refuses to be quartered in the same hotel, much less occupy the rooms vacated by the Duke of Veragua. The members of the committee are in a quandary now to know where to get suitable accommodations.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—There is a possibility that the Infanta will not visit the United States and attend the World's Columbian exposition. The matter was the subject of conference between Secretary of State Gresham and Senor Muruagua, the Spanish Minister. The latter stated that he had called in consequence of the publication of a telegram from Madrid intimating that the Princess would abandon her trip to the United States, and he ventured the suggestion that until more definite information is received, none of the arrangements made for her reception and entertainment be changed or given up. Senor Muruagua said in further conversation regarding the Princess' plans.

"Her Highness is a person of quite delicate constitution, and care of her health was the first consideration. The Princess read of what this generous people had done for the Duke of Veragua, and naturally she shrinks from the fatigue that will accompany the round of pleasure prepared for one of her rank. But I have strong hopes that she will carry out her original plan and come to this country. I expect official advices to-morrow which will fully settle the question."

CHINESE IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, May 15.—Great satisfaction is expressed here with the decision of the Supreme court on the Geary law. The Chinese have nothing to say, waiting for instructions from the Chinese Six Companies. Regarding their deportation, the Federal officers here state that nothing can be done without instructions from Washington. There are about 14,000 Chinamen in this district, and less than 1,000 have registered. There will be no riots or anti-Chinese demonstrations of any sort. The Chinese now here interfere but little with white labor, and the principal objection to them in this city is their filth.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hamburg Liner Ashore—Electricity at the Soo Canal—Those Rejected Chinese.

The Bisley Team—Money to Pay the Sealers' Claims—Provincial Photographic Survey.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 15.—The Government steamer Alert has gone to the assistance of the Hamburg liner Wandrahm, which is ashore on Apple Island, about 120 miles below Quebec, with many passengers on board.

Electricity will be used for opening and closing the lock gates of the new Soo canal.

Mr. Parmalee, controller of Chinese immigration, says if the United States officers attempt to land the 612 Chinese recently refused entry at Portland, Ore., the attempt will be resisted and the officers arrested. Canada will not be the dumping ground for these Celestials.

Mr. Case, of Halifax, to-day telegraphed his acceptance of a position on the Bisley team.

Collector Milne and Captain Gaudin, will jointly pay off the sealers' compensation money, $75,000, covering the award to owners and masters. It will arrive at Victoria on Wednesday or Thursday. The balance for the crews and hunters will not likely be paid until the fall.

W. S. Drewry, the newly appointed officer who will take charge of the photographical survey of British Columbia, left for Victoria to-night. Many Ottawa friends were at the station to say good bye. Mr. Drewry is a popular official and the Government part with him with regret.

Engineer Parent and Superintendent Kennedy, of the Lachine canal, were suspended to-day, pending an investigation by a competent engineer into the unauthorized expenditure on the new Canal bridge.

OTTAWA, May 16.—The United States have receded from their inconsistent claim for wrecking privileges in the Canadian canals. The controversy now being at an end a proclamation will be issued to-morrow declaring in effect that the Canadian act of 1892, providing for reciprocity in wrecking and towing, will become operative as soon as President Cleveland issues a similar proclamation.

A commission of Engineers, Messrs. McLeod and Douglas, Ottawa, and Vannier, of Montreal, has been appointed to investigate the charges against Engineer Parent and Superintendent Kennedy in the canal bridge over-expenditures.

Serious washouts have occurred at White river, on the C.P.R., the result being that traffic was delayed.

The Government has decided not to countenance the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays, and orders have been given to close the Canadian pavilion on those days.

Nelson has been erected into an outport of customs and a warehousing port, under the survey of the collector at Westminster.

The Canadian commissioners at the World's Fair will take up their residence there on June 6.

AUSTRALIAN BANK SUSPENSIONS.

BRISBANE, May 15.—The Bank of North Queensland, limited, has suspended. The deposits in the Queensland National Bank last December amounted to £8,500,000, of which about one-half is from Great Britain. The subscribed capital of the Queensland National Bank is £16,000,000, of which half is paid. The bank has a reserve fund of £8,250,000. The general agent in Brisbane is Edward Robert Drury, and the colonial board consists of Hon. F. H. Hart, Hon. Boyd D. Morehead, Sir A. H. Palmer and Alexander Brand Webster. The London board consists of Charles E. Barnett, Edwin Sandy Dawes, Vicary O. Gibbs and Robert M. Stewart. The bank has a branch in Sydney, N. S. W., and also in various other places in Australia.

LONDON, May 15.—The suspension of the National Bank of Queensland caused no excitement in financial circles. The officials of the National cable from Brisbane that stoppage is due to oversight withdrawal of deposits. Shares in the National Bank of Queensland have been at a discount for weeks in the Stock Exchange, and the stoppage of the bank caused no surprise. Officials of the Queensland National, express confidence that it will be reconstructed, as it still retains valuable securities.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Conservatives publish this morning their election manifesto. It favors in almost every line of agrarianism, while protection and bimetallism are avowed boldly as the foremost party principles, which must be reckoned with by the Government if it desires a firm alliance. No unequivocal word is spoken concerning the army bill; in fact, anything that could be construed as definite approval of the measure is carefully avoided. The manifesto hints at the desirability of a large bourse tax, which would fall most heavily upon Jewish speculators. The anti-semitic sentiment of the party is not especially conspicuous in the manifesto, but a conspicuously worded paragraph says that "the profession of Christianity must be adequately impressed upon the life of the people and the action of the legislative bodies and the administration of justice."

THE GEARY ACT.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Brewer Strongly Dissents From the Judgment of the Majority.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Supreme court of the United States to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary exclusion and registration act. The decision was announced by Justice Gray, Justice Brewer dissenting. The announcement that a decision in the case was expected drew a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney-General Olney, Solicitor General Aldrich, Messrs. Dolph and Cockerell. Chief Justice Strong and several members of the diplomatic corps were among the spectators.

Judge Gray, in announcing the judgment, said that the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country, or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom, was a well-settled principle of international law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States, or failing to observe these regulations they should be required to leave the country. The provisions of section 6 of the act, which are the parts of the law particularly at issue, were not inconsistent with the relations of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. The mode of procedure set forth in the section is similar to that in well established proceedings, such as the *habeas corpus* and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like, where the judicial branch of the Government accepted the determination of the executive upon the question involved.

As to the requirements that the Chinese entitled to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of credible white witness, Judge Gray said that it was within the power of the Legislature to determine the character of the evidence that might be received in cases at law, and what force should be given to the testimony so offered. Not discussing the wisdom or the justice of the act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus to the several petitioners, was affirmed.

Mr. Justice Gray stated that it had been impossible in the brief time lapsing since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions to prepare in writing the opinions of the court. It would be finished as soon as it was possible.

At the conclusion of Justice Gray's statement Justice Brewer announced that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of majority of the court. He read his views at some length, asserting in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional, that if it were upheld there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be visited upon other classes of our population than the Chinese. Justice Field, who delivered the opinion of the Supreme court of the United States in the first case under the Exclusion act, also read a dissenting opinion. He held that there was a wide difference between the exclusion of immigrants and the deportation of alien residents, and he characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and brutal, and as violative of the constitution in every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was to his mind fraught with gravest dangers to the priceless constitutional liberties of the people. Chief Justice Fuller also dissented from the opinion of the courts.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—At the cabinet meeting to-day, with a full attendance, the Chinese question in the light of yesterday's decision of the Supreme court was discussed from every point of view, and it is understood that the conclusion reached was that the law could not be enforced for the reason that there was no money available for that purpose. The act only carries an appropriation of $100,000, and the secretary showed that not more than $35,000 of that sum remained, with some bills still unaudited to be acted upon. It was estimated that it would cost to deport all the Chinamen now in the country who have not complied with the law, more than $6,000,000. This statement exhibited what a member of the cabinet called the utter inability of the Government to give any effect to the law itself without further action by Congress. Under the circumstances nothing could be done. It is said there is little, if any, probability of the Government making any immediate effort to put the law into effect. One member of the Cabinet, who holds a high place and is looked upon as a man of considerable strength of character, made the broad assertion, after the session was over, that the law was nothing short of a political scheme enacted for political effect. He said, in fact, something about demagogues, and intimated that there had been a general hope among his associates that the court would have held it to be unconstitutional. It is assumed that, in the ordinary course of diplomatic usages, a copy of the decision of the Supreme court, as soon as a majority of the members of the court has determined upon its exact phraseology, will be transmitted to the Chinese Minister, to be forwarded by him to his government. This will necessarily involve considerable delay, and Congress will probably be again in session before a return can be made to this communication.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Rev. Dr. J. S. Baldwin, for 20 years a Methodist missionary in China, and for nearly a quarter of a century secretary of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has a large moneyed interest in China, said yesterday that he had positive information from dignitaries of the Chinese Government and from his own Chinese missionaries that if the Chinese exclusion act is carried into effect and the Chinese are shipped from this country to China, deported simply because they are here without having taken out certificates, that the Americans in China will likewise be deported from that country to the United States.

The next meeting of the Plumper's Pass Rifle Association will be held on June 3, for which date a match has been arranged.

BETWEEN THE STORMS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Herald's Berlin cable says: We are in the calm between two storms—the storm of dissolution and the storm of coming elections. In the meantime the Kaiser has struck the keynote which the minority will figure for. He has branded in his remarkable speech on the Templehof field those who do not vote for the army bill as "unpatriotic." The courage of the Kaiser in thus throwing his personality into the electoral vortex is immense, but when, at the conclusion, he said the people and the army were with him, his statement was a very bold one, more especially as regards the people, who so far have not in any way shown a desire that the bill should be passed. There are, it is true, many people who opposed the bill, but who may be induced to vote for it lest the worst came through these speeches of the Kaiser. As to the army, there is not a doubt that the more experienced officers, at heart, if not openly, are against the two years' system.

The influential Frankfurter Zeitung, in a long article, regrets deeply that the Kaiser should have been so misinformed as to imagine that the bill would pass in its entirety. It also deplored the fact that the Kaiser should have used words which, although he did not say that the majority was unpatriotic, will be thus translated, as it imagines, against the will of the speaker, during the coming elections, which are already likely to be bitter enough. It continues: "From the new reichstag the Kaiser expects a vote in favor of the military bill. Our hope goes in the opposite direction. The near future will show which hopes are best grounded. Above all the independence of the vote of the people must be assured. The Kaiser leaves no doubt that if the new reichstag shows the will of the people to be against him, he will, notwithstanding, do all in his power to pass the bill. We doubt not, in spite of hints to the contrary made in the press during the past few weeks, that the Kaiser only thinks of constitutional means, as no enemy from without could put the young German empire in such danger as would the least deviation from constitutional methods."

A TERRIBLE STORY.

If True No Punishment Too Severe for the Perpetrator of the Outrage.

A Husband Charged with the Most Inhuman Treatment of His Wife.

SEATTLE, May 16.—The Post-Intelligencer contains the following story:

"WANETA, B. C., May 12.—[Special]—Jesse Walse, a young married man, formerly of Kettle Falls, was arrested here a few days ago for brutally beating and torturing his young wife, who is now at the point of death at the house of her father, Mr. Signore, of Kettle Falls, the latter having taken his daughter to that place on receiving information of the brutal and fiendish manner in which she had been treated by Walse.

"Jesse Walse married Miss Signore at Kettle Falls about a year ago, he being at that time a dealer in dry goods and owner of a small store. They removed shortly after the marriage to Waneta, and Walse soon developed into a fiend, so far as his treatment of his wife was concerned. She was little more than a child when he married her, only half-witted, and he himself was just rounding his majority. He began a systematic abuse of his child-wife after reaching Waneta.

"Some days ago he beat his wife in a most frightful manner. Then he melted pitch and cayenne pepper, and stripping the clothing from her bruised body, the fiend poured the boiling mixture over her. It was on receipt of this information that Mr. Signore came to Waneta and took his daughter back with him to Kettle Falls. Walse was prompt y arrested and put in irons. Many of the men of Waneta stated that if they had Walse on American soil they would lynch him. After Walse had been handcuffed he was placed in a room and guarded by a man named Waite. A few days afterwards, while Waite was off his guard, Walse suddenly leaped upon him, beat him with the shackles on his wrists and escaped to the mountains. A posse immediately started on his trail, and as Walse is still supposed to have the handcuffs on his wrists, his capture is thought to be certain."

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

ROME, May 14.—The Pope has confirmed the appointment of Monsignor John J. Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va., as coadjutor to Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cardinal Gibbons has received a cable from Rome announcing the erection of the diocese of Dubuque, Ia., to an archbishopric see, with Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, the present bishop, as the first archbishop; also the translation of Bishop Burke, of Cheyenne, to St. Joseph, Mo.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate, and party, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon from Washington City. The four clericals were driven to the Passionist monastery, where Monsignor Satolli spent the evening and today. The arrival of Mgr. Satolli at Hoboken was eagerly awaited by churchmen. The settlement by the apostolic delegate of a bitter controversy between Bishop Wigger, of the diocese of Newark, and Father Corrigan, of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in favor of the latter, and the subsequent refusal of the bishop to attend a dinner to be given to-morrow by Father Corrigan in honor of Monsignor Satolli, and the possibility of a reconciliation or, as is more probable, a wider breach between the bishop and priest, made the visit of the delegate a matter of unusual interest to Roman Catholics. It was stated by a priest who is closely associated with both Bishop Wigger and Father Corrigan that Monsignor Satolli would try to effect a full reconciliation between the prelate and priest during his present visit.

TELEGRAPHERS' CONVENTION.

TORONTO, May 16.—(Special.)—The annual convention of the order of Railroad Telegraphers of America, including representatives from Canada, the United States and Mexico, opened here this morning. About 250 delegates were present. The convention was opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Fleming and addresses by the chiefs of the order in Ontario. To-day's session was taken up with preparatory work. To-morrow the report of the grand officers will be presented. The report shows a membership of 26,000, an increase of over 12,000 during the past year.

THE U. S SOMERSAULT.

Sir Charles Russell Forcibly Points Out the American Change of Base.

He Conclusively Shows the Inconsistency of their Behring Sea Pretensions.

PARIS, May 16.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument to-day, contending that until the discovery of Petroff's fraudulent translations the United States rested their case on the derivative right of territorial jurisdiction in Behring sea, after which they substituted a property right in seals. He expatiated on the erroneous application of municipal law to the seizure cases. He quoted the argument of the Solicitor General in the Sayward case, who stated that no reason existed for the application of municipal law to that case except on the ground now repudiated of national territorial jurisdiction over Behring Sea. Sir Charles Russell showed that the American claim is essentially territorial, and the tribunal in its consideration of the case is restricted to Behring Sea. He agreed with Senator Morgan that the important question is not what rights Russia claimed, but what she asserted and enforced. He recited the history of Behring Sea to 1799, when the first ukase was issued with the object of consolidating Russian interests in the great monopoly. The ukase applied only to Russian subjects and had no reference to the sea or the exclusive right of fishing. He ridiculed Mr. Carter's contention that the term "northwest interest" was limited to the coast south of latitude 60, and quoted from the ukase which definitely referred to the coast southward from Behring Strait to Vancouver. The Americans in their diplomatic correspondence and argument have put forward five widely different definitions of the term Northwest coast. As to Mr. Carter's contention that the American objections to Russia's pretensions were confined to the territory outside of Behring's Sea, Sir Charles Russell quoted Secretary Adams, who said that America could admit no part of Russia's claims. England refused to negotiate with Russia on other matters until her pretensions were withdrawn. He discussed the Russian-American treaty of 1824 and showed that the British interpretation was that held by the Russian company. He took up Mr. Carter's reference to Baron Tayll's suggested modification of the treaty and effectively used the points in support of the British contentions.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, May 15.—A warrant for assault and battery was issued from the Biddeford court this morning and given to a deputy sheriff to serve on John L. Sullivan, who is in Bangor to-day and will be in Portland to-morrow. The assault was committed on the Pullman train last night, on which Sullivan and lawyer Max. L Lisotte, of this city, were passengers. Lawyer Lisotte reached in front of the ex champion to shake hands with John Sheehan, a member of the Sullivan party, with whom Lisotte was acquainted. As he did so Sullivan gave him a kick in the groin which sent the lawyer across the car. Lisotte is a powerful man, though he has only one arm, and he rallied and went at Sullivan, clinching him and turning him over a car seat. They were separated, but were hardly parted before another member of the Sullivan party struck Lisotte in the face, cutting his lip and making his nose bleed. Sullivan took advantage of the situation and chocked the lawyer, leaving his finger marks on his throat. They were finally separated. Lawyer Lisotte says he shall have Sullivan bound over by the Grand Jury, which goes into session to-morrow. He will be brought here for trial.

N. W. PRESS ASSOCIATION.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 16.—(Special)—The members of the Press Association, numbering about fifty, including ladies, arrived in the city at six o'clock this evening. They were entertained by the Mayor and Council, Board of Trade, the local press and other citizens. After dinner at the Colonial Hotel, Queen's park was visited, and upon the return a visit was made to the principal places of interest, including the public library, the Y.M.C.A., club rooms, lodge rooms, etc. Afterwards an exhibition was given by the fire department, which was very favorably commented upon by the visitors. The city band was also in attendance and played several selections. The party then boarded the steamer Deleware and took a short excursion on the river to view the city when lighted up by electricity. Returning to the city the Association was presented with an address of welcome on the balcony of the Colonial Hotel. The city was gaily decorated with flags. It was the intention of the Association to spend the night in the city, but owing to the inclement weather, they decided to return to Vancouver this evening, and to-morrow will leave on board the Islander for Victoria.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 15.—A Detroit dispatch states that sixty-five truckmen employed by the Shedden Cartage company went on strike on Saturday. The company have branches all along the Grand Trunk in Canada. Not being incorporated under the laws of Michigan, the strikers will ask Mayor Pingre whether foreign corporations have the power to do business in Detroit. The Riverside Truck company's drivers will join the strikers on Monday unless their demands are complied with.

Eliza Sifton, aged 66, tried to commit suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a pair of scissors and then throwing herself from an upstairs window. She received serious injuries.

SEALING NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., May 16.—News received from Sitka to-day that the following sealing vessels were spoken recently: Schooners Henry Dennis, with 750; Walter L. Rich, 430, and Mary Taylor, 250 skins, Captain Hansen, better known as the "Flying Dutchman," while commanding the schooner Winifred, which was seized last year in Behring Sea for illegal sealing, has made his appearance in the sealing grounds in a new vessel, under the British flag, heavily armed, with modern improved rifles. He boasts he will give battle to the first revenue cutter which attempts to overhaul him.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY, 19 1893

WELCOME.

We beg to tender a hearty welcome to the newspaper men of the East. We trust that they will enjoy themselves and will have cause to take home with them a good report of the Pacific Coast.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The slowness of the proceedings of the United States courts in important criminal cases never ceases to be a wonder to people on this side of the line. Nearly a year ago a dreadful murder was committed at Fall River, Mass. An old gentleman and his wife were brutally murdered in broad daylight. Lizzie Borden was suspected of having murdered her father and stepmother, and was arrested in August last. The preliminary examination took place and the young woman was committed for trial. Since then very little has been heard of the case. The hand of justice appeared to be palsied. For nearly nine months not a move was made in the case, and it was only the other day that the accused was arraigned. How long it will be before she is tried and how long the trial will last no one has the faintest conception. The long delay, however, will be productive of one advantage. There was a suspicion that Lizzie Borden was insane. The prison authorities have had ample time and opportunity for observation, and they will surely now be able to testify whether or not she is in her right mind. The case is an extraordinary one and caused a good deal of excitement at the time of the preliminary proceedings, but it has by this time almost passed from the public mind.

AMERICAN OPINION.

The most able and respectable, if not the most influential, part of the American Press condemns the Geary law in terms of unqualified reprobation. Harper's Weekly says:

The Geary Act is indeed a novel and remarkable freak of American legislation. It demolishes at a blow every constitutional guarantee on which the Chinaman had a right to rely; it is *ex post facto* in its operation; it deprives the accused of the right of trial by jury; it places liberty and property at the hazard of a magisterial decision; it casts the *onus probandi* on the prisoner and compels him to be a witness against himself. It is idle to say that the laboring classes of the country demanded it with unanimity. Our workingmen are not simpletons.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press avers that the arguments against the law are all on one side, and it earnestly hopes that it will be found to be unconstitutional. It says, among other things, that the penalties for disregarding the law "are severe beyond all reason and cannot be brought into agreement with our treaty obligations or our duty as a civilized people." It fears that war, or at any rate, bloodshed, will be the result of the enforcement of the law. It reminds its readers that "American missionaries proclaim their conviction that every citizen of the United States will be hustled out of China without ceremony, the moment that the work of arresting and imprisoning the Chinese begins in this country; and from what we know of the temper of the people, we may feel that missionaries and others resident in the empire may consider themselves fortunate if permitted to depart with their lives."

The St. Paul Pioneer Press concludes its pungent and plain-spoken protest with the following sentence:

The arguments are all on one side of this case, and every American who loves the good name of his country and respects human rights, must hope ardently that they will be strong enough to secure the setting aside of the Geary law as contrary to the treaty obligation by which we have bound ourselves to extend to the subjects of China, when resident among us, the same consideration that we grant to the citizens of other nations.

The Geary Act has not been set aside. The Supreme Court has decided that it is constitutional, and all that the Government has to do is to put in force the law, which honest men who have the good name of their country at heart, declare will be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The want of money, as well as the want of will, prevents the Government taking action with respect to the enforcement of the law immediately. They have only a few thousands at their disposal to do work which will require millions. It is hoped that when Congress meets again it will prefer repealing the obnoxious law to appropriating money to enforce its provisions.

BAD FOR THE CANAL.

The revolution in Nicaragua has assumed quite respectable proportions. It is evidently something a good deal more serious than the ordinary revolution in a South or Central American republic. The disturbance will, we think, have a bad effect on the Nicaragua canal project. People will not be very eager to invest their money in a canal running through a country which is every now and then convulsed by a revolution that turns everything upside down and makes life and property insecure. An ocean canal will have to be perfectly safe for unarmed vessels of all nations at all times. It would never do to have the progress of a vessel through the canal stopped by a band of semi-barbarians, who, under the authority of some hastily constructed government, would proceed, on some pretext or other, to plunder her and perhaps murder those who were rash enough to offer resistance. It is evident that the canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific must, before everything be safe, and to make it safe the country through which it runs must be in the possession of powers sufficiently strong to put down and keep down revolutions of all sorts and sizes, and to protect the canal against injury from its inhabitants, whether under the Government or against the Government. A crowd of lawless men bent upon mischief could do more harm to the canal in a few hours than could, at a very great expense, be repaired in as many weeks. The Nicaragua Canal must be safe from both the lawlessness of revolutionists and the caprices of local governments.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The Montreal Gazette of the 8th contains part of an open letter which Mr. L. J. Desjardins, ex-M.P. for L'Islet, has addressed to Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Mr. Desjardins takes exception to the following passage that occurs in the speech which Mr. McCarthy delivered in Toronto on the 8th of April:

And I may tell you that with regard to that Jesuits' Estates Act, the Conservative party at first had by no means come to a certain definite conclusion. My voice was raised for the disallowance of an act which was a disgrace to a British constitution, and though I was not able to prevail upon my then leader to adopt that course, it was not because Sir John Macdonald did not equally agree with me, but because he had been controlled for some time before, and for some short time afterwards, by the French-Canadian influence, which, if I live, gentlemen, it is my purpose shall find its end in the history of this country.

It is with the determination which Mr. McCarthy announces in the last lines of the above passage that M. Desjardins finds fault. The language is strong, and, if understood literally as the writer of the letter understood it, it is not surprising that a prominent French Canadian should direct public attention to the determination so emphatically expressed by a gentleman who is expected to lead a party in this Dominion. The work of putting an end to French Canadian influence in the history of this country, to which Mr. McCarthy purposes to devote his life, is one not very easy of accomplishment, for as long as there are between one and two millions of French Canadians in the country, and as long as they have the power of sending men of their race to Parliament, they will have influence in the history of the country. They cannot help having influence. But, most likely, Mr. McCarthy never intended his hearers to believe that he had made up his mind to procure the disfranchisement of every one of his French Canadian fellow-subjects. He surely has not taken leave of his senses. Yet the language he used, without being at all strained, is capable of that interpretation. As Mr. McCarthy is not an ignorant, unscrupulous demagogue who has but an imperfect knowledge of the significance of the words he uses, Mr. Desjardins cannot be said to be unfair when he presumes that he meant exactly what he said. He knows that Mr. McCarthy is a man of education and ability whose profession requires him on many important occasions to express himself with precision and exactness—to weigh every word he uses and to say neither more nor less than is sufficient to convey his meaning. The occasion was important and the subject on which he spoke was still more important. It is, therefore, no more than justice to Mr. McCarthy himself, to conclude that what he then said was, both as to matter and form, well considered—that he did not speak unadvisedly with his lips.

If a Frenchman of character and standing, speaking in Montreal or Quebec, should say that it would be the object of his life to put an end to English influence in the history of the Province of Quebec, at what conclusion would the English-speaking people of that Province arrive? Would it not be that he would do his best to proscribe Englishmen and to force them out of political life? In fact they would be driven to that conclusion. And the Frenchman could not complain if his English fellow-subjects took him at his word, and set him down as an enemy of their race. Mr. McCarthy, therefore, need not feel surprised if French Canadians look upon him as their foe, and regard any movement of which he is the head as directed against them.

Mr. Desjardins expresses his conviction that there is not a sane man in Canada who will aid Mr. McCarthy in the work of putting an end to French-Canadian influence in this country. There is no doubt that, when the full significance of Mr. McCarthy's language is considered, Mr. Desjardins is right. No one wants to see French Canadians, or the men of any other race, exercising undue or improper influence in the public affairs of the country, but there is, we are quite sure, no one in any any of the provinces who would deprive the French inhabitants of Quebec and the other provinces of their proper, proportionate and legitimate influence in the councils of the country. We think that it is quite possible that Mr. McCarthy himself would be opposed to a wholesale proscription of French Canadians, and that he has been most unfortunate in his mode of expressing himself. If this is the case he will have to pay dearly for his mistake, for the language he used, or a very free translation of it, will be quoted against him and those who support him in every Province of the Dominion.

A Boyish Quarrel.

Arthur Morrissey, a lad who with his parents resides in the Spring Ridge section, was charged in the Police court yesterday with assaulting another boy living in the same neighborhood, Nels Olsen by name. The latter's father appeared to conduct the prosecution, but as the evidence went to show that as Olsen, jr., was the aggressor, having opened hostilities by throwing a stone at Morrissey, the case was dismissed. The magistrate gave all parties concerned valuable advice in disposing of the information.

LONDON, May 17. — Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Reading this evening, said that Mr. Gladstone had informed the leading Liberals of Midlothian that he would not contest that constituency again. His decision, said Lord Randolph, proved that Mr. Gladstone realized what a revolution of feeling had been produced against him by the Home Rule bill.

VALUE OF THE TRAMWAY.

Acquisition of the N. E. T. & L. Co's Property the Subject of a Special Report.

Sewerage Matters Again Discussed at Length—Those Chinatown Shacks Must Go.

An old habit is hard to break, and the City Council accordingly met as a matter of course last evening, with the Mayor presiding; Ald. McTavish, Baker, Miller, Styles, Bragg, Belyea and McKillican formed the Board.

The first business of the evening was the passing of accounts recommended for payment by the Finance committee. The total was $697 37. A subsequent report from the same committee set forth that after consideration of Mr. J. C. Drury's proposition to advertise Victoria's advantages in the Toronto Globe, the committee could not advise any appropriation for the purpose suggested. The several reports were adopted without comment.

On motion of Ald. Miller and Bragg, the agent of the buildings on Fisguard street condemned as unsanitary and a nuisance was called upon to remove the objectionable shacks within ten days, otherwise the Chief of the Fire Department to have the work done and charge the expense entailed against the property.

The special committee of the Council appointed to inquire into the affairs of the N. E. T. & L. Co., with a view to its business being taken over by the city, announced that they had employed Messrs. J. J. Austin and H. H. Heywood as expert accountants to examine the books, accounts and affairs of the company, and present a statement of its expenditures, profits and present assets. The committee presented the following report:

"In accordance with their instructions, Messrs. Austin and Heywood on May 1 submitted their report, which is hereto appended. Per that report we find the tramway company has received from all sources:

Cash, to the amount of	$546,059 30
Land as subsidy, valued at	20,000 00
Aggregating	$566,059 30

"But as the land was not cash, but only represents cash value, it necessarily leaves actual cash receipts at $546,059 30.

"They have expended for all branches up to March 31, 1893, $548,266 93

"If from this we subtract wages account ($105,000 00), and sum written off, loss by fire ($39 601 37), we have the sum of $403 665 56, which sum it is presumed is represented in plant, tools, machinery and other accessories. It will be borne in mind that the tramway company's valuation of these things was placed at $410 120 50.

"Mechanical and electrical experts were next set to work to determine what the present market value of all appliances might be fairly appraised at. Your committee secured as expert on the mechanical department, Mr. Cartinel, and by his report the value of the mechanical department is placed at $56,264 00.

"An electrician, Mr. Packard, was next secured to report upon the condition and value of the entire electrical apparatus and cars of the company, as well as the roadbed, overhead wires, etc., of the entire route traversed by the company's cars. His estimate places the value of everything, as at present existing, at $229 818 50

"From this sum must be made a reduction, and as it is very peculiar, the committee wish to call particular attention thereto. The electrician was instructed to report upon the condition of the roadbed and estimate the cost of putting the same in first-class repair. His estimate was $10,000. To make assurance doubly sure your committee, through the Mayor, instructed the city surveyor to go over the line and estimate the cost of putting the line in good repair. Now, neither of these gentlemen knew of, the other being engaged on the same branch of work. The engineer reported his estimate at $11,088, or $1,088 more than the electrician. He also took into consideration, what the electrician did not, the macadamizing of the roadway between the rails, and estimates that it will cost, at $400 per mile, $5,000, making over the electrician $6,088, which must be subtracted from the values now reached, leaving $279 494 50. To this we add the inventory and value of the electric lighting plant $52,432 25 In the matter of realty we feel that severity rather than leniency has been accorded to the company, for we took the values as they are placed on the city assessment books, viz., $48,760. Total, $380,686 78.

"In addition to the severity in valuing the land must be borne in mind the fact of the company losing over four acres of their land for streets, for which no value has been placed. There is another asset which the company claim, and your committee think justly, i.e., the water power agreement with the Esquimalt Water Co. Their estimate of the same is $250,000.

"Your committee have labored hard on this proposition and can find but one solution thereto, which is arrived at as follows: In case the city is lighted with electricity by the city, the saving which can be effected through the contract will be fully $14,000 per annum Now, if a thing will produce or save $14,000 per annum, it is worth the capital sum of 6 per cent. which will yield $14,000, which is, in round numbers, $240,000 00. Yet this sum looks so amazingly large that we have reduced the same 10 per cent., which leaves the value of the contract at $196,000 00 - or value of everything, $576,686.75, being a depreciation of the company's estimate of the difference between $660,000.00 and $576,686.75—$83,323.25.

(Signed.) MONROE MILLER,
EDWARD BRAGG,
S. T. STYLES."

On the motion of Ald. Belyea, the report was received and tabled, copies to be furnished each member of the board prior to the next meeting of the council.

A by-law respecting the observance of the Lord's Day (Ald. McKillican) was introduced without opposition, the same course being taken with respect to the by-law to provide a sewerage loan of $300,000 (Ald. Styles).

ALD. STYLES, on the motion for reading of the latter being presented, explained the necessity of proceeding with the sewerage work in the Central ward. Sewerage construction was surely as much required in the business section of Victoria as in the meadows and fields in the outskirts.

ALD. BRAGG had looked upon the Local Improvement system as particularly applicable to sewerage establishment, and stated that he would like to have a public expression of opinion on the point. If this by-law were submitted it would provide the test, and if it were adopted he hoped to see the Local Improvement By-law wiped out, as the operation of the two would work gross injustice.

ALD. MCKILLICAN supported the by-law, agreeing with its principle that the sewering of the city should be provided for by a general loan.

ALD. MILLER favored the local improvement system, by which a man paid for just what he received.

ALD. BAKER objected to the by-law as not stating definitely what area it was proposed to sewer. He held that sewers, as well as pavements, should be built upon the local improvement principle.

ALD. BELYEA opposed the by-law, though it was intended to benefit his ward, on the ground that the sum named was entirely insufficient, and the passage—or presentation of the by-law—would further delay the much desired completion of the sewerage system. If $800,000 or $900,000 were asked for, the proposition would be a much more acceptable one, as with the larger sum much could be done. He favored either the total abandonment of the general loan system or the borrowing of enough money to complete the work.

THE MAYOR expressed himself as of opinion that the bulk of the citizens favored the borrowing of money on the general credit of the city for the prosecution of sewerage work. The ratepayers were apparently against the application of the local improvement system, but if this by-law were presented to them—it could be on June 1 without involving any expense—the opportunity would be afforded to test public opinion. Having started sewerage work on the general loan principle, it would perhaps be well to continue.

ALD STYLES did not consider that it would be fair, certainly not with the prevailing conditions, to suggest the application of the local improvement principle. He hoped to see the by-law pass, as the people would thereby be granted opportunity to express their opinion.

The motion to read the by-law prevailed without dissent, and its consideration was taken up in committee, the Mayor presiding.

In committee, Ald Belyea moved the substitution of $700,000 for $300,000 wherever the latter sum occurred, holding that it would be folly to borrow the smaller sum when all knew that it would be entirely insufficient.

ALD. STYLES offered no objection to the suggested amendment if it met the approval of his associates at the board.

He contended that the work, if carried out under the Local Improvement system, would cost 50 per cent more than if done by means of a loan raised on the general credit of the city. He thought that the sum of $700,000 was a good deal of money to raise at once, and a by law for $300,000 would have more chance of carrying.

ALD. BRAGG favored delay for a short time.

THE MAYOR pointed out that the work should be going on now. Delay, he said, would be useless. If the by-law were rejected by the people that was their own look out.

The amendment of Ald. Belyea was carried.

ALD BELYEA moved an amendment to section 1, to have the $700,000 raised in two equal loans, one in 1893 and other in 1894.

After some discussion the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, it being agreed to meet this (Thursday) evening.

The Council adjourned at 10:10.

AN EVENING WITH THE ARIONS.

The chaste performance at Institute hall which it was the privilege of the invited guests of the Arion club to attend, may be classed with the refined entertainments of the Spanish Students, with the additional credit to the gentlemen who delighted last evening's large and enthusiastic audience of producing most delicate and charming effects by their *vocal* efforts, the evidence of most careful training. The task of a critic is greatly lessened where such general excellence prevailed both in selection and rendition. The following part songs received encores: "A Toast," "The Image of the Rose" (the tenor solo to which was most delicately executed by Mr. Russell), "The Three Chafers," the waltz "O, World, Thou Art Wondrous Fair," (Miss Heathfield's solo, which was artistically rendered and deservedly re-demanded), "The Happiest Land," and Mynheer Vandunck," which concluded the programme.

The delighted listeners cheered the able conductor, Mr. W. Greig, who arranged and provided to select a programme and the performers who so ably executed the various compositions, and the unanimous expression of pleasure will doubtless encourage the "Arion Club" to repeat at an early date a performance of which it may be said but one opinion was entertained, and that of its excellence and a hungering for more of that class of entertainment Mr. E. Wolff's violin solo was encored, (Aires Russes), the performer showing great skill in a most difficult selection. A vote of thanks to the club closed the entertainment. Messrs. Russell and Haynes ably assisted as accompanists.

THE ARION CLUB 1893.

First Tenor—J. C. M. Keith, K. J. Middleton, E. H. Russell, A. J. Thomas, E. Wolff, and S. Y. Wootton.

Second Tenor—A. S. Aspland, J. S. Floyd, W. S. Goodwin, A. Hood and J. Kingham.

First Bass—E. A. Jacob, H. Kent, J. E. Martin, R. R. Monro, W. H. Pegram and F. Wollaston

Second Bass—G. W. Booth, E. Grizzelle, Geo Henwood, Geo. Jay, C. W. Rhodes, P. Wollaston.

Conductor—Wm. Greig.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

It is said by those working about the steamer Romulus that she will not be in dock more than four weeks at latest. When the repairs were commenced a big force of men was set to work and the result is that operations are now well advanced. The ship's bottom has been stripped to the extent of the width of three plates on either side of the keel, and half-way down lengthwise. This leaves the iron flooring plates exposed, so that they can be easily straightened.

WARSHIP GOSSIP.

Until the flagship, H M.S. Royal Arthur, arrives from England some time next month, there will be no movement of the warships now in port. The Nymphe is expected in from her cruise around Vancouver Island to-day, and the Champion will remain at anchor till the repairs to the German steamship Romulus are completed, when she enters the dry dock. The Garnet will also remain where she is for the present.

THE KINGSTON IN DOCK.

Capt. Clements was in command of the North Pacific when she arrived from the Sound last evening. Capt. O'Brien acting as pilot. Capt. Roberts remained at Tacoma to superintend the docking of the City of Kingston, which will be in service again next Sunday, fresh and handsome and ready for business.

FOR FROST BITES.

SIRS,—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the frozen part.

CHAS. LONGMUIR, Alameda, N.W.T.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Vancouver Rowing Club Send Their Juniors to Oppose the James Bay's at the Regatta.

A Protest Against Pigeon Shooting—Cricket Arrangements—The B. C. Handicap Open.

VANCOUVER, May 17.—(Special)—The Vancouver Boating Club will send their junior club to Victoria on the Queen's Birthday to row against the James Bays, as a result of the race between the junior and senior teams, pulled in the rain at dead tide this evening, over a mile and a half course on the Inlet. The time made was slow, considering the conditions. The juniors won by ten lengths, according to Judge Evans' decision, but it must be borne in mind that the winners had the club's racing shell, while the seniors pulled in a lap-streak, not being able to secure another shell. The juniors pulled irregularly; the seniors in good form. The former crew averaged 150 pounds; the latter totalled 671 pounds. The crew to try results with the James Bays is thus made up: H. Perks, stroke; J. P. Geddes, 3; T. H. Sason, 2; J. J. Hillier, bow. This crew will likely take over the club's shell, though they would have preferred not being placed under the temptation of putting the James Bays at a disadvantage, in best and best boats, as per the reading of the challenge.

CRICKET.

FIXING UP THE GROUNDS.

When the Victoria Cricket club arranged with the Lacrosse club for joint use of the Caledonia grounds during the season, it was provided that the Cricket club should lay new turf on the bowling crease after every match or as often as necessary. There has been some difficulty in getting the turf, but it has now been secured and Bob Foster was busy yesterday making "repairs." Members of the club are out every evening practising, but it would be better if more of them could arrange to be on hand at 2 o'clock, or between then and 4, as then, with a fewer number on the ground, a better practice can be had. Next week there will be two nets up instead of one, as at present.

TACOMA V. VICTORIA.

Official word was received last night that the Tacoma eleven will leave home to-morrow to play the Victoria club in this city on Saturday. It was uncertain until the receipt of this message whether the game would take place on Saturday or on the 25th instant, as the Tacoma club are expected here to play the Albions on the 23rd, and it was thought arrangements would be made for them to stay over during the celebration and play Victoria on the following day. However, the original date arranged at the general meeting of the League has been adhered to, and as this is the first match under the auspices of the new League it should prove an interesting one. The Victoria team will be picked to-day, and it is hoped that all members will turn out to practice so that some improvement may be made in their condition, which, owing to the lateness of the season, is not what it ought to be.

MR HEWETSON'S XI V. CORRIG.

The following eleven of gentlemen will meet the Corrig College eleven this afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the grounds facing the college, Beacon Hill: Rev. J. B. Hewetson, Rev. R. Price, Lieut. F. Gibbons, J. Kingham, J. Martin, J. C. Barrf, Lieut. J. Marchant, L Mitchell, A. Prentis, W. Franklin and Mr. Courage.

THE GUN.

AT DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 17.—(Special)—There were several gunners on hand on Saturday last, but the scores were poor. The winning shots were J. Musgrave, R. Musgrave and E. W. Shaw.

THE RING.

DEMPSEY TO VISIT VICTORIA.

The Seattle Telegraph of yesterday has the following, and although Dempsey did not come over last evening his friends are preparing to give him a welcome to-night:

"Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, and ex-champion middle-weight of the world, is in the city, but leaves at 7 o'clock this morning for Victoria. He will return on Sunday morning and on Tuesday night will give an exhibition at Cort's, after which he will leave for the east by easy stages, arriving in New York during the first week of June. His match with Billy Smith is practically off now, on account of Mrs. Smith's sudden death, and last night he received a dispatch from the Coney Island Athletic Club, asking him if he would consent to meet Austin Gibbons instead, and if so, when. He at once answered that he would consent to the change of his adversary, but that, as he has gone out of training, he wants until the 20th or 30th of July to retrain.

THE TURF.

THE B. C. HANDICAP.

A week or so ago the suggestion was thrown out in the COLONIST that the B. C. handicap on the Victoria Jockey club's spring meeting programme, which failed to fill, should be declared an open event, as it would most likely prove attractive to good horses from Oregon, Washington and the Northwest. This course has been followed and the conditions of the race, which will be disposed of on the 27th inst., are now announced as below:

"B. C. handicap, for a purse of $500. Open to all. Purse to be divided into three moneys—60 per cent., 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. Distance, a mile and a quarter. Top weight, 130 lbs. Entrance, 10 per cent. Entries close on May 25, at noon. Weights announced on evening of May 25, 1893. Six to enter, four to start, otherwise race declared off."

THE DERBY.

As the time approaches for the English Derby to be decided, the price of the favorite grows shorter and shorter, and he will probably start on odds on chance. Son-of-a-Gun is being very strongly backed in good quarters, and Glenwood and Fealar are also well supported by a certain shrewd coterie of backers. Two outsiders that have come into the betting lately are Purefoy and Vivier, and both will probably see a shorter price before the day. Jackson & Co. have laid their full book against Marley and Irish Wake, the former being backed in one bet at $1,000 to $100

LATEST BETTING.

Isinglass—Even, t and w.
Son-of-a-Gun—10 to 1, t. and w.
Ravensbury—10 to 1, t. and o.
Raeburn—100 to 9, o.
Fealar—100 to 8, t.
Childwick—100 to 7, t. and w.
Glenwood—100 to 6, t. and o.
Le Nickam—100 to 6, t.
Tournesol—100 to 6, o.
Irish Wake—100 to 3, t. and o.
Purefoy—33 to 1, t. and w.
Vivier—40 to 1, t. and o.
Wolf's Craig—40 to 1, o.

The five-year old Rosadel Rey has been barred out of the Suburban handicap.

TOURING NEWSPAPER MEN.

Members of the Western Canadian Press Association Pay a Visit to Victoria.

Will Remain Two Days—Programme Arranged for Their Entertainment Here.

Members of the Western Canadian Press Association to the number of about forty, including ladies, arrived here last evening on the Islander, and are now put up at the Hotel Victoria, which they will make their headquarters during the two days' visit they are to pay Victoria, the Queen City of the West.

When the steamer arrived last evening, the tourists, or excursionists, as they prefer to call themselves, were met by a number of local pressmen, headed by Mr. W. H. Ellis, of the COLONIST, and Mr. Wm. Templeman, of the Times. At the dock there was a good deal of handshaking, for most of the visitors were met by old friends, and it was surprising how many Victorians were included in the list. The party, after being escorted to the hotel, was somewhat broken up, some going to their rooms to rest, others chatting, and still others going forth to seek amusement, but the greater proportion moving slowly around the business portion of the city, taking a view of "the town as she is seen by electricity." These latter did not lack for guides, and it is a fair assertion that after only a few hours in the city, even at night most of the visitors had acquired a good general knowledge of their whereabouts and the "landmarks," by which they will be mainly guided during their brief stay. There is one thing which impressed everyone—the apparent age and solidity of the city, for it must be remembered that even Winnipeg, and certainly all the Northwest and the Province of Manitoba are yet new, and bear out this statement on the face of the landscape, so to speak. Victoria therefore forms a pleasing contrast that is much appreciated. Newspaper men, trained to keep their eyes open, are quick to take in the surroundings, and they saw this and many other things, and were charmed.

Many of the visitors were shown through Chinatown last night and found out for themselves what that section of the city, of which they had heard much, is like. To-day they will further investigate and see the sights. The morning will be left for them to dispose of at will, but in the afternoon the City Council has provided hacks for a drive over the best roads in the district, while showing the chief points of interest. In the evening a good many will "take in" the theatre and others will be looked after according to their tastes.

On Friday the whole party will be taken out to Esquimalt on the tram cars, and from the Navy yard will go in ships' boats out to the warships, where the officers have kindly promised to render all the courtesy in their power and show them over the vessels. This is the programme so far as arranged, but possibly there may be additions to-day.

The Western Canadian Press Association, as one of its members explained last evening, is not yet completely organized. It is proposed to hold the grand convention here to conclude the arrangements, and local pressmen will be invited to cast in their lot, so that British Columbia may have her full share of representation. This convention will probably be held on Friday.

Messrs W J Gallagher and R. E. Gosnell came over from the Terminal City with the party. And by the way, the visitors say they cannot express even in "feeble language" their sense of appreciation at the kindly hospitality shown them both at Vancouver and New Westminster. One and all they agree that they have been made to enjoy themselves most thoroughly, and they will not soon forget their trip to the Coast.

The complete list of visitors is appended: Mr. Widema and wife, Record, Rat Portage; C. H. Mathers (Sec.-Treas) and wife, Register, Nepawa; D. Cannon and wife, Tribune, Minnedosa; Mrs Hampton, Spectator, Rapid City; R. A. F. Moore, Times, Brandon; T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford, Ont.; J. B. Graham and wife, Enterprise, Mileta; G. S. B. Perry and wife, Plaindealer, Souris; B Tennyson, Spectator, Moosomin; J. K. McInnis, Standard, Regina; D McDonald and mother, Express, Carberry; G. W. Rogers, News, Carberry; J. K. Dinnen and sister, Times, Medicine Hat; Mr Matthews, Portage la Prairie; Mrs. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Mrs. Cobold, Rat Portage; Will J. White, (President) and daughter, Sun, Brandon; R. L. Richardson and wife, Tribune, Winnipeg; D Phillips and wife, Gazette, Winnipeg; J. K Barrett and wife, Northwest Review, Winnipeg; R. Waugh and wife, Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg; R. G. Matthews, Gazette, Macleod; J. A. McCrossin and wife, News, Rat Portage; R. H. Spedding and wife, Mercury, Manitou; J. B. Spurr, Times, Emerson; W. H. Daubey and wife, Times, Deloraine; W. J. Robinson, Review, Portage la Prairie; G. C. King, Tribune, Calgary; T. B Braden, Herald, Calgary; F. Lang, Times, Moose Jaw.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED.

It has been proved over and over again that Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache, scrofula, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it. Every bottle is guaranteed to benefit or cure when taken according to directions.

BIRTHS.

WALKER—In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of Robt. H. Walker, of a son.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—VIDLER—On the 15th inst., at St. Luke's church, Islington, on-Thames Surrey, England, by the Rev. G. T. Swinnerton, Ed in Edging on Williams to Frances Marie Vidler, late of Victoria.

OLIVER-WILSON—At the First Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. J. T. Oliver, to Miss Barbara McL., eldest daughter of Wm. Wilson, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

O'SULLIVAN—On the 17th instant, of heart disease, Humphrey O'Sullivan, a native of Bantry, Ireland, aged 60 years.

ANDERSSON—In Kaslo, on the 3rd instant, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anderson.

SHORE—At the Jubilee Hospital, on Saturday, May 13, Emily R. Shore, daughter of Frederick Shore, of London, Ont., and sister of Sydney Shore, of this city, aged 40 years.

CROSS—At the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Roberts, 22 Young street, Alexander Cross, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 96 years, body will be interred at Madoc, county of Hastings, Ontario.

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

The Story of a Little Chap Who Wanted to Get Aboard.

"It ain't no sign of bravery ter abuse folks over a high fence or from t'other side the river," said the captain, tilting the keg on which he was sitting so that his back might rest against the fish house. His companion sat by mending his nets. "Now when I was quite a lad," he went on, "I hed an experience that showed me what uncommon poor policy it is to be too funny—even at a distance."

"How was that?"

"Well, I was put in alternate cap'n on one of them steamers that runs in Frenchman's bay, an bein young an tolerable successful I got to thinkin I knowed pretty much the whole of it.

"One day we was layin at the wharf loadin the freight on, an I see a little man walkin up an down waitin ter go aboard. He was a pompous lookin individual, an follerin an hangin on his words was two or three men that seemed ter consider what he said as golden speech.

"I kept thinkin that I wished it would come time ter start when he was way up t'other end of the wharf, an sure enough, just as he got much as a rod away it was time ter pull out.

"I pulled the whistle an waited full time, but he turned round mighty moderate an come toward the plank. The men commenced ter haul it on, an we fell back from the wharf. Then he broke into a run an waved his hat an shouted.

"When we was clear of everything I hollered back, 'Hurry up, little chap, or you'll hev ter walk!' an a lot of sech talk, when I got a signal from the cap'n that was 'longside ter put back, an findin somethin unusual was up I hed to.

"The men lowered the plank, an the little man walked on board an come right up ter the pilothouse an passed me his card.

"He was the owner of the whole line of steamers, an he says very slow an kind: 'Speakin of walkin, p'r'aps you'd better go ashore now 'fore they draw the plank in. We shan't need you on this trip.'"

"What did you do?"

"Do? Why, I went of course, an my assistant run the trip. The matter was fixed up, but when I make a joke now I take keer it's one that ain't comin home ter roost."—Youth's Companion.

But Not Bright.

He—Did you tell her I would be there bright and early!

She—I told her you would be there early.—Life.

Just the Name.

Some years ago a Rochester clergyman in baptizing a baby paused in the middle of the service to inquire the name of the infant, to which the mother, with a profound courtesy, replied:

"Shady, sir, if you please."

"Shady?" replied the minister, "Then it's a boy, and you mean Shadrach, eh?"

"No, please, your reverence, it's a girl."

"And pray," asked the inquisitive pastor, "how happened you to call the child by such a name?"

"Well, sir," responded the woman, "if you must know, our name is Bower, and my husband said as how he should like her to be called Shady, because Shady Bower sounds so pretty."—Quips.

A Contrast.

Governor Russell's little son Eustis surprised his mother one morning a short time ago by exclaiming, "Mamma, I want a dark breakfast." Mrs. Russell was at a loss to know what he meant and demanded an explanation. "Well," replied the young hopeful, "last night you told Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it. Now, mamma, please do let me have a dark breakfast."—Boston Globe.

A Good Plan.

"It would be to Chicago's interest to chip in and have New York's streets cleaned."

"Why so?"

"Visitors to the fair from foreign countries won't be able to get to Chicago. They'll get stuck in the mud in New York."—Harper's Bazar.

Fully Competent.

Fortune Teller—Let me read your fortune, lady. I can find out your future husband.

Lady—I already have a husband.

Fortune Teller—If you'd like to have him found out, I can do that too.—Indianapolis Journal.

No Use to Try.

Mrs. Bingo—What does a silent partner mean, dear?

Bingo—That's a term, my love, that I don't think it would be possible to explain to you.—Detroit Free Press.

Very Moving.

"Wasn't that a moving sermon on domestic charities by Dr. Monthly?"

"Yes, indeed. Old Skynflynt actually dropped a tear in the plate."—Harvard Lampoon.

The Trouble.

"Matson must be a very happy man; his wife dresses so plainly."

"Yes; but her temper is ruffled most of the time."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Girl's Luncheon.

I took four girls to lunch one day,
May and Jane, sweet Bessie and Kate.
The garcon menus gave to us,
And then he had to stand and wait.

"Just order what you like," I said,
For we were out to have a time.
They read the menu through and through—
This is their order set to rhyme.

"Oh, anything will do," said Jane.
"And I will take the same," chimed May.
"It really matters not," said Kate,
And then sweet Bessie had her say.

"Pray, leave it not to me," she cried,
"For I can eat most everything."
And then she laughed a silly laugh,
And with her napkin cleaned her ring.

The waiter now impatient grew,
Much anger in his eyes did gleam,
But in another hour or so
They all decided on ice cream.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

NOT A MARE CLAUSUM.

Sir Charles Russell Argues Against the American Claims to Behring Sea.

Elliot's Report Regarded as an Important Document in the Case.

PARIS, May 17.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day in behalf of the British case. Sir Charles adduced additional documents to prove that Behring Sea was not a *mare clausum* over which Russia had exercised sovereign dominion. Sir Charles said that he regretted occupying the time of the tribunal to prove what was already absolutely clear, but as neither the tribunal nor the counsel for the United States intimated that the point had been proved, he could not feel justified in leaving a stone unturned in support of his argument.

Great Britain, continued Sir Charles, had emphatically and absolutely denied that Russia had any right to the one hundred-mile limit claimed in the ukase of 1821. The Duke of Wellington refused to negotiate the treaty of 1825 until Russia withdrew her pretension to the one hundred-mile limit, and Russia admitted in 1829 that she had not the power to interfere with foreign vessels fishing in Behring Sea. He then quoted from the American historian, Bancroft, and from the Russian historian, Tikhamnieff, in support of his statements, which were disputed by American Agent Foster, a lively altercation taking place between Mr. Foster and Sir Charles as to the historical facts about Behring Sea.

After effectually disposing of Mr. Foster's arguments and bringing him to a standstill, Sir Charles resumed consideration of the diplomatic correspondence in the treaties of 1824-25. Replying to Harlan, he said, the ukase and charter clearly intended the exclusion of foreigners from Behring Sea. Renewals of the charter after the treaty of 1825 did not confer privileges exclusive of foreigners. He traced the growth of the whaling industry and referred to the appeal by the Governor of Alaska in 1842 and the Governor of Siberia in 1847 for protection against foreign intrusion, which was met by the refusal of the Russian Government, which excused itself on the ground that such interference in Behring Sea would contravene the treaty stipulations.

He next quoted the seizure of the American ship Loriot, in 1837, and showed that the protests then made are on the same lines now asserted by Britain. He refuted Mr. Carter's statement that Russia never asserted territorial jurisdiction in Behring sea, quoting the ukase and charter to show that authority was asserted though never enforced, in confirmation of the contention that the scope of submission to the ukase and charter was limited to Behring sea. Sir Charles then quoted Assistant Secretary Wharton's letter after the signing of the treaty, which defined the controversy as follows: "Have Americans the exclusive right to take seals in the eastern part of Behring sea, or have British sealers common privileges outside the three-mile limit?" He contended that the American claim to right to protect seals on the high sea necessarily involved territorial dominion, which Americans now repudiated.

Copies of the report of Henry W. Elliot, United States Treasury agent in 1890, concerning the seal rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands, have been distributed by the British consul among the members of the Behring Sea tribunal. Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster regard this report as of the greatest importance in support of their case.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WINNIPEG, May 17.—President Van Horne arrived here from the East this evening, and leaves for the coast in a day or two. He is accompanied by Hon. Mr. Patterson and Hon. Mr. Haggart.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 17.—Sydney Moore, aged 12, was struck by an express engine at 12:30 yesterday and instantly killed. In company with a youth named Hayes, Moore was playing in a cattle guard on the Grand Trunk line, when both feet were caught between the planks. Hayes succeeded in extricating himself, but Moore was securely fastened and was literally cut to pieces.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The news from Chicago that the World's Fair, with the exception of the main building, will be open on Sundays has created some interest here. It is understood that the Canadian Government will, so far as its exhibits are concerned, require the observance of the Sabbath and the Canadian pavilion will be closed on Sundays.

WHATCOM, May 17.—President Cornwall, of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, is on his way here from San Francisco. It is said that he is coming for the special purpose of arranging with President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, who is en route westward from Montreal, for the transfer to the Canadian Pacific of a controlling interest in the stock of the B. B. & B. C. road.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 17.—(Special)—A steady rain has been falling throughout Ontario for the past forty-eight hours. A number of rivers have overflowed, doing much damage to property situated along their banks. In the northwest portion of the province rain fell particularly heavily. At Thornbury Andrews & Co.'s dam was carried away and their mills were seriously damaged, the greater portion of their foundations being carried away. This company's loss is placed at between $10,000 and $15,000. Railway traffic is interrupted to some extent, owing to the washouts and damage to bridges.

The Mail's Montreal correspondent says the feature of the local stock market at present is the steady decline of Canadian Pacific railway stock, in which there has been a gradual fall since the annual meeting. The fact that leading officials are reported to have been getting rid of large quantities of their stock, and the latest move of the directors in issuing $8,000,000 of preferred stock, is regarded as accounting largely for the decline, and on the street the general opinion is that the stock will go much lower.

A. L. Eastmuir and J. E. Lightbourne, insurance agents, of this city, have brought suit against the Canadian Accident Co. of Montreal, for $20,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract in connection with the appointment of plaintiffs as chief agents of the company for the province.

A by-law of the Ontario Law Society, amended so as to admit ladies into the legal profession, was finally adopted at a meeting of the benchers, held yesterday.

The report of the grand officers of the order of Railroad Telegraphers was submitted to the convention to-day. Grand Chief Ramsay spoke on the work of the past year and the successes attained. The Grand Secretary's report shows a membership of over 26,000 and a protective fund of $50,000.

THE GEARY LAW.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Chinese Consul-General is in receipt of a telegram from the minister at Washington instructing him to inform the Chinese that they must take care of their individual cases themselves, and if they were arrested under the provisions of law he informed the Consul that immunity for ten days was guaranteed by the stay of proceedings granted by the court, but after that time had expired the Chinese must expect to be arrested. No instructions have yet been received by the Federal officials, and they have therefore taken no action. The vice consul, when asked if he did not look forward to some action of congress to make the law less arbitrary for the present, replied: "We think the President will do something in our behalf. The almost universal expressions we have received are to the effect that immediate action will not be taken and further time will be given for the Chinese to register."

HOME RULE.

The Second Clause of Mr. Gladstone's Bill Passed Through Committee.

Members Muzzled by the Cloture from Continuing an Excited Discussion.

LONDON, May 17.—The second clause of the Irish Home Rule bill, conferring authority on the Irish legislature to enact laws, was passed to-day in committee of the House of Commons, as amended by the adoption of Sir Henry James' amendment to the effect that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament should remain undiminished by any provision of the Home Rule bill. The clause as amended was adopted on a vote of 287 to 225.

The debate preceding the division was both testy and bitter. Chairman Meller repeatedly called the members to order. When General Goldsworthy, Conservative, was was the last speaker, sat down a dozen members of the Opposition arose to claim the floor. Before the chairman had time to recognize any of those who were anxious to speak, Dr. MacGregor, Liberal member for Inverness-shire, moved the cloture. The motion was carried by a vote of 231 to 229. Then followed the division on the second clause, resulting as before stated. The application of cloture incensed the members of the Opposition, and Mr. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Lord Salisbury, offered a motion amid great excitement.

Mr. Goschen attacked the Government on the ground that Mr. Fowler, president of the local Government board, who was the only minister who had spoken in the discussion, had spoken at such a stage that no opportunity was given to the Opposition to reply to his utterances.

Prime Minister Gladstone repudiated the suggestion of unfairness on the part of the Government. He said that he had adhered to the rule, never to propose or vote for the cloture when the speech preceding the motion for cloture was that of a minister.

Several members here attempted to speak and great disorder prevailed, angry cries, and counter cries being heard in different parts of the House. Chairman Meller repeatedly appealed for order, but his appeals were unheard, and at length Mr. Goschen's motion was defeated by a vote of 299 to 244.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 16.—(Special)—News has reached here that Hon. J. A. Chapleau has greatly improved under the skillful treatment of the Paris physicians and expects to be able to leave for Canada before long.

The Ontario Coal Co. assigned to-day and Geo. Brown, president and manager of the company, is in charge of the estate, pending a settlement. Molson's bank is the principal local creditor. The amount of paper held by it is over $250,000. Some place it at $400,000. The Ontario bank is concerned to the extent of something over $100,000.

SEALING NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., May 16.—News received from Sitka to-day that the following sealing vessels were spoken recently: Schooners Henry Dennis, with 750; Walter L. Rich, 430, and Mary Taylor, 250 skins, Captain Hansen, better known as the "Flying Dutchman," while commanding the schooner Winifred, which was seized last year in Behring Sea for illegal sealing, has made his appearance in the sealing grounds in a new vessel, under the British flag, heavily armed, with modern improved rifles. He boasts he will give battle to the first revenue cutter which attempts to overhaul him.

Michael Davitt's Position.

CORK, May 17.—The Nationalists of North East Cork, who have been represented by Mr. Michael Davitt, obliged to withdraw from Parliament on account of the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against him for costs in the North Meath contest, have resolved to leave the seat vacant in the expectation that Mr. Davitt will obtain from the courts a certificate of bankruptcy, enabling him to again enter Parliament.

The U. S. at Rome.

ROME, May 17.—It is understood that Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic delegate to the United States has represented the hierarchy and leading Catholic clergymen in the United States as anxious to start a movement in favor of an American legation at the Vatican. The movement would be so directed as to bring all possible influence to this end to bear upon the Washington Government.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B. and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N.S.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Lively Conservative Campaign To Be Carried On This Summer.

Canadian Cattle In England—No Sickness On Incoming Vessels—The Commons Hansard.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Conservatives will not be idle this summer. Several meetings, addressed by Cabinet ministers, have been arranged for.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Angers left for the Maritime Provinces this afternoon.

It is expected when Messrs. Bowell and Foster conclude their conference with the manufacturers that they will hold similar gatherings with representatives of the farming community.

Sir Charles Tupper wired Hon. A. R. Angers to-day that the Imperial authorities had consented that Canadian cattle arriving in England to be slaughtered by the different houses shall be submitted to American veterinary officers to examine them.

The revised edition of the House of Commons Hansard is complete. It is nearly six hundred pages smaller than on last year.

Sir Adolphe Caron proceeds to Europe tomorrow.

Forty vessels have already reported at Grosse Isle within six days, but only two cases of minor disease were on board.

CABLE NEWS.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—Benjamin Kenyon, of Hanover, Ontario, one of the heirs of J. G. Kenyon, a wealthy capitalist, who died in Seattle December 22, 1892, is in the city. He is accompanied by his son, J. J. Kenyon, and his attorney, R. L. Ball. All go to Seattle, where Mr. Kenyon will press his claim for his share of the estate. He says that his share consists of lands in Seattle, which were appraised at $234,000. Mr. Kenyon is a first cousin of the deceased. The latter left his home in Ontario twenty-seven years ago and Benjamin Kenyon did not see him again during his life. When the will was probated Benjamin Kenyon's whereabouts was not known and he was not located until a short time ago. In looking up J. G. Kenyon's past life attorneys discovered that he had lived in Ontario. They instituted a search and found the missing heir, who was greatly surprised when informed that he had fallen to a large portion of a valuable estate.

SEATTLE, May 16.—The news of the decision of the United States Supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the Geary law has set on foot a general inquiry as to what steps will be taken to enforce it. The point was generally discussed here after news of the decision came yesterday. While realizing the importance of the decision, Deputy Collector of Customs McKenzie and Major Harlan, deputy collector of internal revenue, have instructions from Secretary Carlisle to refrain from making arrests until further instructions from the department, and will take no steps toward deporting Chinamen who may yet be allowed to register. All United States marshals and their deputies have the same power to arrest Chinamen under the Geary law as is given to customs and revenue officers, but may not take the initiative, preferring to await instructions from headquarters. The Chinese of the city are quite reticent about their plans, but one or two intimate that unless the Six Companies insisted upon some other plan, registration would be accepted as the alternative by nearly every unregistered Chinaman.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Formal Opening Ceremonies—Grand Demonstration—A Bewildering Confusion of Toilettes.

Mr. Gladstone the Object of "A Regrettable Demonstration" of Antagonism.

LONDON, May 17.—The reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute to-day was in every way successful. The Duke of York and the Princess May, were cheered repeatedly by the thousands of guests. Mr. Gladstone was present looking tired out and irritated. A hostile demonstration was made by certain parties when he appeared. The demonstration was comparatively mild at first, but increased rapidly in volume and pointedness. Despite the fact that the Prime Minister was the guest of the Prince of Wales, he was received eventually with a storm of hissing and hooting whenever and wherever he was recognized.

Before Mr. Gladstone appeared the 18,000 or 20,000 persons at the reception were in the best of temper. There was a bewildering confusion of magnificent toilettes, which showed the exceptionally high social standing of the guests. The Duke of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duke and Duchess of Teck, Lord Salisbury, groups of ministers and ex-ministers, members of parliament and generals of the army, most of them accompanied by their families, were mingled in an inextricable tangle. As rain was threatening the finest part of the display was confined to the gallery.

As the Royal procession moved through the galleries, the police pushing back the crowd to clear the way, a roar of hurrahs arose, and such general enthusiasm and good nature were apparent that those who had been apprehensive of the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone believed that the danger was past. As the Prime Minister came in view, however, the temper of the crowd changed instantly. At first a few hisses were heard, then half-suppressed groans. As he proceeded, the hooting and hissing swelled to an uproar which the Liberals present could not drown with their counter-cheers. The opinion almost universally expressed to-night in London is that the demonstration was not only a disgraceful exhibition of partizanship, but also a direct insult to the Prince of Wales, with whom the Prime Minister had dined, in company with the visitors from India. It is said Mr. Gladstone absented himself from the exercises at the opening of the institution in accordance with the advice of friends, who believed if he appeared he would be hooted.

The Times regards the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone as a "remarkable fact." "The event was regrettable," says the Times, "because, after all, Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales. The demonstration was not organized, however, but was a spontaneous and irreprehensible breach of the conventions of society."

Open on Sundays.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition resolved to-day to abrogate their contract with Congress by which they bound themselves to close the fair on Sunday in consideration of an appropriation of $2,600,000. The money will be returned to the Government and hereafter the fair will be opened on Sundays. This course was decided upon by a special meeting of the commissioners to-day. Most of the directors were dissatisfied with the plan adopted at their last meeting by which it was proposed to open the grounds on Sunday while closing all the buildings containing exhibits. To-day's action was practically unanimous, but two directors out of 56 voting against the proposition. By the terms of the resolution adopted to-day, the machinery will be closed down on Sunday, but in every other respect the fair will be open. All the departments will be the same as on secular days.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

How the New Steamship Line is Regarded by Some People in Hawaii.

Matters In the Sandwich Islands—The Future of the Ex-Queen.

HONOLULU, H.I., May 10.—On the 5th there appeared an advertisement that on May 25, the first of the Canadian Pacific's new Australian line would arrive here, followed by other steamships in June and July. The new steamship line is thought to be more than a mere feeder to the Canadian Pacific, and those who claim to know, say the establishment of the service is in line with Great Britain's policy to construct a travelling belt around the world, and that in case the United States refuses to annex the Islands, Great Britain can take possession of the Islands as necessary to the protection of her interests here. Another view of the case is that the new company is in the field permanently as a competitor of the Oceanic Steamship Co., and intends to make an effort to obtain the mail subsidy paid the latter company by the New Zealand Government. The Oceanic company's contract with New Zealand, a yearly one, expires next November. If this contract is secured by the C. P. Co., it is claimed that the Oceanic line will be severely crippled, as it depends in a great measure on the subsidy granted by the New Zealand Government.

The agents of the Oceanic company claim that their service is so superior in point of shorter distance, and therefore quicker time, besides having the advantage of sending travellers through the United States, that any steamship line running to Vancouver and Victoria cannot hope to compete with them. It is also claimed that the new steamers really belong to the Union S. S. Co., which now runs one steamer between Australia and the United States in conjunction with the Oceanic Co.'s ships, and that the Union Co. intends to supplant the Oceanic Co. with the New Zealand Government. This statement is also denied by the Oceanic officials.

It has been announced that the big Japanese cruiser Naniwa, which has been in Honolulu harbor for several months, has been recalled and will sail at once for Japan. This would indicate that Japan has given up any hope she may have had about obtaining a foothold in Hawaii.

The most important event of the past few days has been the appointment of Mr. Thurston as minister to Washington to succeed J. Mott Smith. He was chairman of the committee sent to Washington by the Provisional Government to negotiate an annexation treaty. Mr. Blount's attitude is still an enigma, and both factions claim his report will be in their favor.

Other items of interest and discussion have been the passage of what the royalists call the "press gag law," and the law prohibiting the possession of firearms and ammunition. The first mentioned law is directed against the Hawaii Hom nuo news paper, which has been making bitter attacks upon the Provisional Government. The editors and backers of the paper are unknown. The law provides that the true names and dwelling places of all the editors and proprietors of newspapers shall be conspicuously printed in each paper, thus locating the responsibility for such articles as may appear, and as the ex Queen is supposed to be one of the proprietors of the Homnuo, the law is interpreted as a measure to shut her off from power to incite the natives to opposition to the Provisional Government.

Minister Stevens will leave Honolulu for his home in the United States on May 24. Mr. Stevens has been quoted as feeling very bitter towards Commissioner Blount on account of the latter's action in hauling down the American flag, but as he last Sunday gave an elaborate dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, at which all present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves, that feeling has apparently changed.

The radical members of the annexation party are extremely anxious to be rid of the ex Queen, whom they regard as a menace to the present government. The Hawaii Star, the extreme annexation organ, in an editorial on May 8, called attention to the danger of allowing her to remain on the Island, and suggested that she be requested to travel in foreign lands, with her expenses paid by the Provisional Government. In the Star's opinion she should be banished at once, arguing that even if the ex Queen does become resigned to her fate, her presence in Honolulu keeps the natives from joining the ranks of the annexationists.

The action of Claus Spreckels causes the annexationists some uneasiness. He expresses himself as against annexation, fearing the labor question. It is said by some here that he prefers a planters' republic with a man as president subservient to his wishes.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

LONDON, May 17.—The representatives of the three large Australian banks which have survived the panic attended the Bank of England meeting to-day. The bank directors volunteered all necessary assistance in the way of discounting bills, etc., to help the three Australian institutions through any emergency which might arise. It is hoped that this offer will re-establish confidence in Australia. So far continental bourses have been little affected by the bank failures.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

SIRS—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

OLD STYLES ARE NEW

THE FASHIONS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO ARE REVIVED.

The Whole Gamut of Color Runs Riot. Pink a Favorite For the Street—New Hats, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs.

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WHILE it cannot be said that fashions change from week to week, there is always something new presented that is worthy of notice. Still it has seemed to me that there are fewer novelties put forward this spring than I have known to be the case for several years. Probably it was because there was such a strenuous effort made to force us into crinoline that other things were momentarily overlooked. I think the danger of the pure and unadulterated hoop-skirt has passed, and womankind has settled down into the flowing skirts that are seen on every side. Not over half the new costumes imported or home-made have very wide skirts.

But the 1830 styles have, as the little boys say, "caught on," and some of the costumes one meets are such striking pictures of olden times that one is almost rude enough to stop short and stare at them from the sudden surprise. Their quaint picturesqueness saves them from ridicule, and we even begin to look on them as pretty.

Among the things I have noted particularly in my peregrinations during the past week is that pink as a color for the street is quite a favorite, and there is a great deal of it seen. It is mostly in thin goods, and a favorite way is to have the skirt made in three deep flounces, the edges bordered with an embroidery wherein rosebuds and their green leaves predominate. I noticed one where there was a trailing wreath of laurel leaves in dull greens in chenille on a challie ground. The challie was plain. The pink is just the tint of apple or peach blossoms or wild rose. One had a convolvulus vine around each flounce.

This does not infer that there are no other colors seen, for the whole gamut of color runs riot, but the shades are so very lovely that it is a constant delight to see the new goods. The artistic fashion of having grass green or moss green velvet accessories or combinations with the pink gowns is beyond measure beautiful when looked at simply as a combination of color, and we must regard the wearers as animated blossoms and admire them accordingly. Rich purple is combined with blue, beef's blood red laid on over old rose, green on blue, and so on. Almost anything goes in the way of color.

NEW MILLINERY.

In making up the ever lovely zephyrs, ginghams and washable goods the laundering of them should be taken into consideration, and each gown should be made so that it will not have to be ripped and remade every time it is cleaned. Surplice waists are very pretty and graceful, but do not wash well at all, so that the plain spencer gathered at the belt is the best model.

The Spanish flounce is a very pretty and handy style. There is but one flounce, and that comes just to the knee and is gathered on with a heading. Three flounces, a double skirt or several narrow ruffles are all suitable for wash dresses, but unless one has plenty of servants the plainer the make the better. It is easy to make a $8 gown cost $12 or $15 in a season if sent to a laundry.

I saw a novelty the other day for a summer gown, and it was exquisite as well. The gown was of soft mull over tarlatan and made with a baby waist, with a black lace frill around the neck. There was a guimpe, and the sleeves were of black chantilly without lining. The skirt was covered with another skirt of black chantilly flouncing. Around the waist and on the shoulders were ribbons of coquelicot velvet, with streaming ends. The ribbons were to be replaced with those of another color whenever preferred. The lace over the mull took a new and soft effect that was simply exquisite.

Just now when warm weather is approaching the linen collar and cuffs are making their appearance. They are round, and the collars will turn down and the cuffs upward. They look "awfully cute," one young lady said. Certainly they look neat, and neatness is always a great beauty. Among the "odds and ends" I noticed quite a variety of black and white knit silk mitts with half fingers. They are pretty, and a white hand looks like a snowflake between the meshes. And I remarked that handkerchiefs are much larger than before, with scalloped edges in sheer muslins and lawns, and some of them have embroidery in the corners. Those that are hemstitched have a very narrow hem. All are white.

In hosiery are silk plated stockings in blacks and whites, for white stockings will be much worn this season with the Oxford ties and slippers. These cost about 50 to 75 cents per pair and look as well, feel as soft and wear much better than all silk. I notice a number of fine stockings in lilac, tan and several other popular colors, some of them having sprays of embroidery in natural colors or pretty, fancy clocks reaching quite high up.

But the millinery—how very beautiful some of the hats and bonnets are I despair of making any one understand. There seems no limit to age or condition. A matron bought a large flat, brown straw hat with an enormous brown alsatian bow in front standing out like great wings, and up between them was a thorny rose branch, which ended in two large American, beauty roses, one upstanding and the other drooping at the back over the hair. Two hats that fell to two lovely girls were most beautiful, each after its kind.

One was of dove colored chip with a mass of bows made of iridescent dove colored silk, and "growing" among it was a spray of white mistletoe with its waxy berries and green leaves.

The other was a dark purple satin straw, bent and twisted and covered with a wilderness of striped ribbon, grass and grains, out of which grew white velvet poppies. Every hat is a work of art, and an idea is carried out in it. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

New York.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Can There Be a Mob of American Women? There Can!

There are times, not often, when I confess the actions of women overwhelm me with humiliation, almost despair. One of these times was the occasion of the marriage of little Miss Bradley-Martin to the Earl of Craven. The wedding took place in Grace church, New York, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter ought to be ashamed of himself for marrying a 16-year-old girl to anybody, and Mrs. Bradley-Martin ought to ask forgiveness of heaven every day the rest of her life for allowing a daughter of that age to be married. Three thousand invitations had been issued to the ceremony, however, and the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Then came the mob of women who had no invitations mostly. The police formed a line beyond which the women were not supposed to advance, even in their silly frenzy to see the bride and a live British lord. The police pointed their clubs at them and frowned, but of course no policeman would dare to use his club on a "lady," if ladies they were. I should say that if they were they forgot their ladyhood for the time being. A report had gone out that the bride's gown was an old one, so that her father could avoid paying duty on a new one. The women audibly criticised the girl's robes. "That dress doesn't look as though it was cleaned with benzine," said one. Finally this female mob burst all bounds and actually broke open the side door of the church in the midst of the ceremony. Then followed a scramble for which disgraceful is the only word. On the top of pews climbed some of them, upon the seats stood others craning their necks and talking loudly. Outside some members of the female sex climbed upon the fence. After all was over and the church was cleared, shreds of veils and dresses, gloves and broken remnants of feminine apparel were found scattered in profusion. Some had lost their bonnets. The mob of women were not at all of the lower classes, so called. They were well and fashionably dressed. How utterly worthless, how wickedly empty must be the brains of the women who can act like that! They abandoned all the delicacy and dignity of real womanhood, which would stay a thousand miles away from a social occasion to which it had not been invited. The fact that there were found to be so many women of that sort is the discouraging part of the story.

Whatever you undertake, go in to win!

Interesting beyond most recent bits of reading is the sketch of gentlé, noble Lucy Stone, published in The Woman's Journal by her daughter, as she confesses, without Lucy's knowledge. From the time she was a barefoot girl driving home the cows Lucy Stone has been fighting for woman's right to vote, to work at whatever she pleases, to get just as good an education as she wants and to speak in public. Many of these rights are now at least partly conceded, and all the rest we hope this honored lady will lived to see granted. She paid for her own education at Oberlin college by teaching, and at one time by doing housework at 8 cents an hour. All this time she boarded herself on 50 cents a week. Spitballs were fired at her during her speeches by howling mobs. Once the platform was attacked by men with clubs, and again a pane of glass was removed behind her, and a hose pipe of ice water was turned upon her back. The dauntless little woman pulled her shawl around her and continued her speech. It will always be a matter of pride and pleasure to me to remember that a speech by Lucy Stone converted me to woman's rights when I was 14 years old, and I have never wavered from the faith. Are there brave, determined girls like Lucy Stone still? Yes, there are, plenty of them, and that is the best of all.

I wish to commend to women everywhere for careful consideration the following remark of the famous and eccentric old Princess Mathilde, who still lives in Paris: "When with men, I feel that I am with my equals, that we can talk of art, literature, politics or science. But among women how few there are that can converse! Should a woman come into this drawing room now we should be obliged to change the conversation."

The following from Pomeroy's Advance Thought is worth copying and considering: "When you hear a dried up, garrulous, bloodless old woman cautioning her friends against some young, lovely and lovable woman who is pleasant and popular, declaring she is no better than she should be and should not be associated with, you may bet largely that she is disgruntled because she is not on the platform to be admired."

What the great musician, Von Bulow, thinks of matrimony as compared with the artistic career is shown in his advice to a pretty girl who played before him with a view to entering the professional life. She failed to please him. "Go and marry," said Von Bulow. Any girl can marry. Not one in ten thousand can be a great success professionally. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

Order of Events at Present Arranged for the Queen's Birthday Celebration.

Complete Day of Sport on Land and Aquatic Contests for an Afternoon.

The several clubs in charge of the sporting events for the Queen's birthday celebration have so far completed their arrangements that the following draft programme is officially announced:

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Baseball—Maroons, of Seattle, vs. Victorias.

Cricket—Tacomas vs. Albions.

Yacht race, under auspices of International Association.

Trap shooting exhibition by Gun club members.

Field sports, for amateurs only—One mile, half-mile, hurdle race 220 yards, 100 yard dash; gold medal for first and silver medal for second prize in above four events. Race for boys under twelve, and race for girls under twelve, for trophies. Entries for these sports, except for boys' and girls' races, to be made with the secretary, accompanied by declaration of amateur standing, before eight o'clock Monday evening.

Bicycle races, as per card already published.

Lacrosse match, 2:30 p.m.—Westminster vs. Victoria for championship. This match will be at the Caledonia grounds, and all the other events above named will be at Beacon hill.

Athletic exhibition—Victoria Athletic club at Victoria theatre in evening.

Indian war dance at Market hall in evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

The inter-city rifle match takes place on the morning of this day, being the only event outside of the Butterfly parade of the wheelmen at 11:30 and the following regatta programme:

Paddling, for canoes 16 feet and under; A.C.A. rules to govern. Half mile, single blade; one mile tandem, single blade.

Upset race.

Four-oared, senior, best and best boats, for four medals and championship cup.

Four-oared, junior, lapstreaks, for four medals and championship cup.

Four-oared, J.B.A.A. only, lapstreaks, for four cups or medals.

Singles, senior, 20 foot boats or under, for the Crane, McGregor & Boggs championship cup.

Singles, junior, 20-foot boats and under, for cup.

The four-oared races to be straight away, starting at Point Ellice bridge and finishing at Gorge; the singles to be from the Gorge round the island and return.

Indian war canoe races—two events.

Klootchmen's race.

Naval races—four events.

Loggers' race.

Swimming race.

Horse marines and greasy pole.

All entries, except for the last three events and for club boats, must be received by the secretary not later than eight o'clock Friday evening.

Arrangements have been made by the regatta committee whereby the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway will run trains on the 24th in twenty minute trips, commencing at 11:40 a.m. and continuing till 6 p.m.; the round trip tickets will be 25 cents. This will be a good substitute for the usual barge services, which will not be allowed. Lampson street crossing is 900 yards from the Gorge bridge, by a beautiful road.

THE MARKETS.

Summer Fruits and Vegetables Appearing—Anticipated Celebration Activity.

The local markets have not shown any signs of increased activity during the past week. Home garden products are beginning to take a prominent place in all green groceries, but California's produce in this line being in advance, is present in greater variety. By the arrival of the next San Francisco steamer a fresh supply of fruits and vegetables, including tomatoes, cherries, strawberries, etc., will be received.

Grain quotations remain unchanged, but middlings have mounted $3 per ton. There is a good stock of dairy products on hand, and fresh eggs have dropped five cents. Fish of all kinds are selling at the standing prices, the supply being fairly good. The meat market is firm. During the celebration week all retailers expect to do a rushing business, and they have accordingly prepared for it. The retail quotations are appended:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00@40.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	.50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6c
Potatoes, per bag	2.50@3.00
" new, California, per lb	3@ 4
Cabbage, per lb	3 @ 4
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	3@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	03
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25 @ 30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60 @ 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	25
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	30
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	10
Meats—Beef "	10@12
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	12@13
Chickens, per pair	1.00@2.00
Turkey per lb	20
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked) "	8@10
Halibut "	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon "	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@50
Lemons, California, per doz	35@50
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	40@50
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cherries, per lb	20 @ 25
Bananas, per doz	40 @ 50

The schooner Walter L. Rich now has 430 skins and the Mary Taylor 245.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY, 19 1893

THAT AFTERTHOUGHT.

Sir Charles Russell was undoubtedly right when he contended that the seizures of British ships in Behring Sea were made on the ground that the whole of Behring Sea was United States territory. When those seizures were made no one had heard a word about the American claim to property in the seals. That was an afterthought which was not expressed until long after the vessels were seized and condemned. Those who justified the seizures at the time, held that Behring Sea was a closed sea, and that the United States had sovereignty over its waters east of a certain line that divided the American section of the sea from that owned by the Russians. It was contended by statesmen, journalists and others who took an interest in the matter, that the United States bought the right of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea when it purchased Alaska, and that the sea was as much the property of the American Government as was the land of the Alaskan territory. The reply to that contention, which was made over and over again, was, how could the Americans claim that they purchased the sovereignity over Behring Sea from Russia when they themselves had denied that the Russians ever had a right to exercise territorial jurisdiction over any part of Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit? Those on this Coast who have any interest in the seal industry are familiar with the whole controversy. It will be remembered that when the claim to ownership in the seals was afterwards made, everyone wondered at its impudence and unreasonableness. It was recognized as a new and, at that time, an unheard of claim. The American counsel before the Arbitrators must greatly presume on the ignorance of those who have charge of the British case, when they try to make the Arbitrators believe that the Americans, when the British vessels were seized, dreamed of claiming the ownership of the seals.

VAIN REGRET.

The News-Advertiser is greatly exercised over the matter of redistribution. It cannot let the subject alone for even a short time. It is evidently dissatisfied with what it has done to disquiet the public mind, and fears that, after all, when the people have had time to think over the matter, they will see that the Government have pursued the plain, straightforward, common-sense course. It, consequently, prejudges them and does what it can to put its readers in such a frame of mind that they will be dissatisfied with any action which the Government may take. In its issue of the 14th it says: "It is to be regretted that the question of redistribution of the parliamentary representation appears likely to be dealt with by the Government in a manner which will not be satisfactory to any one who desires that there would be a fair and equitable measure."

Those who have observed the course which the News-Advertiser has pursued since the close of the session, will be able to form a pretty fair opinion of the sincerity of the regret it expresses. They can hardly help coming to the conclusion that the News-Advertiser and its inspirers would be greatly disappointed if the Government's redistribution measure should, after all, prove satisfactory to the majority of the inhabitants of the Province. It does not require a person of very keen discernment to see that they most ardently desire and most earnestly hope that the Government, when they get the information which they are now seeking, will frame a measure so manifestly unjust to the Mainland that it will rouse the indignation of nearly the whole of its inhabitants.

No matter what the measure will be like, it will not be the Advertiser's fault if it is not rejected by all ever whom it has had any influence. There is no use in our contemporary's being hypocritical about the matter. Everyone who has eyes to see knows exactly where it stands, and what course it is bound to pursue—unless something happens which is by no means likely to happen. But our contemporary may spare its regrets and may cease to be solicitous as to the course which the Government will pursue.

The object of the Administration is to give the Province the fairest possible redistribution measure. To enable them to do this, no labor will be spared. Every available means will be used, to enable them to arrive at definite and reliable conclusions with respect to the population of the Province. They will not be satisfied until what is now uncertain and doubtful will be made certain and beyond question, by sensible and intelligent men. They have entered upon the work vigorously and hopefully, and they will continue to prosecute it until they are satisfied with the result of their investigations. The Redistribution Bill which they will then submit to the representatives of the people, will be based upon reliable information and sound principles; it will be fair to both sections of the Province, and will, we have no doubt, be approved by all fair-minded and well-informed men within its bounds.

A PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE.

There is trouble in Scandinavia. There are differences between Norway and Sweden which are apparently irreconcilable. These two countries are joined, but not united. They have the same king, but in almost everything else they are divided. Each has its own parliament and each its own national policy, and the political ideas of the inhabitants are widely different. The Swedes are aristrocatic and conservative, while the Norwegians are radical and democratic. It can easily be understood why peoples differing so greatly in their political ideas and principles do not get along very well together. It will never be difficult for them to find something to quarrel about, and it might be expected that their disagreements would not be easy of settlement. The bone of contention between Norway and Sweden just now is the power to appoint consuls. Sweden has taken upon herself to direct the foreign policy of the two kingdoms. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is invariably a Swede, and he has hitherto appointed all the consuls. As Norway is a commercial nation and as the Norwegians own a great deal more shipping than the Swedes, the Norwegians, not unreasonably, think that they ought to have the appointment of the representatives of their country in foreign ports. The Norweigan Parliament, which is called the Storthing, demanded a separate consular service for Norway. The King refused their demand. He held that the consular question is one common to the two countries, and consequently must be considered by the Swedish Parliament. The Storthing was not satisfied with this answer to their demand and passed a separate consular service bill. The King refused to give his assent to the measure. The Norweigan ministry then resigned. This placed the King in such a difficulty that he was obliged to ask the ministers to retain office and to allow the question in dispute to lie over for a year. This they did. But when the Storthing again met they passed the Consular bill a second time. The King again refused to give the measure his sanction and again the ministry resigned. The Storthing then resorted to the extreme measure of stopping the supplies. It adjourned without making appropriations for the public service. This leaves the King in a very embarrassing position. After the first of July next he will have no money with which to carry on the Government of Norway. He cannot, like an English sovereign, appeal from Parliament to the people. He cannot dissolve the Storthing. It is elected for three years, and must live out its term. Only one year and a half of its term has expired. What King Oscar intends to do or what he can do, no one seems to know. It is surmised that the alliance between Sweden and Norway—for it cannot properly be called a union—will be dissolved, and that Norway will set up as a republic. This appears to be what the majority of the people want, but the question is, will the European powers recognize a Norwegian republic. Russia and Germany and Denmark may expect to be heard in this matter. The people are with the Storthing, but the Norwegians are not strong numerically, and it is not improbable that they may find it wise to succumb to outside pressure. The situation is interesting, and the struggle between King Oscar and the Norwegian Parliament will be watched with interest by the whole civilized world.

EXTORTION IN CHICAGO.

A great deal has been written about the extortion practised on visitors to Chicago. From all that we can learn we are led to conclude that though much of it is true, much is gross exaggeration. The newspapers of the city have exposed and condemned the attempts to impose upon strangers and have tried to bring about a better state of things, and not without effect. They have shown that the prices demanded by many of the restaurant keepers were unreasonably high, they have denounced the hotel charges and caused them in many instances to be lowered, and they have insisted upon the right of the public to conveniences for rest in the park, with such results that an ample number of seats are to be placed there. Even those who are loudest in their complaints of the way in which visitors to Chicago are treated by sharks of one kind and another, speak highly of the courage and the independence of the newspapers of the city.

The Chicago Tribune commenting upon the unreasonable complaints of two United States newspapers, says:

Both of our unreasonable Eastern contemporaries and all other grumblers may rest assured that the Chicago newspapers and the Chicago people show no disposition to gloss over blunders in manag-ment or to condone abuses of any kind. They will wage unceasing war upon them and not stay their hands until the evils complained of have been abated. In the meantime let us have fair play and civil treatment. The great exhibition shall not be prejudiced and visitors shall be protected in all their rights. It may require a little time yet to root out abuses, but it will be done. So far as the effects of these evils are concerned at present Chicago citizens are the principal sufferers for there are few people here from abroad.

We have no doubt but that intelligent Chicagoans, who have the true interest of the city at heart, will do all they can to prevent their fellow citizens killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. For this is what the keepers of hotels and restaurants are doing when they attempt to fleece the visitors to the Exhibition. If they succeed by their mercenary practices in preventing a large number of persons who have money to spend visiting the Exhibition they will be standing in their own light besides detracting from the success of the Fair. We have no doubt but that as time advances many will see that it will pay best to be civil in their behavior and to be moderate in their charges, and if there is not a general voluntary reform in these directions, means will no doubt be taken to convince them in a practical way that honesty is the best policy. We have no doubt that before many weeks have gone by, the greedy people in Chicago will be taught a lesson that will last them the rest of their natural lives.

MY LITTLE BOY.

GENTLEMEN,—My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and it cured him very quickly.

MRS. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

A NEW SYSTEM.

The drunkard who neglects his business and who, to gratify his appetite, disregards the claims of his family, is no longer made a pet of by the temperance people of the state of Michigan. He is not pitied by sentimental people and made to believe that he is almost, if not altogether, a martyr. The state looks upon him as an offender who deserves punishment, or as a patient who requires medical treatment of a drastic kind. A law just enacted in that state provides that if a man is arrested for drunkenness he must pay the customary fine. If he cannot pay it he is locked up, or he may sign a bond that he will go to some good place where men are treated for the liquor habit, to be cured. If he is too poor to pay the physician, the expense of his treatment is defrayed by the county. He is not put in jail and treated as a criminal if he cannot pay the fine. This is not considered in Michigan the way to make a good citizen and a sober man of him. The reform of the drunkard is the object of the law. It is quite possible that this way of treating men who are addicted to drink may be the means of stopping many drinking men in their downward course and inducing them to reform before the drink habit becomes confirmed.

The Michigan plan is reasonable and it is humane. It deserves to succeed. If it does, the example will be followed by other States and other countries. The plan of fining the man overtaken by drink and keeping him in jail to herd with criminals and vagrants if he is too poor to pay the fine, does not work well. In by far the greater number of cases the discipline of fine and imprisonment demoralizes and hardens. It is very rarely, indeed, known to effect a reform. The Michigan system cannot have a worse effect than ours, and it may have a great deal better.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL—WHICH?

An interesting controversy is now going on in the neighboring Republic as to whether it is right to use a singular or a plural verb and pronoun after the United States. Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, who it seems opened the controversy, is of opinion that "United States" requires both verb and pronoun to be in the plural. He says:

In the constitution, both before and since the civil war, the United States have always been designated in the plural; thus article 3, section 3, declares that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against *them*, or in adhering to *their* enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and article 13, adopted since the civil war, declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to *their* jurisdiction.

The Chicago Tribune discusses the subject in a very lively way, and concludes its article with the following sentences:

If Judge Field were thinking of anything more than the grammatical use of the term—whether it required a plural or singular verb—if he were regarding the "States" as sovereign autonomies or entities and not as parts of a sovereign nation; if he were holding with Calhoun and Jeff Davis that this is only a league of independent States—a mere confederation of sovereignties—then he is away off his base and he is clinging to the Calhoun heresy, which was demonstrated to be erroneous by Webster and was knocked to pieces on the battlefield by Union soldiers under Lincoln. It is composed of the stuff dreams are made of, and after Appomattox it left not even a rack behind. The *United States is* a nation, *one* and indivisible, now and forever.

Another American newspaper says:

But, notwithstanding Judge Field's dictum, the people of the United States will insist on referring to the Government as "it," and there is no justification for this in the constitution, which, in one place, specifies controversies to which the United States shall be *a party*. The State rights bogie may quibble about grammar as much as it likes, but custom makes law in language as well as in everything else, and custom has decided that this shall be considered as one big solid nation.

It therefore seems that politically and patriotically as well as grammatically it is right to speak and write of the United States as "it" or "she," in fact to consider it "a noun of multitude conveying singularity of idea."

AN UNPLEASANT DUTY.

The decision of the Supreme court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the Geary Act places the Government of the United States in an unpleasant and an embarrassing position. It is an open secret that the President and his cabinet do not approve of that law. It is, in fact, more than suspected that they greatly disapprove of it, looking upon it as an iniquitous piece of legislation unworthy of a civilized state. Still, it is their duty to enforce that law and it is just possible that the Administration believing, as General Grant did, that the best way to show the badness of a bad law is rigidly to enforce it, may energetically set about putting the law into operation. As the time given the Chinese to register has expired, all who have not registered have made themselves liable to be ignominiously expelled from the United States. Will the Government proceed with the work of expulsion at once, or will the Executive give the Chinese another chance to register? We have seen somewhere that the Geary law is not mandatory—that it is merely permissive—the President *may* order the expulsion of the Chinese unregistered after the 5th of May, not that he *shall* begin the disagreeable business immediately.

It must go against the President's grain to drive out of the United States men who have not been guilty of any crime, and who came to the country on the faith that they should be treated as the subjects of the most favored nation. This is how the United States has pledged itself by a solemn treaty to treat the subjects of the Emperor of China:

"Chinese residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities with respect to travel or residence as may be there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

But the citizens of the most or the least favored nation are not treated as the Geary Act provides the Chinese shall be treated. On the contrary, the subjects of the Emperor of China in direct contravention of the promise solemnly given by the Government of the United States, are discriminated against in the most striking and, to them, the most invidious manner.

It must not be supposed that the Government of China is blind to the indignity which its subjects are compelled to suffer in the United States. It perceives the full extent of that indignity, and it feels it keenly. The Chinese ambassador has protested against the enforcement of the Geary Act. The Chinese are not wanting in self-respect, and they are well aware of what is due them by the nations with whom they have intercourse.

It will be interesting to observe how the Government of China will bear the treatment that the Chinese in the States are now receiving. Will it look on and make no sign? Will it content itself with mere protests? Will it retaliate on the Americans residing in China? or will it, as some think, declare war against the United States? That it will retaliate in some shape there can be hardly any doubt. It is not in human nature not to resent insults so publicly offered, and breaches of faith so openly and so boldly made. Mr. Martin, who is president of the Imperial Tunguen College in Pekin, who has lived twenty-five years in China, and understands the Chinese language, and who has had intimate relations with high Chinese officials, is of opinion that the Chinese will make reprisals on Americans residing in China. He was told by Li Hung Chang, the Imperial Viceroy, that a census had been taken of all missionaries and other American residents in China, and was given to understand that if there should be a wholesale deportation of Chinese from the United States, the American missionaries would not be allowed to remain in China.

If the Chinese take this step, it is hard to see what grounds of complaint the Americans can have. As the Oregonian said a few days ago, "Having set the example of race discrimination and treaty violation, it ill becomes our people to complain if the Chinese Government follow."

A TERRIBLE EDICT.

It is said by persons who assert that they have obtained their information from reliable sources, that the Russian Government has issued a decree of banishment against the whole Jewish population of Poland. This means that the Czar has determined to drive from their homes and the country of their birth about one million and a half of his subjects, for no other reason than that they belong to a race against which he has contracted a deadly antipathy. This edict is the most cruel that has been issued in modern times, and that it has been issued, is believed by men who are not in the habit of giving credence to unfounded rumors. It is said that the edict was signed on the 28th of February, but so quietly and secretly does the Russian Government work, that the news of what had been done did not reach Western Europe until the last of April or the beginning of May. A cablegram from Harold Frederic to the New York Times of the 7th contains an account of the cruel expulsion that has been determined upon. The correspondent asserts that not more than ten or a dozen persons in Paris, Berlin and Vienna knew of the facts which he then made public. He says: "The greatest possible pains have been taken during the past fortnight to verify these facts before venturing upon a statement. They are now supported by a lot of detailed documentary evidence, some of the originals of which are here in London and which I have seen. These show that a wholesale expulsion of Jews has been begun in the kingdom of Poland itself." He then proceeds to give facts confirmatory of the news which he telegraphs. Here are some of them:

Inquiry has developed the fact that already many thousands of Jewish families in villages and the open country all over Poland have been served with these summary orders to move at once into towns. Most of the detailed information at hand here refers to the Province of Radom, but there seems no doubt that the same machinery is at work in the other nine Gubernia of the kingdom. In the solitary communal district of Ruda Guzovska, which is forty versts from Warsaw on the railroad leading to Vienna, 480 families engaged in trade, and possessed of immovable property, have been served with these orders. In the village of Sucedniov, the seat of administration for the Government iron mines, 250 families received similar notices. In the communal district of Blizen, out of 170 Jewish families in the place, 158 have been ordered out. Of these latter 76 families have been settled there for generations, if not centuries, and contain among their adult males 10 tailors, 10 bakers, 18 commercial travelers, 7 commission agents, 5 bookmakers, 4 carpenters, 4 contractors, 9 coachmen, 3 dealers in crockery, 2 butchers, 2 foremen in the iron works, 1 porter. I give the list to show the sweeping character of the expulsions. It may be added that the list includes 14 heads of families who served a term in the army. In the adjoining district of Ruda Malinetzka 82 families are expelled, among them 31 workingmen in a big foundry there.

It does not appear at all probable that this is a manufactured report. So experienced a newspaper man as Mr. Frederic, who has so many sources of information to draw from, could hardly be deceived in so important a matter as this, and he values his reputation as a journalist much too highly to send to his paper a report that he had reason to believe was merely sensational.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 16.

THE CITY.

Sunday Observance.

Ald. W. D. McKillican gives formal notice of his intention to introduce at the next meeting of the City Council, a resolution "respecting the observance of the Lord's Day, commonly known as Sunday."

Quick Route to Kaslo.

The new steamer State of Idaho is now making daily trips in from Bonner's Ferry to Kaslo, reducing the time of connection between Victoria and that town via Vancouver and Seattle to about 60 hours.

Ontario Horses.

At Cameron's stables on Fernwood road there are at present a number of fine Ontario horses, the property of Mr. Beith, M. P. They are in charge of the well-known local horseman, John R. McNeil, who has several standard bred trotters and some massive Clydesdales.

Young Ladies' Institute.

On the 31st inst. and on the 1st June the Young Ladies' Institute will hold their grand bazaar and entertainment in their hall on View street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the cost of arranging the stations of the cross in the new cathedral. One of the most interesting features of the programme will be the new bayonet drill taken part in by the young ladies.

Divisional Court.

The Divisional court sat yesterday morning for further consideration of the case of Blackwood v. Parks, an appeal from the County court of New Westminster. Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake, were on the bench, Mr. Brydone-Jack, of New Westminster, appearing for the appellant, Mr. Thornton Fell for the respondent. After hearing argument, the court reserved judgment.

From Time to Eternity.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Emily R. Shore yesterday afternoon, and the floral contributions were numerous and pretty. After leaving the residence of Mr. Sydney Shore at 138 Chatham street, the funeral procession proceeded direct to St. John's church, where Rev. Percival Jenns officiated, appropriate music being a part of the service. The deceased was a native of London, Ont., and leaves many friends there and here who will regret her loss.

Their Annual Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of St. Saviour's church, to be given in the Victoria West hall in aid of the Sunday school room this evening, promises to be a very interesting affair. The Ladies' Friendly society of St. Barnabas' church have consented to present the "broom drill" in addition to the programme already prepared for the occasion. There will also be one more contribution to the programme, and that is a negro sketch by the Messrs. Cave and Atherton. High tea will be served from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., and the concert will commence half an hour later.

The Heathorn Estate Sold.

The oft postponed sale of the Heathorn estate took place yesterday morning under order of the court, Deputy Sheriff Siddall officiating as auctioneer. There was quite a large crowd present while the sale was going on, but only a few were bidders, and the property was knocked down at prices which are generally considered to be considerably under its value. The Rock Bay property, including residence, etc., was bought by Mr. Dennis B. Harris at $11,250, subject to a mortgage of $9,000. The estate in fee was sold "subject to encumbrances," and brought $26,000, the purchaser being Mr. W. C. Ward of the Bank of British Columbia. The leasehold property now held by Mr. R. Jamieson was also bought by Mr. W. C. Ward, the price paid being $1,000.

Aleutians Going Home.

A Port Townsend special says: When the revenue fleet sails for the North, one of the boats will carry as passengers four Aleutian Indians, who for the past six months have been charges upon the county. These Indians were brought here from the Russian coast on the bark Majestic, lost some months since. The men were boatmen on the sealing schooner Geo. M. White, which was overhauled and confiscated by the Russian Government years ago, while sealing too near the dead line established by the Government. After many hardships they were turned loose and permitted to leave the Siberian shores, eventually reaching this port. To-day Commissioner Starrett received instructions from the department at Washington City and will send the wanderers back to their homes. The Bear will carry them, as that vessel will reach a point closer to their destination than any other of the fleet.

The Two Pioneers.

Many and various are the souvenir photographs which have been copyrighted, commemorative of the Columbian celebration, the grandest celebration the world has ever known. Prominent among these stands the photo of the Duke of Veragua by Moreno. As the Duke, now at Chicago, has been fitly chosen as the special guest of the American nation during the Columbian festivites, on account of his being the only surviving lineal decendant of Christopher Columbus, it is altogether probable that his photo will have an immense sale. But the caravel, Santa Maria, a reproduction of the famous flagship of the little squadron which carried the illustrious discoverer across the Atlantic to America in 1492, will, without doubt, excite special interest in the cosmopolitian throng which will visit the Windy City during the next six months. This ship was built at the expense of the Spanish Government, from drawings made by Juan de la Cosa, who was a pilot on the Santa Maria four centuries ago. It is expected that this little craft, which is of 200 tons displacement and 75 feet in length, will arrive at Chicago within a couple of months, having successfully crossed the Atlantic to New York, where she now lies. By the mass of people who are unable to attend the World's Fair will an authentic picture of this historical craft be welcomed, especially by British Columbians, when they learn that associated with it is a photo of the Pacific pioneer steamer Beaver, which, strange to say, was built just 400 years after Columbus was born, and actually went to pieces on the Pacific Coast of America 400 years after Columbus landed on the Atlantic coast. This combination photograph, which will soon be placed on the market, is sure to be met with public favor and be gladly received by every one who may obtain a copy. The publication of this photograph is another indication that our province is keeping pace with the times, and has produced an anniversary souvenir which, for completeness, is not likely to be surpassed. Printed on the back of each photo is a brief history of the Santa Maria and also of the s.s. Beaver. The selling price of these photographs is 35 cents each for cabinet size and 50 cents for large size. Edwards Bros., of Vancouver, have the contract to print a large quantity of these pictures.

Features of Interest.

Indian Officer Thomas James having visited all the native tribes located in the neighborhood of Victoria, is home again; his part of the work preliminary to the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday is over, and the results reported are decidedly satisfactory. For the Indian canoe races, the Saanich tribe will send two crews, Discovery Island three, Duncan Station reserves (Cowichans) two, the Cle-clem-eu-Clits (Cowichans) two, Comiakens one, and the Esquimalt, Songhees, Anacortes and Whatcom reserves one crew each—fourteen crews in all; promise of a grand struggle. Saanich will enter a crew of klootchmen for their special race, Duncan Station and the Cle-clem-eu-lehts are doing likewise. The loggers race also promises to "fill" well. On the evening of the 23rd it is proposed to hold a grand dance at the City Market building, for which Chief James is now making preparations. Forty braves and a large number of young women are to participate, and the entertainment will include both war and peace dances illustrative of the manners and customs of the British Columbia Indians of half a century ago. Another feature will be a tug-of-war after the Indian fashion, no rope being used but instead a number of short, stout sticks. More dancing will complete the programme, while it is altogether probable that the Kuper Island Indian band will furnish the music.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Influential Syndicate Who Will Advertise Victoria—Dog Catching and the Police.

The Sewer Connections Problem—Loan By-Laws Adopted and Voting Day Fixed.

The weekly regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening, the by-law changing the regular night from Wednesday to Monday having gone into effect. There were present Mayor Beaven, presiding, and Aldermen Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Henderson, McTavish and Munn.

The City Clerk read a letter from Mr. C. H. Drury, of the Toronto Globe, asking permission to lay a business proposition before the Council. At the Mayor's suggestion the Council adjourned for a few minutes, and Mr. Drury explained. The Globe will publish any descriptive matter desired relative to Victoria City, provided the city provides the engravings to illustrate the same. He said the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would assist in circulating a large number of copies of the paper.

The Council having resumed,

ALD. MCTAVISH moved that the matter be referred to the Finance committee, to confer with Mr. Drury and report to the Council.

The clerk next read an invitation from the ladies' committee of the Vancouver Y. M.C.A. to the mayor and aldermen to take seats upon the platform at the opening of the new building on Thursday, May 18; also through the mayor to the citizens of Victoria to be present to assist in the reception of the Lieut.-Governor.

H. L. Salmon wrote suggesting that in view of the near approach of the warm season the city should lay in a supply of disinfectants; and adding that in many places in England the custom was to supply disinfectants free to persons desiring to use them.

John N. Muir wrote reminding the Council that though he had sent two or three letters, no retaining wall had been built opposite his property on Victoria Crescent, and that until the wall were built the fence could not be replaced. He had in consequence not been able to let the house and would hold the corporation responsible. The letter was placed on file, the only opinion expressed being that the corporation work there had improved rather than injured the property in question.

E. A. Wilmot, City Engineer, notified the Council that a number of persons had failed to make sewerage connections, after having having been notified to do so, as required by law. He asked instructions.

ALD. BELYEA said that the law gave the engineer full authority to have it enforced, and it only remained for him to do his duty. The law said the engineer could have the work done, and the expense could be recovered from the property owner.

The communication was referred to the Sewerage committee, for inquiry and report.

Sanitary Inspector Robert Chipchase submitted the first of the weekly reports required by the health by-law. He reported having visited every house in the district bounded by Rae, Blanchard, Yates and Vancouver streets, to see that the yards were cleaned up; that he had gone through Chinatown and ordered a general clean up; and also that he had condemned a large quantity of canned goods offered for sale in the public market, and ordered their destruction.

The Pound committee recommended that the pound keeper be given assistance for a month or two for the purpose of catching unlicensed dogs.

ALD. BELYEA said the police were not overworked at present, and they should be quite capable of gathering in unlicensed dogs.

ALD. STYLES objected that it was beneath the dignity of the police to be turned into dog-catchers, and that it was in accordance with time-honored custom to appoint an assistant poundkeeper for the dog days.

THE MAYOR read from the statute to show that it was quite within the scope of the duties of the police to take up unlicensed dogs.

ALD. HENDERSON thought that if they were to be left for the police to catch, the dogs would have a snap.

The committee's report was adopted after some further discussion.

ALD. BELYEA said as there seemed to be some difficulty about the work now going on on the road between Oak Bay avenue and the hotel at Oak Bay, he would like to know by whose authority the road had been opened for pipe laying. The deputy commissioner of roads had complained that this had been done without authority.

THE MAYOR said that under the statute the water commissioner had authority to extend the pipe laying through roads beyond the limits, and he supposed it was under this authority that the work was going on.

The local improvement by-law for a sidewalk on Oak Bay Avenue, the $10,000 park loan by-law, and the $85,000 educational by-law, were passed. Thursday, June 1, was fixed as the day for voting on the loan by-laws.

The Montrose Avenue local improvement by-law was considered in committee, some progress being made.

The Council adjourned at 10:25.

CHICAGO'S ACCOMMODATIONS

No Man or Woman Need Fear Being Robbed—Expenses are Controllable.

No Other City in the World Contains Half as Many Hotels as the "Windy Town."

(Correspondence Post-Intelligencer.)

It is my judgment, after days and days spent in inquiries and comparisons of notes, that no man or woman need fear being robbed or that any great difficulty will be found in securing comfortable quarters in Chicago this year. As to cost, you may make that what you like. There are to be accommodations of all grades and sorts, and it is for the visitor himself to choose what he will pay. Of course there is a certain limit to the expense—I mean a minimum limit, for the upward notch I have not thought it worth while to look for. I assume that if one wishes to spend $100 a day for himself and wife he will have no difficulty in doing so.

On the other hand it will be easy to get along with a moderate expenditure. No one will expect to live as cheaply in Chicago in a year like this as he could in his own country town or in one of the small cities. In the average towns and lesser cities board of a fair sort may be had at from $7 to $15 per week, rooms included. The hotels charge from $2 to $3 per day. But these are not the rates that are to govern in Chicago this year. It would be unreasonable to expect them.

Only those who are willing to spend considerable money will be able to live in the first-class, old established hotels of the city. From $4 to $7 per day are the regular rates of these houses, and these prices do not include anything special in the way of parlors or bath rooms. The hotel keepers have announced that they will not raise their rates for the fair period, but this announcement is deceptive. They have already raised their rates from 75 to 100 per cent. For instance, last week I was in a nice room at one of the principal hotels. It was roomy, elegantly furnished, steam heat and electric light, and had a gem of a bath room with marble walls and porcelain tub. At $3 50 per day it was reasonable. By adding about $3 per day to this outlay for meals and minor expenses I found I could live very comfortably right in the heart of Chicago. I liked it so well that I decided to remain for several months. But when I went to the office to engage the room the clerk said: "Glad to have you stay with us, but after May 1 that room will be $7 per day. May I we double the price of every room in the house. Rooms that are $2 will be $4, and parlors that are $5 will be $10. But you have the privilege of taking in a room mate, and that will leave the cost to you just what it is at the present time."

I find that this is the method which all the landlords are following. Nominally they do not raise rates, but they double and in many cases treble the number of persons in a room. If one insists upon having a room to himself he must pay for two or three people. This holds good throughout the city, in the hotels and in the World's Fair district as well. Inasmuch as the great majority of visitors to the exposition will come in families or parties, this rule does not work great hardships. By going two or four in a room, according to size and accommodations, the rates may be kept down to a reasonable figure.

Probably no other city in the world has to-day one-half the hotel accommodations that may be found right here in Chicago. I never saw anything like it. The exposition is a monster, and Chicago itself is a show worth travelling many miles to see, but its hotel structures, both in number and size, are simply tremendous and overwhelming. Always a city noted for its hotels, the number has been more than trebled and the capacity quadrupled within twelve months. In the city proper perhaps a score of hotels, with an average capacity of 500 or 600 persons, have been opened recently. But it in the vicinity of the fair that the most wonderful growth has taken place. In a territory comprising about three square miles near the gates of the exposition there is a city of hotels that seems to have sprung up in a night.

Taking those hotels which are actually in existence, and omitting from the count those which stand on paper or in advertisements and dreams of their projectors, there are in the World's Fair district no fewer than 140 hotels of seventy-five or more rooms each, besides a number of smaller concerns. One hundred of these houses are of brick or stone and the remainder frame structures. The total number of guest rooms in them is 34 256, or an average of about 250 to the hotel. Into each of these rooms the proprietors expect to put from two to four guests. Three, probably, will be taken as a fair average, and this would give a capacity of a little more than 200,000 persons. Most of these houses are handsomely fitted and furnished. They have the modern improvements, electricity, good drainage, hot and cold water, bath rooms, everything that one could desire. Four out of five of them are more elegant and comfortable than the average first class hotel of twenty years ago. The modern science of building—both for rapidity of construction and convenience afforded—has been applied to its fullest extent in the majority of the hotels. The use of steel and iron beams, girders and posts, galvanized iron, hollow lath, tile, metallic roofs, and all the other many improvements of the last ten years, one may almost say of the last five years, has made these houses not only handsome but safe.

TAKE NOTICE.

That I shall not be responsible for any debt unless contracted by my authority in writing.
Dated this 20th day of March, A. D. 1893.
JACOB MUNDORF,
mc23-2m-d&w of Bonaparte

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 17.

THE CITY.

Returns Thanks.

Mrs. Bridges wishes gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of $20 from the ladies of the committee of the Calico Ball, with very many thanks.

A Busy Builder.

Mr. C. G. Arthur, contractor of Victoria, has lately erected and has in course of construction a number of buildings, consisting of church, hotel, store and five dwelling houses; most of the above at the town of Saanichton, the whole costing about $20,000.

The Assizes Over.

The last case on the docket for the Victoria spring assizes was concluded yesterday afternoon and the jurors, grand and petit, were thereupon discharged. There were two prisoners sentenced, two found not guilty and one "skipped"—did not appear.

Sentenced to Five Years.

Charlie Ah Sing, the Chinaman who was up for trial at the assizes yesterday on a charge of perjury, was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Messrs. Thornton Fell and Lindley Crease appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. B. Wootton for the defence.

A Fraternal Visit.

Far West lodge No. 1, K. of P., paid a fraternal visit to Sunset lodge No. 10, of the same order, last evening. There was a large representation of both lodges present, it being a return visit to the one paid the pioneer lodge some time ago. Sergeant Levin, secretary of Sunset lodge, will be in the hall on Friday evening, and according to applications made by the different secretaries of the various lodges, will issue invitations for Saturday evening's entertainment.

Final List of Stations.

The stationing committee of the Methodist conference having completed their work, the announcement is now finally made that the following clergymen will look after the interests of Methodism in this city during the next three years: Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue, Rev. S. A. Cleaver, B.A.; Centennial church, Gorge road, Rev. Joseph Hall; James Bay church, Rev. E. Robson; Victoria West, Rev. George H. Morden; Victoria, Fisguard street, Rev. J. F. Gardner.

James Bay Methodist Church.

There was a good attendance at the entertainment given in the James Bay Methodist church last evening, and quite a good sum of money was realized in aid of the new parsonage furnishing fund. The programme rendered was made complete by a short address by Rev. Dr. Carman, whose remarks were full of spicy wit and instructive aphorism. The programme in detail was as follows: Piano duet, the Misses Spencer; violin selection, Miss McDonald; solo, Mr. Collister; address, Dr. Carman; solo, Miss Luney; reading, Mr. Siddal, and solo, Mr. Gold.

Allie Samee Melican Man.

Loo Yet is the name given by a Nanaimo Chinaman who at present languishes in the city lockup, and who will be sent back to the Coal City to-day to stand his trial for obtaining money under false pretences. The arrest was made by Officer Abel just as Loo was about to take his departure on the Empress bound for China. Particulars of the charge are meagre, but is alleged that Loo was the prime mover in the formation of a Chinese company which was to do business in Nanaimo. He was also the treasurer and manager of the company and made it a point to absorb the capital and depart.

Four Persons Drowned.

The accidental drowning of four unknown persons, three men and a woman, near Coupeville last Thursday afternoon, is reported in a letter from that place, but no particulars are given. The letter was written to the postmaster at Port Madison by F. P. Race, who says that the accident was witnessed by his two brothers. The Races live six miles below Coupeville, toward Holmes' harbor. They say that a boat containing three men and a woman, who said they had left Port Madison six days before for Victoria via Deception Pass, was capsized and all four were drowned. The party had stopped to procure provisions, and after they had left the wind came up very suddenly, capsizing the boat. All four of them clung to the bottom of the boat, but were able to remain there but a few minutes when they were washed off, as the sea was running high. The drowned party were strangers and thought to be foreigners.—Post-Intelligencer.

For Charity's Sake.

Commencing to-day, the Sisters of St. Ann will solicit donations towards the erection of a more suitable building for their orphanage at Cowichan.

The present orphanage was built more than fifteen years ago, upon a section of land purchased by the Sisters, where they have since raised most of their supplies, and have succeeded, without any public appeal for assistance, in meeting the expenses of conducting the institution and of feeding, clothing and educating the orphan children dependent upon them for support.

The building has now become almost unfit for habitation, and is, moreover, much too small to meet the increasing demands upon the charity of the Sisters. Hence the occasion for a new building.

No cause is better deserving the aid of a kind public than that of the orphans of St. Ann, and the COLONIST confidently predicts for the Sisters a generous response to their appeal.

Railway Construction in West Kootenay.

The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company have advertised for tenders for the construction of this road from Nakusp on the Upper Arrow Lake to a point at or near the forks of Carpenter Creek, in the heart of the Slocan mines. It is understood that it is the intention of the company to have this road completed to the head of Slocan Lake by November next. The construction of this line and of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard this season, will give Southern Kootenay and the Slocan mines close communication with both the American and Canadian systems of railways at an early date. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have appropriated funds to build the road from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow Lake and work on this will proceed simultaneously with work on the Nakusp and Slocan; by means of which two roads the producers of the interior and the merchants of the coast will have access to the famous Slocan Camp all the year round. It is satisfactory to observe that although American railways are securing all rail connection with the Kootenay mining camps, the action of the Provincial and Dominion Governments in aiding Canadian lines will give our Canadian points direct connection quite as soon as the American points secure theirs, and enable them to hold the trade which must develop rapidly and which, up to the present, has been to a great extent compelled to seek American channels. Kootenay is bound to have a great era of prosperity contingent upon railway works, and the rest of the Province must feel the benefit before long.

Everybody Was Happy.

Gay and festive was the scene at St. James Hall last evening when the members of Miss McMicking's physical culture and dancing class and those of Mrs. Dickinson's class had the closing exercises of the winter term. Besides the members of the classes there was a large number of visitors present, every one of whom enjoyed the event, and participated most heartily. The opening grand march was very pretty indeed. All the ladies, young and otherwise, were "powdered and patched" in keeping with the nature of the event—"bal poudre" it was styled—and a great diversion it made. Numbers three and five on the programme, club swinging by the boys' class and dumb bell exercises by the girls' class showed how well the juveniles have been trained and taught, also how beneficial this kind of physical culture is in giving grace and strength. A feature of the entertainment was the club swinging of Prof. St. Clair, and after this everybody went in for dancing. The piano music was furnished alternately by Miss Heathfield and Miss Burnes When the programme was half through, a short rest was taken for supper, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until after 11 o'clock. What with pretty costumes, bright faces, nice supper, good decorations and excellent music, there was nothing else to wish for to make the event what it was intended to be from the first—a complete success.

ST. SAVIOUR'S BAZAAR.

A Successful Affair Which will Help to Secure the Much Needed Schoolroom.

St. Saviour's annual bazaar took place yesterday, and the Ladies' Aid association, under whose direction it was, scored a pronounced success. The sale of work opened in the afternoon, in the Victoria West hall. The attendance was large, and included the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, who took great interest in the proceedings and complimented the ladies on the great array of fancy work exposed for sale. A "high tea," served from 5:30, proved a very enjoyable feature of the day's proceedings. In the evening there was an entertainment, with the following good programme:

Selection	C. Battery Band
Instrumental duet, "En Route,"	Mrs. Cave and Miss Harris
Vocal duet, "The Old Sexton,"	H. J. and A. E. Cave
Piano Solo	Miss Harris
Medley	W. J., H. J. and A. E. Cave
Selection	C. Battery Band
Empire Crook Drill	Girls' Friendly Society
Piano solo	Miss Nicholson
Song, "The River of Years,"	H. J. Cave
Comic Negro Lecture on Science	W. J. Cave
Song "Stalwart Young Lancer,"	E. Etherton
Comic song	Mr. Roberts

The proceeds of the affair go to swell the fund for the erection of a school room, which the rapid growth of the congregation under the popular ministry of Rev. W. D. Barber has made a necessity.

CONCERT AND BAZAAR.

Attractive Events at St. Andrew's Church—Going On Again To-day.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church opened yesterday afternoon and was attended with very gratifying success, both financially and in the evident satisfaction of those who attended, either as spectators or purchasers in the tastefully arranged bazaar room or as listeners to the concert numbers. The bazaar is under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Society, and the President, Mrs. P. McF. Macleod, had the able assistance of a large number of the ladies of the church. The bazaar stalls were in the Sunday school room, three sides of which were thus fully occupied; and in the centre of the room was the flower stand, a dome-shaped structure whose framework was completely concealed by flowers and plants arranged so as to have an effect at once pretty and artistic. A refreshment room did a good business, the patrons of the bazaar being unanimous in the praise of the tempting viands and the manner in which they were served. In the evening there was a musical entertainment, over which Rev. A. B. Winchester presided, in the absence of the chairman of the board of managers, who could not come until late. This was the programme:

Selections	Bantly Family
Song	Mrs. Starr
Violin Duet	Messrs Bantly
Recitation	Miss M. Collins
Selection	Bantly Family
Mandolin Solo	Mr. Keating
Selections	Bantly Family

The Bantly family, as usual, well deserved special praise, which they received from all sides. They will contribute to the attractive musical programme at the promenade concert to take place this evening. The sale of work will be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

RACES FOR QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Sports and Games Committee Decide Their Programme—The V. A. C.'s Athletic Exhibition.

The Sports and Games committee in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration met last evening, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden presiding. Communications were read from two junior base ball clubs—the Shamrocks, W. J. Deasy, captain; and the Victorias, C. Copeland, captain—offering to play for the medals to be put up by the committee. The secretary of the senior Victoria baseball club also wrote that the Maroons of Seattle, one of the best clubs on the Coast, were willing to play the Victorias for their expenses. It was decided to offer the Maroons not more than $100 for their expenses, and in the meantime that the juniors' proposition should stand over.

The sum of $75, appropriated for field sports, it was decided should be invested in medals or other trophies for the following races: One mile, half-mile, hurdle, and hundred yards, open to all amateurs; and boys' race and girls' race, contestants in each to be under twelve years of age. Entries for all except the boys' and girls' races are to be in by 8 p. m. next Monday. The races will be under the general direction of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, chairman of the sports and games committee, and the following officers of the course were named: Starter, J. Braden; referee, R. Jones; judges, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden and F. P. Gouge; timekeeper, E. Mallandaine.

Mr. Gouge announced that the Victoria Athletic club had completed arrangements for their exhibition in the Opera House on the evening of the 23rd, and the event will be placed upon the official programme. The list of events will be about as follows: Spring board, musical entertainment, parallel bars, dumb bell and grand strength exhibition, contortion and balancing act, overture by orchestra, horizontal bars, boxing, "brother act," wrestling, club swinging and tumbling. This will provide a full evening's entertainment, and the affair is expected to be a great drawing card.

The band committee had a meeting yesterday for the arrangement of minor details, but transacted nothing of importance.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

Uncommonly Light Docket of Unimportant Cases—Parrish Not Present.

Roberts Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment—The Seatons Found Not Guilty.

The Victoria Spring Assizes opened yesterday morning at the Court house, His Lordship the Chief Justice presiding. Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the Crown.

The following gentlemen composed the grand jury: Edward White (foreman), J. Burns, Ald. J. Baker, Geo. Bishop, J. M. Cowper, Robt. Erskine, T. S. Futcher, Andrew Gray, Ald. A. Henderson, J. J. Hewling, J. B. Lovell, E. Pearson, L. Stemler, Ald. Styles, John Turner, R. Wilson, Major Wilson and H. M. Yates.

His Lordship, in charging the grand jury, briefly explained the nature of the offences they would have to deal with. The Court was then adjourned for one hour to await the result of their deliberations.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury returned bringing in true bills as follows:

Regina v. Roberts—Obtaining money under false pretences

Regina v. Roberts—Forgery.

Regina v. Parrish—Obtaining money under false pretences.

In the interval two more indictments were placed in the hands of the Court, and were then given by His Lordship to the grand jury. They afterwards returned true bills in the cases of Regina v. Charlie Ah Sing, perjury; and Reg. v. Henry and Arthur Seaton, removing goods held under seizure.

Regina vs. Parrish.—The defendant, H. E. Parrish, was charged on two counts with obtaining money under false pretences. He had been in jail until last week, when he was released on bail, himself in $500 and two sureties, H. Saunders and James A. Mitchell, in $250 each. The accused did not appear to answer to the charge, and the bail was therefore escheated and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. Parrish is supposed to have left the city on Saturday evening and gone to the United States.

Regina vs. Roberts.—The prisoner was charged on two counts, with receiving money under false pretences and forgery. Mr. E. E. Wootton, of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, appeared for the defence. The chief evidence from the prosecution was that of Frank Leonard, who, last February, was ill in the hospital, and while there trusted the prisoner, whom he had befriended, to do certain business for him. He had raised money on a promissory note, endorsed fraudulently "Without recourse, F. Leonard," and had applied this money to his own uses. Since his prosecution the prisoner had repaid the money thus fraudulently obtained. For the defence, a Mr. Furnival deposed to the good character of the prisoner. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to the minimum term, two years.

Regina v. Henry F. Seaton and Arthur Seaton—Removing goods under seizure by the bailiff under a distress warrant. Mr. Lindley Crease appeared for the defence.

Mr. Smith, in opening the case for the Crown, reviewed the circumstances under which the charge had been laid. The elder prisoner, Henry F. Seaton, had been tenant of a certain farm on James Island, and the rent not being paid, a distress warrant was issued and the property was seized. While the chattels were under seizure, the boat, sewing machine, etc., were taken away.

The first witness called was Robt. C. Ward, who deposed to having received a warrant of distress from Mr. R. T. Williams, copy of which warrant was produced. Went to James Island on 27th April, and after waiting for Mr. Williams and Mr. Seaton, sr. to come to terms, read formal demand for rent. The amount demanded was not paid and witness then served copy of warrant and seized the goods, commencing to make the inventory at the house. Along with articles seized were one boat, sewing machine, Winchester rifle and shot gun. They were missing at the time of the sale, and some of these witness had seen carried off by defendants.

R. T. Williams deposed that he owned property on James Island, Crown Grant, of which he produced. There had been no lease between himself and prisoner, but the latter's occupancy had been in accordance with the terms of a draft lease which, however, had not been executed. In 1890, prisoner had paid $48 on account of rent.

To Mr. Crease: There was $490 rent and taxes due at the time the seizure was made.

His Lordship reserved a case for the "Crown cases reserved" on the question of the admissability of certain evidence.

After remarks by Mr. Smith, Mr. Crease addressed the jury, asking for the acquittal of the prisoners, on the ground that this was not a lawful seizure, the landlord having no right to distrain for taxes.

His Lordship held that the question would have to be decided on three counts. (1) Was there any rent due? (2). Did the landlord appoint a bailiff to distress? (3). Did the prisoners take away any of the goods thus seized? To the first two questions there could be but one answer—yes. The third one, it was for the jury to find out. The jury retired at 10 o'clock p. m., and after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The court ordered that Mr. Seaton pay all rent due or immediately vacate the premises.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before Crease, Walkem and Drake, J.J.)

JUDGMENT.

MAY 15, 1893.

In the matter of a proposed action between Tai Yune Co., v. Blum and others. This is an appeal from an order made by the learned Chief Justice, dismissing an application by the plaintiffs for leave to issue concurrent writs against all the defendants, and serve notice thereof on two of them, who are citizens and residents of the United States—the third defendant being within the jurisdiction. The appeal is brought under R. II of O. LVIII, (No. 680) which is as follows: "Where an *ex parte* application has been refused by the court below, an application for a similar purpose may be made *ex parte* to the Full court, if sitting, or to the next Divisional court." This rule can only be applied in this court to matters within its jurisdiction; and that jurisdiction is limited by section 60 of our Supreme Court Act to a jurisdiction—concurrent with that of the Full Court—"in interlocutory matters, including the granting of new trials." The application before us is clearly not an "interlocutory matter." It is not a proceeding in, but is one antecedent to an action—not one between writ and judgment, or after judgment, as in Smith v. Cowley, 6 Q B D; and hence it is intituled "in the matter of a proposed action." There is a wide distinction between procedure and jurisdiction, as pointed out by the House of Lords in the well known case of Attorney General v. Sillem (10 L. R. H. L., 704). Our Rules of Court are framed for the purpose of carrying out the Supreme Court Act, and cannot override or extend its enactments (per Brett, L. J., in Longman v. East, at p. 156, 3, C P. D) A jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, must be conferred by the Legislature. (Cooking v. Anderson, 32 L. J. Chy., 427, and A G v. Sillem, *supra*) The distinction between proceedings in an action and "in a matter not being an action" is well understood and is recognized in the rule which immediately precedes the one under discussion. It has been suggested that we might deal with the application as one of first instance, and as having concurrent jurisdiction with the learned Chief Justice in that respect; but apart from other reasons, which are clearly against such a course, it is sufficient to say that whether the application be by way of appeal or of first instance, the want of jurisdiction precludes us from dealing with the matter at all, as it is not of an interlocutory character. We can therefore make no order "in the matter of the proposed action."

GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

May 15, 1893.

Turner v. Prevost *et al.*—For payment of $1,000 by J. C. Prevost to Wm. Power, being certain money belonging to the estate of William Bridge in the possession of J. C. Prevost. Referred to Mr Justice Drake, set for Thursday, May 18.

Foot & Carter v. Mason & Nicholles—To orally examine defendants before the Registrar. Referred to Registrar to examine. Registrar to fix date.

Rithet v. Union S.S. Co.—For the examination of J. G. Cox before the Registrar. To stand over until the 16th inst.

Adams v. Duck—To fix date of trial. To stand over until application for commission be made.

Forgarty Bros. v. Cavin Bros.—For commission to take evidence. Order for a commission.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Vowell and Bole vs. New Westminster Southern Railway Co.—This action was brought to recover possession of certain lands at Brownsville, the property of the plaintiffs, which they claim have been wrongfully taken without legal authority by the defendant company for the purpose of their railway. Judge Bole, one of the plaintiffs, was the first witness, and after giving his evidence for some short time, Mr. Forin, for defendants, admitted that in the present state of the case judgment must go for plaintiffs, and he asked for an adjournment to enable him to amend his pleadings.

After considerable discussion, His Lordship ordered that the case stand for trial to the 6th of July at Victoria, and that the defendant company do within ten days deliver amended statement of defence, plaintiffs to reply in ten days, and that the railway company do within ten days pay all taxed costs incident to the adjournment. Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Eckstein for plaintiffs; Mr. Forin for defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

May 16, 1893.

Milligan v. Monteith—For order that plaintiff proceed with accounts and inquiries. Order made.

Smith & McIntosh v. Carne—To vary registrar's certificate until 17 h.

Rithet v. Union SS. Co.—Application of defendants Cox and Hall to postpone trial. Trial adjourned until 26 h. Costs to be costs in the cause. For examination of J. G. Cox. Order made.

SAMPLING WORKS FOR KASLO.

The Boston-Montana Mining and Smelting Co's Advantageous Proposal Accepted.

Work to Proceed at Once and the Result Soon to Be Felt in Growth of Business.

Among the important moves on foot in Kaslo just now is the well-assured prospect of the establishment in the near future of a sampling works within the town limits. For some time negotiations have been pending between those interested in the townsite and Mr. Clyms, of the Boston-Montana Mining & Smelting company, of Butte, Montana. Mr. Clyms was in the Slocan section last fall, and, after carefully looking the country over, became convinced that Kaslo would become the most advantageous point at which to locate smelting works.

The result was that the Kaslo public offered a good site for the plant in return for a guarantee that the work would be completed as soon as possible. These terms have been accepted and a representative of the Boston Montana company is now on his way to Kaslo to commence operations at once. The Smelter company have made a deposit in bank to assure compliance with the terms, which are that a plant of 100 tons daily capacity shall be begun by July 1 and completed within four months. The site granted is on the north shore of Kaslo Bay, and is so situated that ore can be placed by the railroad in the upper portion of the works and handled entirely by gravity, thus reducing materially the expense of sampling. The plant will be equipped with the most improved machinery, and satisfactory results can be assured.

The advantages which will accrue to this Slocan region by reason of these works are many. Small claims which would otherwise be compelled to remain idle for want of sufficient capital to handle their products and carry on developments, will now be able to send in small lots of ores upon which they can secure an advance of 75 per cent. of their estimated value as soon as sampled. Thus by securing quick returns on their ore the claims can be kept in running order on a comparatively small outlay as against having to await the tedious returns from distant smelters. Kaslo itself will become more than ever the central point for the Slocan country, both as a receiver and distributor. In this connection it is almost certain that the amount of business which will arise in connection with the drafts and deposits in the ores thus shipped will cause the location at Kaslo of one or more branches of some of the chartered banks, which will be a valuable aid in the permanent building up of the town.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Western Canadian Press Excursionists Reach Vancouver and See the Sights.

Stephen Whyte's Body Found in Harrison River—Fraser River Improvement.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 15.—The Western Canadian Press Association arrived by the delayed train to-night. They are forty-two in number, ladies and gentlemen. They are a fine looking and intelligent lot of excursionists. They were shown over the Empress of China and taken to the Opera House by city representatives. To-morrow they will be driven around the park and shown the city. Among the party are Mr. Widema and wife, Rat Portage; C. H. Mathers and wife, Register, Nepawa; D. Cannon and wife, Tribune, Minnedosa; Mrs. Hampton, Spectator, Rapid City; R. A. F. Moore, Times, Brandon; T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford, Ont; J. B. Graham and wife, Enterprise, Mileta; G. S. B. Perry and wife, Plaindealer, Souris; B. Tennyson, Spectator, Moosomin; J. K. McInnis, Standard, Regina; D. McDonald and mother, Express, Carberry; Mr. Rogers, News, Carberry; J. K. Drinnan and sister, Times, Medicine Hat; Mr. Matthews, Portage la Prairie; Mrs. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Mrs. Cobold, Rat Portage; Mr. J. White and daughter, Sun, Brandon; R. L. Richardson and wife, Tribune, Winnipeg; D. Phillips and wife, Gazette, Winnipeg. J. K. Barrett and wife, Northwest Review, Winnipeg; R. Waugh and wife, Nor-West, Winnipeg; R. G. Matthews, Gazette, Macleod; J. A. McCrossin and wife, News, Rat Portage; R. H. Spedding, and wife, Mercury, Manitou; J. B. Spurr, Times, Emerson; W. H. Danbury and wife, Times, Deloraine; W. J. Robinson, Review, Portage la Prairie.

Mr. A. Grant, of the Northern Shipping Co., just returned from the Aurtlie, Hope island rancheries, has the confession of an old Indian named Wat-Lah. Wat-Lah says there was a massacre at Sorrow island two years ago and it has just leaked out. Wat-Lah showed Mr. Grant the scalp of a Kitkatlah killed by himself. He says a contingent from the different tribes killed the Kitkatlahs on Sorrow island because they were a bad lot and deserved killing.

The city tramway will materially cut down its expenses and reduce the number of its trips.

The 9 o'clock Whatcom train will be abandoned on July 1. The Atlantic express will leave at 10:30; the incoming arriving at 3 o'clock a.m. They will cross at Nicomen. Whatcom passengers will make connections at Mission City. A special train will be put on for Agassiz, leaving here at 4 a.m.

VANCOUVER, May 16.—The C. P. R. authorities have men searching for the body of the missing brakeman of the C. P. R. train, who went down with his train at Seabird Bluff.

The Cinderella company played to a large audience last night. All were pleased.

S. Goodfellow, C.P.R. telegraph operator, has, it is said, switched off, leaving about $500 worth of creditors.

Messrs. Brynell & Johnson received the contract for building landing and bear pit at Stanley park, to cost: Bear pit, $745; landing, $1 080.80.

A blacksmith named Campbell fell off the railroad bridge into False creek very early on Sunday morning. He was in the water clinging to a pile for two hours before he was rescued.

Steamer Walla Walla brought in 60 tons of freight yesterday and took away 50 tons.

Steamers Coquitlam and Active have left for the North.

Steamer Louise left for Fort Simpson at 9 o'clock this morning.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 15.—An incubator lamp in Alderman Pearson's chicken house, exploded last night, setting the place on fire. The building was consumed and a neighboring house damaged slightly. Total loss $350.

Eight mattresses have been laid at the mouth of the river since the work of improvement began this season. It has been found necessary to put mattresses adjoining several Lulu Island wharves where the bank was falling away. Garry Point is also being protected.

Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, have received an invitation from the Vancouver brethren to assist in forming a body guard to the Lieutenant-Governor on Thursday next, the occasion of his visit to that city to open the new Y. M. C. A. building.

The body of Stephen Whyte, engineer of the locomotive which went into the Fraser after striking a rock slide at Seabird Bluff, some weeks ago, was picked up by Indians at the mouth of the Harrison river on Saturday. Captain Pittendrigh was notified, and instructed the railway company to have the body brought down to Mission, which was done last night, a coffin being sent up to enclose the remains. Captain Pittendrigh went out to Mission this morning to hold an inquest.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 16.—Bishop and Miss Perrin will arrive here to-morrow and be the guest of Bishop Sillitoe for the day.

Alderman Keary has resigned from the City Council.

The jury in the case of Stephen Whyte, killed in the train accident at Seabird Bluff some weeks ago, found a verdict of accidental death.

Inspector McNab shipped to Ottawa to-day, packed in ice, two spring salmon, two sockeyes and a sturgeon. The fish will be re-shipped to London and exhibited at the Imperial Institute.

The boy Ross, of Vancouver, remanded for sentence last week by Justice Bole, on a charge of larceny, will probably be sent to sea if a ship can be found for him.

The police last night arrested a man who exactly answers the description given as one of those who broke the Snohomish goal a month ago. He is held pending inquiries.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co. are at present cutting a cargo of lumber which, without exception, will be the finest ever shipped out of British Columbia. The cargo is destined for France. A ship to carry it has been chartered and will arrive early in July to load. Every piece in the cargo will come under the head of "specially selected." This will be the first export of lumber from British Columbia to the French republic.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 15.—The proposed extension and improvement of the water works will be commenced this week, the new water pipes having arrived.

The sacred contata "Belshazzer's Feast," recently given in Mahrar's opera house by the choir of the Wallace street Methodist church, will be reproduced in the Institute hall, Wellington, on May 19.

On Tuesday evening a concert will be given in the opera house in aid of the new Veronica home. This institution merits the support of the community, and it is expected that a large attendance will show that this is not lacking.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Nanaimo Gas company was held on Saturday afternoon. The directors' report was very favorable, showing a large increase in receipts and an appreciable reduction in expenses. Recent extensions have necessitated an outlay of $15,000, but the consequent improvements have fully repaid the expenditure of this amount. It was decided to sell gas for stores and motive power during the day at $2 per 1,000 feet. The following were elected officers: President, G. L. Milne; Vice-President, J. Mahrer; Directors, C. D. Rand, F. H. Worlock and M. Harris; Secretary-Treasury, W. R. Leighton.

The following letter which is placed in the Nanaimo column by the request of the writer, speaks for itself:

TO THE EDITOR:—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your Sunday issue respecting a supposed legal dispute between the churches of St. Alban's and St Paul's, Nanaimo. The writer of the paragraph plainly reveals the animus which inspired him, and that I can afford to pass with contempt; but the paragraph contains many inaccuracies which give quite a false color to the modicum of truth it contains. There is, so far as I am aware, no thought of any "legal suit;" and so far as the congregation I represent is concerned, there is no "anxiety" in the matter at all. The simple facts are that St. Alban's church committee have from the first, conceived that they have an equitable claim to any endowment accruing from church property in the hands of the Synod which was acquired equally for the benefit of the parish of St. Alban, which is a half of the original parish of Nanaimo. They have therefore presented a petition to Synod, setting forth their views, and they are content to leave the matter to their impartial judgment, and ask for nothing but what the Synod may think to be right, just and equitable. I regret that your correspondent's thirst for news should have led him into deceiving your readers by the power of his imagination, and also intensifying any local irritation

Yours, faithfully
GEORGE H. TOVEY.

Nanaimo, May 15, 1893.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held to-morrow evening, to discuss the question of erecting a new fire hall.

The concert last evening in the opera house in aid of the new Vernonica home was a well attended and successful affair. A substantial sum was added thereby to the building fund.

Steamer Montserrat arrived this afternoon from San Francisco. She reports that the Custom's officers failed to discover opium on board her. She will loan a return cargo of coal at Esplanade wharf.

Ship Rufus E. Wood has arrived to load at the Northfield wharf.

SAYWARD.

SAYWARD, May 12.—The view from the office windows of the townsite company is varied and animating. Strong parties of workmen engaged in erecting the large and substantial buildings of the contractors for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad, groups of corralled horses lazily feeding from their mangers, the tents of the freighting outfit and the surveyors' camp, and back of all the grand Columbia, now rising rapidly and racing to the ocean.

Mr. Dillman, the railroad surveyor, has just left with his party for the right-of-way and the location for some miles has now been settled. A strong party of men and material came in on the s. s. Columbia from the south, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, superintendent, and Mr. Welch, the contractor.

The townsite office is completed and open for business. W. R. Poulton's hotel is making good progress and his restaurant is already started and doing good business. Dr. Allen's hotel is also under way, cellars dug and foundations laid.

Messrs. Lee and Barlow, from Northport, Washington, are in treaty for a mill site, and are figuring on getting contracts for the supply of the railroad bridge timber.

It is understood that Messrs. C. B. Hunn & Co., of Revelstoke, will put in a store here; they have secured the necessary site in the best position.

Everything points to the permanence and suitability of this town as the supply point for all the mining enterprises connected with this section of the Columbia river, including the well established gold mines of Trail creek, the placer washings and hill diggings of the Salmon and Pend d' Oreille rivers, and the no less remarkable mines on Sheep creek and Sheppard creek. The want of a permanent distributing centre in this part of the Province has been long felt; it is the best site that could be imagined for building purposes, lying, for the most part, perfectly level and ascending by easy grades to benches which are also quite flat. Being the point at which the railroad meets the river, gives it a great advantage over other sites, and much interest in it has been created all the way down to Spokane.

Mr. Wm. Newton represents the interests of the West Kootenay Land Company on the spot, and reports the outlook as most encouraging.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, May 15.—The opening of the Point Comfort wharf took place on Wednesday, when the Yosemite called in to land lumber and freight. There was a large gathering of spectators, including many ladies, to witness the successful landing.

Messers. Jones and Priest, civil engineers, of Nanaimo, came over to Mayne island in a row boat Tuesday to take a general survey of the island, returning home the following day.

Mrs. Watson and family, of Victoria, are spending a few days here with friends.

A small party of excursionists went down to Tumbo Island on Sunday last to overlook the new shaft and its surroundings, returning the same evening. To give the workmen and others employed on the new buildings an opportunity of visiting these mines another trip will be made on Sunday next.

A large number of whales have been disporting themselves in the pass during the past week.

Work on the new hotel is being pushed rapidly forward and the electrician and plumbers are being kept busily employed. The work of plastering is now going on, and, to all appearances, the building will be completed in the beginning of next month.

It is intended to hold a picnic here to celebrate the 24th May, but as yet the whereabouts is undecided.

The fog alarm building is now completed and forms a valuable addition to the attractions of the lighthouse. Captain Gaudin, agent of marine, is expected to be present on Tuesday, when a trial of the alarm is to be made. Messrs. Crowe & Wilson, the contractors, are to be congratulated upon the splendid workmanship with which the building has been endowed with, and credit is due Mr. J. Rudd, of Mayne Island, who undertook the painting and finishing, and who carried out the work in a most satisfactory manner.

W. H. Mawdsley returned home to Point Comfort on Sunday. F. Sturdy was a passenger by the Yosemite to Victoria on Monday evening.

Mr. Chas. Mitchell, of Victoria, is at Mayne Island working at the plastering on the new hotel.

One of the Japs living near Tumbo Island had his dwelling house broken into on Friday evening and everything taken away, including a valuable watch and provisions. No arrest has been made, but suspicion rests upon two men who have been cruising around for the past few days in a dark green boat which was anchored in the bay here.

The tug Vancouver, having in tow the Bonanza, bound for Vancouver, was run into this morning at 2 o'clock by the Yosemite, just after leaving the wharf, smashing in a part of her bulwarks and breaking up a few planks. The damage was slight. Captain Roberts, in charge of Yosemite, says he saw no light whatever.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

J. A. Mara, M.P., and John S. Clute, of New Westminster, inspector of custom houses on the Mainland of British Columbia, are in Nelson. It is understood that both Nelson and Kaslo will be made ports of entry.

A number of parties are in Nelson negotiating for the erection of breweries and the purchase of bottling works. Representatives of a Vancouver brewing company have the refusal of a site in block 46 for a brewery, and the deal will be closed this week. Mr. R. Reisterer, representing another brewing interest, is negotiating for a site for a brewery and bottling works. The Van Ness & Sweet Bottling works will probably change hands, the property being purchased for the California Wine Company of San Francisco.

The adjourned meeting of the South Kootenay Board of Trade was held in the board room at Nelson on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There were present Messrs. Lemon, president; Bigelow, secretary and treasurer, and others. The unfinished business of the last session was transacted and the following officers were elected: H. Giegerich, vice-president; Messrs. Green, Marsden, Hopkins and Watson, members of the council; and Messrs. Wilson, Mann, Burke, Bealey, Green and Davenport, members of the arbitration board. A resolution was passed to the effect that immediate steps be taken to secure adequate mail facilities in Southern Kootenay, and especially that a daylight service be secured between points on Kootenay lake, and that a regular service be established between Kaslo and New Denver.

Sam Creston, who returned from Trail Creek a few days ago, reports that the prospects there are very bright. The Edison, one and one-half miles south of Four-Mile creek and about the same distance from Slocan lake, has a quantity of clean, high-grade ore, and there can be but little doubt from the float which has been found lower down that when the main ledge is shown up it will prove to be an exceptionally big one. The ore assays over 150 ozs. per ton in silver and runs 70 per cent. in lead.

Peter Larson came in from Spokane on Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday was besieged by parties after contracts on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard. The line has been definitely located from the Government wharf to the ten-mile station. The first ten miles have been awarded to A. C. McLean, and work will be commenced as soon as plant and supplies can be got on the ground. Over fifty carloads of supplies are scattered along the Spokane & Northern and along the Canadian Pacific west of Winnipeg. The first three miles on the lower end of the work has been let to Mr. Walsh and the next two miles to Burns & Co. Porter Brothers, of San Francisco, have all the ties, trestles, bridges and timber work. A. R. Porter, of the firm, is now in Nelson making arrangements to begin work.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

P. Genelle, of Genelle Brothers, engaged in lumbering at Tappen Siding, has been in town this week looking up business. His firm got out 4,000,000 feet of logs last winter, including timber for ties, and are able to supply all demands.

Price Ellison, of Vernon, had shipped to him from Vancouver, by Mr. Abbott, general superintendent of the C.P.R., a case containing four English pheasants, which he intends to turn loose on his farms.

Hull Bros. have secured the contract for supplying the meat supplies to the contractor of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. The stock will be shipped by way of Revelstoke and slaughtered principally at Sayward, a few miles north of the boundary, at the mouth of Beaver creek, which the road will follow to its headwaters, crossing the divide to Salmon river. Nelson will also be made a point of supply, as work will be prosecuted from the Northern terminus.

A Mr. Brown, of Chicago and Philadelphia, has bonded the May Queen, the property of Brewer & Jarvis, for $16,000 for 60 days. He immediately set a gang of miners at work on a cross cut, under the supervision of Jim McCulloch, and if paying ore is found, when the lead is struck, he will put in a stamp mill at once. These mines are located on a side hill with fine water power at the bottom on Harris creek.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)

There is every probability of the Golden smelter being in active and continuous operation this year.

John McRae has gone to work on his copper mine and means to ship a sample car load of his ore this year. The copper ore assays from 25 to 65 per cent. and very fine stuff it is. The smelting qualities are unexcelled; the last car-load attracted much attention in Swansea smelting circles.

W. J. Irving went out this week to do some work on the Canal Flat copper claim now owned by Woods Bros. and their friends, of Quebec. It is the intention to run a 50-foot tunnel at first.

All the farms and ranches around the district are doing well. The horses and cattle near Golden and at Carbonate in particular are looking splendid. There is springing up a great demand for poultry, eggs and dairy produce of all sorts.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special from Montreal to the Evening Post says a great strike is expected among the mill hands employed by the great lumbering companies on the Chaudiere. The hands have just notified their employers of their intention that ten hours constitute a day's work, instead of eleven, as at present. The men claim that this year is certain to be a busy one with mill owners, who, with large contracts to fulfill, cannot afford to shut down.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 18.

THE CITY.

The New Typewriter.

Mr. Justin Gilbert, official court stenographer, has been appointed agent for the Province for the Densmore typewriter, which it is claimed is away ahead of any of the other makes. He has received a couple of machines which may be seen at his office.

To Give a Concert.

The Kuper Island Indian band, under the leadership of Mr. Thompson, have decided to repeat their last year arrangements, and will give a grand concert at Institute hall on the evening of the 23rd inst., local artists assisting with the vocal portion of the programme.

Buried With Naval Honors.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the remains of the late S. F. Wright, whose death occured on Monday last from a fall from the rigging to the deck of H M S Garnet, were borne to a grave in the Naval cemetery and interred with naval honors, Rev. Father Van Nevel officiating. "C" Battery band was in attendance, and the funeral service unusually solemn and impressive.

He Is Now "Captain" Hunter.

Since the new naphtha launch for the use of the Provincial police has been here, Officer James Hunter has been in charge and has thoroughly overhauled the machinery and cleaned up all the brass work stained by the salt water. The boys have now christened "Jim," the "Captain," and as such he has command of the vessel which is to assist in the preservation of law and order.

Alderman McKillican's By-Law.

Ald. McKillican's Sunday Observance by-law, introduced in the City Council last evening, is not by any means a sweeping measure, as some have been led to believe. It is brought forward by the request of a great majority of the city barbers, and provides for the Sunday closing of their establishments, and of the stores—cigar, confectionery, etc.—during "the Lord's Day, commonly known as Sunday."

Money Not Yet Received.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne has not yet received from Ottawa the money for the sealers which was sent out from England as compensation for losses sustained by the *modus vivendi*. The cash is expected to be here in a day or two, although even this is not definitely known. Mr. Milne says there should be no delay in paying it out, and he would not be at all surprised if all the captains and owners were settled with in one day. In the case of the two Vancouver schooners, the court has appointed a receiver who will get the money on the order of the registrar.

Death From Heart Disease.

Humphrey Sullivan, a native of Ireland and veteran resident of British Columbia, died at his home here yesterday of heart disease, aged 60 years. The deceased arrived in Victoria in the early part of 1858, proceeding at once to the gold mines on the Fraser river. Later he entered the Hudson's Bay company's service in the stores at Victoria, where he was engaged for upwards of thirty-two years, until failing health compelled him to retire. He leaves a widow, eight daughters and one son, the last mentioned being D. Sullivan, of the Inland Revenue office, and prominently identified with rowing affairs in Victoria. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning from the family residence, 38 Quebec street.

Tragedy Recalled.

A paragraph in the Times, of Coupeville, Wash., makes this announcement: "John Graham, of Richardson, who was shot by Martin Phillips on Lopez Island some three years ago while serenading that gentleman on the occasion of his marriage, died in Victoria last week from the effects of the bullet wound then received. This is the second victim of that unfortunate affair, young Hall dying shortly after the occurrence. Phillips is now a wanderer in another state, haunted by the ghastly presence of his dead nephew, with the piteous appeal: 'Uncle, don't shoot!'"

Inquiry at the office of the registrar of deaths shows that no record exists of the death here lately of any person named John Graham, so that that portion of the above quoted story which states the death to have occurred at Victoria seems to be incorrect.

Retail Merchants' Association.

The second general meeting of the Victoria branch of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency was held in the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and in the absence of the president, the chair was taken by Mr. R. H. Jamieson. Many matters concerning the interests of retail traders were discussed. The proposals and action of the executive board met with unanimous approval and were heartily endorsed. Several new members were enrolled and the association has now over one hundred subscribers, comprising the great bulk of the retail traders in the city. It was announced that a sister society had been established in Nanaimo and was already nearly forty strong. There can be no doubt that these associations for mutual benefit and assistance will not only be of great pecuniary advantage to the members, but will also tend to promote a good understanding among merchants and to prevent, to a certain extent, that unhealthy competition which is so detrimental to commercial interests. The subscription was fixed at "fifty cents per month, payable quarterly in advance." Merchants wishing to join are requested to apply to the secretary, Mr. William Berridge, P.O. box 379, city.

DR. CARMAN'S LECTURE.

"Trade and Get Rich" was the foundation doctrine of an instructive lecture in the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening, delivered in an entertaining manner by Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada. The audience was not very large, but attentive and appreciative. Rev. Coverdale Watson presided, and after an opening hymn introduced the lecturer.

Dr. Carman early in his remarks made clear what he means by the expression "trade"—honest business, the giving of a *quid pro quo*, and he proceeded to illustrate the methods in which value may be given, and that an equivalent is rendered just as much by the teacher, the doctor and the preacher, as by the man who hands over the counter anything which his customer's money has bought. He showed that the mere possession of money does not make one rich, and pointed out that the important fact in connection with a man of reputed wealth was not how much he had, but how he got it, whether he earned it by honestly trading value for value, or by grabbing like a dog, or hooking like a cow, from some weaker animal. The lecture, which was delivered with the force characteristic of Dr. Carman, was enlivened by many an anecdote or incident aptly applied.

Rev. J. H. White moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. John Jessop and accorded by a standing vote. The chairman announced that Dr. Carman was to leave by the morning boat, and would consequently not have another opportunity of meeting his Victoria friends, whom he, therefore, invited to stay for a short chat. Advantage of the invitation was very generally taken.

Another in the Field.

The newest venture in the Provincial journalistic field is the "Kaslo Claim," which made its bow to the public on the 12th inst. The "Claim" is a neat eight-page weekly, edited by H. T. Lowery, and, judging by the initial number, it will be a bright, newsy paper, devoted more particularly and appropriately to the mining interests of the Kootenay country.

Distressed Indian Sailors.

Two Hesquoit Indians, Mark and Sam, who were hunters on the sealing schooner Flora Adams, from this port, have arrived here via the steamer North Pacific yesterday from Port Townsend, where they were landed by the Topeka from Sitka. They were lost in a fog while out hunting and made their way to Kayak, Alaska, and thence to Sitka. The American authorities there were kind to them, and at Port Townsend Judge Swan proved their friend and secured them passage to Victoria.

BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—My interests are principally in the Cariboo country and I look upon the British Pacific railway scheme perhaps a little differently from other people. Cariboo will be a great business centre yet, but in these days no place can amount to very much without a railway. People will not take the risks connected with building up even a gold mining business in a place so far away from a railway as the Cariboo country is, and the consequence is that what might become one of the most prosperous sections of Canada is dragging along slowly and making little or no progress.

When Marcus Smith made his report in regard to the line of the C. P. R. and recommended the route through Yellow Head Pass and down by way of Bute Inlet, those who knew the great riches of Cariboo looked for good times. But for reasons which I do not understand, but which I am told they now admit were mistaken ones, the Canadian Pacific people chose a more southerly route, and we have been left out in the cold. I have not a word to say against the present location of the C.P.R., but this I do say without fear of contradiction, that if it had been built by the route which Marcus Smith recommended, it would have built up by this time a paying business out of Cariboo and the adjoining country, and the whole of British Columbia would be so much the better off. For one, I hope we are not again going to be disappointed, and have the construction of a railway to this very valuable country indefinitely postponed, as it will be if the British Pacific project fails through.

The opinion of most miners is that there is a great deal more gold in Cariboo than ever was taken out, but capital is needed to prosecute operations, and while some venturesome people are endeavoring to overcome all the tremendous obstacles in the way of doing business in such a remote locality, we can expect very little, comparatively speaking, until a railway gives us cheap transportation, which will mean cheaper labor and will bring twenty people into the mining country on the look out for investment where one comes now.

If we had a railway to the coast, at Bute Inlet or some other point, and connection with Victoria, it would not be long before our business with the Capital would double without any increase of population, and as population would be sure to increase rapidly, for we have considerable good farming land as well as chances for mining, this Cariboo country would play a much greater part in the business of the province than it now does.

Another thing is worth mentioning. The Canadian Pacific is trying to build up as much business as it can in the Kootenay country, which is all right and we have no reason to complain; but nothing is being done for us and we have a better country than Kootenay. The Canadian Pacific is able to do almost anything it undertakes in that line because of the great financial strength the backing of the Dominion Government gave it, when it could not stand alone. For that reason I think that our Provincial Government ought to give such aid as it consistently can to help the new road get on its feet, so that this part of the Province may be opened up without having to wait until we, who have been already waiting for years, are dead and buried.

Some people say that the Province cannot afford to guarantee the company's bonds to any extent whatever, but what I think is that the Province cannot afford not to. It might not pay the first year directly or indirectly, that is if the interest had to be paid, but that it would pay in the long run I don't think there can be any doubt, even if the Province had to pay the whole amount every year which they are asked to guarantee, because there would be a great addition to the population of the Province, a great increase in the sale of the crown lands and a great increase in all lines of business. I may take too sanguine a view of the case, but it seems to me that it is hard to over-estimate what a railway would do for this interior part of the Province. Its good effects would not be confined to Cariboo. I understand that the line will extend, if built, up towards the Omenica. Now, I know whereof I speak when I say that if a railway is built to reach that part of the Province or come within any reasonable distance of it, we may expect great mining development and that there will also be opened a large and very fine tract of farming land. I am sure that we have in Cariboo and the neighboring districts a part of the Province equal, all things considered, to any other part. It has not as mild a winter climate as the islands or the Coast, but it is a good country to live in, the farming land is good and as fertile as farming land anywhere, while the room for cattle ranges is simply enormous. When you add to these the certain richness of the country in gold, I think we have the making of a section where people will on the average do as well, if not better, than in any other part of the Province. But all this will amount to very little more than it does now unless we have a railway. Give us that and the country will go ahead very fast. For these reasons I hope that nothing will happen to prevent the British Pacific company from carrying out its plans. It will be a serious blow to the Cariboo section if their plans fail, and will very greatly discourage the people, who will feel as if there was nothing left for them to do but to pull up stakes and go somewhere where they can have the advantage of railway connection. UPPER MAINLANDER.

Ashcroft, May 10.

For a disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

How the Lieutenant Governor Will Be Received at Vancouver To-day.

Bishop Perrin at Westminster—Ore Shipments From Kaslo-Slocan Mines.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 17.—A box factory has been started in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. M. Beattie as a furniture warehouse.

Miss M. Molleson, late manager of the C.P.R. hotel at North Bend, has arrived here to take the position of housekeeper at Hotel Vancouver.

The remains of the late Stephen White, engineer, who was killed at the Sea Bird Bluff accident, will be interred at Winnipeg.

Mr. Justice Drake will sit in Chambers here on Tuesday.

William McGirr is to engage in the hotel business at Kaslo.

J. A. Virtue, the retiring manager of the Hotel Vancouver, was the principal in still another presentation last evening, the hotel staff presenting him with brass candelabra. Mr. Virtue has left for Victoria.

The re opening of St. James' school was celebrated this evening by a conversazione, with an excellent musical programme.

City Jailor M. G. McLeod has returned from a trip to Ripley, Ont., his native place. Mr. McLeod also visited Toronto and the World's Fair.

Loyal Pacific lodge No. 92, C.O.O.F., M.U., has grown so large in membership that their own hall is overcrowded on meeting nights. So they will meet in the Odd Fellows' lodge rooms until a larger hall can be secured.

The Burnaby Court of revision has completed its labors. The rate will be struck on Monday next.

The steamer Coquitlam left for the north to-day. The British barque Dochra has been chartered to load lumber here for Australia.

A Union meeting of the three Epworth leagues of the Methodist churches in this city was held in Princess street church the other evening, Mount Pleasant and Homer street leagues being well represented. During the evening addresses were given by Mr. Newsom, of Homer street, Mr. Mills, of Mount Pleasant, and Mr. Kyle, of Princess street leagues. Committees were appointed to attend to the reception of the delegates who will be in the city next month to the annual convention. Arrangements were also made for another Union meeting to be held in Princess street church on Tuesday evening, the 30th May, to discuss a paper which was read by Mr. Chambers in the Mount Pleasant church some time ago.

If the weather is fine the prospects are that the formal opening of the new Y.M.C.A. building by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, will be very largely attended. The Governor will be received at the building by His Worship the Mayor, the city clergy, the various societies and the citizens en masse. Before the dedicatory ceremonies begin, His Worship Mayor Cope will present an address of welcome to the Lieutenant Governor from the citizens of Vancouver. Upon arrival at the building the Lieutenant Governor will receive a salute from the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 17.—The docket for the Spring Assizes, which opens June 7, is as follows: Beagan and wife, murder; Thompson, seduction; McDonald, assault; Peter and John (Indians), murder; Strœbel and Eyerley, murder. In all probability the assizes will be adjourned for a month, to allow of additional evidence being secured in the Pittendrigh case.

Seeding is again delayed by the weather. The season is undoubtedly the most backward in years.

Amede Tromley was committed for trial to-day for stealing fourteen pigs from a neighbor on Nicomen Island named Caron. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin arrived in the city to day from England and are the guests of Bishop Sillitoe.

Ex-Alderman J. G. Jaques, who has been confined to St. Mary's hospital for some weeks, suffering from consumption, died at an early hour this morning. The deceased had been a resident of Westminster for many years. He was 42 years of age and a native of Quebec. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 17.—As soon as the cost of the re-survey of the city has been ascertained a by-law to borrow the money will be submitted to the ratepayers.

The council has at last appointed a poundkeeper, in the person of Enoch Sage. He will have plenty to do if the work be properly done.

The sanitary committee is waking up to the necessity of providing proper dumping places for the city scavenger. At present refuse, etc., is scattered about more or less promiscuously.

A census of Northfield, taken recently, shows a total population of 928, men, women and children, of whom twenty-nine are Chinese.

The city drug stores have agreed to close at 9 p.m., Saturdays excepted, during the summer months.

S. F. Hussey, superintendent of Provincial Police, is in town. He returns to Victoria to-morrow afternoon.

The colored population of Wellington gave a most enjoyable concert in the Institute hall last evening, which was very largely attended. The various selections, particularly the old plantation songs, were rendered very effectively. Rev. Mr. Mackiel, the colored pastor, gave a most eloquent address, which was admitted one of the best things of the evening. The concert was in aid of building funds for a new church.

Kitchen & Forester, real estate agents, have dissolved partnership, the former continuing the business.

Arrived, steamer Grandholm, San Francisco; sailed, bark General Fairchild.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 17.—J. B. McDonald, Cowichan Lake, returned from Victoria on Tuesday.

The following anglers and visitors from Victoria were here on Saturday: Ashdown Green, G. H. Barnard, C. J. Prior, F. Rogers, W. F. Barton and J. C. Prevost.

Dr. Richardson, with Mr. Gore and party, drove to Cowichan Lake on Tuesday last on a fishing excursion.

Judge E. Harrison held a county court at the court house yesterday (Tuesday). The list was a light one. The case of Wilder v. Lafortune, in which plaintiff sued for the value of work done in building a house for defendant at Cobble Hill, resulted in plaintiff accepting a nonsuit, without costs, by consent.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The Wellington mine shows one and one-half feet solid, clean ore. This ore is high grade, averaging more than 300 ounces per ton, and will be shipped via Kaslo.

Superintendent Fisher, of the Freddie Lee, says that as soon as the wagon road or railway is finished he will ship large quantities of ore via Kaslo.

J. H. Moran came down the eastern slope Tuesday. He says the Queen Bess lower tunnel is in 250 feet with two feet of high grade ore.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade at the Hotel Slocan the evening of the 10th, Robert Green was elected president, O. T. Stone, vice president; Wm. Baillie, secretary, and John M. Burke, treasurer.

(From the Kaslo Claim.)

Float assaying $6,000 in silver has been found in a ravine across the lake. The vein has not yet been located, as it is doubtless high up the mountain side and covered with several feet of snow at this season.

A three-foot ledge of ore has been struck on the Highlander mine at Ainsworth, 100 feet below the surface. Six inches of the ore is said to assay 650 ounces, and the balance of the vein 100 ounces to the ton.

The Slocan Fraction, adjoining the Slocan Boy and Washington mines, has been bonded by Angus McGillivray to Messrs. Douglas & Co., of Vancouver. It is understood that the consideration named in the bond runs up in the thousands, but the amount is not made public. The gentlemen who have secured the bond will immediately begin the development of the property.

KASLO.

KASLO, May 10.—An unnatural depression has been prevailing here during the past week or so, and none feel its effect more than the realty dealers, one of whom has this week been forced to give up business. This depression may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the doubts existing relative to the building of the railway to the mines; also to outside influences, perhaps none more so than the corner in property now being created by a Vancouver firm. Business men are complaining, but still they have every confidence in the ultimate prosperity of Kaslo, and they feel sanguine as to its being the chief source of supply for West Kootenay.

Very little building has taken place during the week, yet the mill, though running night and day, cannot keep up the demand for the completion of those structures now under way. Fourth street claims one more business house, while a large and commodious wholesale liquor house is being erected next to the Coeur d'Alene hotel on Front street. Numerous smaller concerns have been started in other parts of the city.

The works of the Kootenay Powder Company, across the lake and opposite Kaslo, are nearing completion, the management hoping to commence manufacturing explosives on Monday. Considerable Victoria capital is represented in the concern.

For several days last week Kaslo was without fresh meat, Spokane being the source of supply. The Nelson brought in a big load of beef on Saturday night.

C. Coy has bought out M. Musgrove's interest in the Examiner, he now being in sole charge of affairs. Mr. Coy will put in a power press and enlarge his premises. He is an energetic and pushing man and is deservedly popular. It will be some time yet before he recovers from his recent accident.

The Slocan Claim, a new aspirant to journalistic success in Kaslo, will appear this week.

David Belleau pleaded guilty before Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs on Tuesday of the larceny of a coat and vest. He was given a holiday extending to two months at Nelson.

P. Morgan, an Irishman, hailing from Montreal, died at the mill boarding house this morning of pneumonia. He has a brother working on a ranch near the border. The mill hands subscribed $75 for his interment, which will take place at the new cemetery.

At a meeting of the resident members of the I.O.O.F. at the Hotel Slocan on Monday night, enough funds were secured to take full charge of a sick and destitute brother at the Adams house.

Latest advices report a freight blockade at Revelstoke. It is causing much dissatisfaction and inconvenience in business circles.

Two-foot veins of rich galena have been struck in the cross tunnels of the Mountain Chief and Queen Bess.

Minneapolis capitalists have bonded the Neosho property at Ainsworth for $60,000.

Many rich strikes of gold-bearing quartz are daily reported from the Duncan district.

Ore is being freely shipped to the States now, Omaha claiming the majority of it. The road to the mines is rapidly drying up and it will not be long before the output of the mines is once more coming in. Several mud slides have occurred on the road, and it will take all of the $10,000 available to put it in thorough repair. At the present time supplies are taken in by pack trains, which leave here daily.

Three hotels have been opened during the past week—the Columbia, Kootenai and Montana. All are situated on Front street.

J. Burke & Co. have moved into their handsome new banking quarters on the south side of Front street. Everything has been fitted up in first-class condition, and the institution is thronged with patrons from early morn till night. Courtesy is a standing rule there, enhancing the great popularity of the bank among the business men.

G. O. Buchanan preached last Sunday in the school house, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Smith at the Methodist conference at Westminster.

No improvement has yet been made in the mail service to this place, which, to say the least, is disgraceful. Mail arrives here just as quickly from the East as from the West, while it takes almost as long for letters to come from Spokane. For days at a time not a single bag will arrive, and freight is sent on with greater dispatch than the mail. The business men are greatly incensed at this state of things, which could be easily remedied by the department, which might at the same time furnish this city with a better stamp supply.

The Dominion Express Co. have opened an agency at the post office; Sam. Green being in charge.

Saturday night the new steamer State of Idaho arrived on her initial trip, bringing over 100 passengers and a full load of freight. Kaslo turned out *en masse* to welcome her with a brass band, loud cheering, shrieking of whistles and explosions of powder. She is upwards of 150 feet in length, of the stern-wheel pattern. A single boiler furnishes the steam for the double compound engines of the latest type, which also drive the dynamos for the electric lighting of the boat. There are twenty-eight staterooms on board, which, together with the cabins, dining-room and smoking parlor, are large, airy and handsomely fitted up. The Idaho is to make daily trips to Bonner's, which fully indicates her speed, she having come up to-day in ten hours. On her return trip she took away seventy-five tons of ore from the Blue Bird mine, destined for Omaha.

Tenders are being invited by H Ashley & Co. for the grading of fifteen miles of streets in Duncan City.

The South Kootenay Board of Trade are in session to day at the Hotel Slocan.

Kaslo will celebrate Her Majesty's natal day in a manner worthy a large city. The various committees are composed of energetic men, who are doing their best to make the celebration a success. There will be Caledonian sports, horse racing, boat racing, etc., and a big time is expected. Excursions will be run here from neighboring points, cheap rates prevailing. The fire wardens have prohibited the use of fireworks on that day for fear of a conflagration.

Some magnificent specimens of gold bearing quartz, from the Snow Bird mine, owned by Horrocks, Almoure, Martin & McKenzie, is being exhibited by Assayer A. Burke. The ore assays about $800 to the ton, while other portions of it run up into the thousands.

Harry O., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, died last Wednesday, aged five months, after a short illness. The parents feel keenly their loss, notwithstanding that the sympathy of the community is with them in their bereavement.

G. H. Williams has purchased the drug and stationery business of W. F. Teetzel & Co., Front street.

A vein of rich galena, five feet wide and eighteen inches deep, has been struck on the Myrtle R., at a depth of eighty-five feet.

On Thursday last E. Gallegher, a native of Ireland, but coming from Montreal, died at the Coeur d'Alene hotel of acute pneumonia.

News of a strike of galena, ten inches wide, about one and a half miles west of the city, has just come in. A mineral spring has also been located near by.

In an interview to day Mr. W. Baillie, agent of the Kaslo-Slocan railway, stated that work on the road would be commenced at once. A. McMillan and his survey party are now out running the line, deep snow having prevented them from starting out before this. Mr. Baillie continuing, said that a temporary structure had been erected on the recently cleared ground at the corner of Third street and E avenue for the use of the company as a depot, freight shed and office. Owing to the wires being down, he was unable to state who would receive the contract for the erection of the wharves and storehouses, the tenders having been sent to Victoria for judgment. Mr. Baillie emphatically contradicted the statement that any other company would build the road other than those holding the charter. The total length of the road will be 29¾ miles, with an estimated cost approximating $1,000,000. No engineering difficulties are anticipated, the grades being slight. As already known, the road will follow the valley of the river right out into the district. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the above news.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

A movement is on foot to secure a mail service between Kaslo and the Three Forks hotel. Failing this the mail will be carried by a private carrier employed by those directly benefitted.

A number of small craft have left Kaslo lately, loaded with parties of prospectors bound for the "upper country." The Duncan river region will be thoroughly tramped over by the time the snow flies next fall.

A good strike has been made on the Star, within a few miles of Three Forks. Men at work on this claim have widened the ledge to five and a half feet of solid galena.

On the Cumberland claim, near New Denver the tunnel has been run in about 100 feet. Ten inches of solid galena was met. An assay on the ore is reported to have gone away up, but the owners do not expect it to run more than 150 ounces.

In opening up the Alpha in a new place a four-foot ledge of almost solid galena was uncovered. The Alpha is close to Four Mile City.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, May 17.—The twenty-fourth of May here will be celebrated with a basket picnic, to be held in a field kindly lent by Mr. T. Bennett. A good programme of sports is provided and a grand display of fireworks in the evening. A conveyance will be at the wharf to take visitors to the grounds.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The pile driver owned by the C. P. R., which has been in use at Beaver, will in a few days be in active operation on the bridge over the Illecillewaet river for the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway, the actual construction of which has commenced.

The "Slocan Star" is looking fine. The lower tunnel is in something over 100 feet, and through this out they encountered 25 feet of ore. This is not the main lode, but it has been tapped in some of the tunnels and shows four feet of solid galena.

Among the many mines fast becoming noted is the "Mountain Chief," which was discovered by accident about a year ago by Mr. Smith, who sold to G. W. Hughes for $15,000. Since then the mine has been developed and shows on an average 14 inches of pure galena of a very high grade. A half interest in this mine was sold a few days ago to an iron syndicate of Pittsburg, Pa., for $170,000—a handsome profit for Mr. Hughes.

CLOVERDALE.

CLOVERDALE, May 13.—Mr. Galbraith, one of the local school trustees, was caused to mourn the loss of his youngest son last week by la grippe.

Mr. Arch. McDonald, of the firm of McGill & McDonald, Salem, Oregon, was on Monday united in marriage to Miss Smith, of Elgin, niece of Mr. E. T. Wade, clerk of Surrey municipality.

Two grand temperance meetings were held in the temperance hall here on Thursday and Friday evenings by Rev. Thomas Haddon, under the auspices of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

It is reported here that Cloverdale is to have a fine new brick school house erected right away.

The weather for the last three days has been all that could be desired, and the farmers are getting along with their seeding.

The Great Northern railway have a gang of men here opening out the railroad ditch, which will drain off most of the water that is lying around this place.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found B.B.B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

E. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Closing Business of a Very Important and Harmonious Session.

The Circuits and the Ministers by Whom Their Pulpits Will Be Occupied.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, May 17.—The Conference adjourned at midnight, having concluded its labors. Permission was granted to employ W. R. Wilkinson, J. Galloway, A. E. Dawson and S. Lazier in the supply of any fields left vacant.

The Conference granted special ordination to Brothers Wm. Hicks and E. Manuel.

Permission was given to the Toronto Conference to ordain R. B. Beavis and that he also have permission to marry.

Revs. T. Neville, J. D. P. Knox, H. L. Lovering, S. Wilkinson and J. C. Spencer were recommended to be allowed to attend the British Columbia Methodist college during the ensuing year.

The stationing committee presented the final draft as follows:

Victoria District—Victoria, (Pandora avenue), S. Cleaver, B.A.; Victoria (Centennial), J. Hall, C. Bryant (superannuated); Victoria, (James Bay), E. Robson; Victoria (West) G. H. Morden; Victoria (Chinese), J. E. Gardiner; Saanich, R. J. Irwin; Maple Bay and Salt Spring, Jas. Calvert; Nanaimo, (Wallace street), R. R. Maitland, LL.B.; Nanaimo, (Haliburton street), E. V. Smith; Nanaimo, (Chinese) to be supplied; Northfield, one to be sent; Wellington, one to be sent; Union, John Robson, B.A.; Cape Mudge and the lumber camps, one to be sent; Indian tribes, to be supplied.

Westminster District—Westminster (Central), T. W. Hall, R. Whittington, T. D. Pearson, (superannuated); Westminster (Sapperton), H. E. Bayley, B.A.; Westminster (West End), J. P. Hicks; Westminster (Chinese), Chang Sing Kai; Vancouver (Homer street), Coverdale, Watson; Vancouver (Princess street), W. W. Baer; Vancouver (Mount Pleasant), S. J. Thompson; Vancouver (Chinese), Lin Yick Pang; Howe Sound, E. Manuel; Richmond, A. E. Green; Delta, C. H. M. Sutherland; Maple Ridge, Wm. Hicks; Mission City, J. Winslow; Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs, to be supplied; Surrey, J. P. Bowell; Langley, A. N. Miller; Alder Grove, W. E. Moody; Sumas, A. K. Sharp; Chilliwack, C. Ladner; Cheam, A. J. Gaebel; Indian tribes, C. M. Tate.

Kamloops District—Kamloops, J. F. Betts; Nicola, J. Ashton, B.A.; Clinton, one to be sent; Salmon Arm, one to be sent; Revelstoke and Donald, one to be sent; Enderby, W. D. Misener; Vernon, J. A. Wood; Okanagan, James Hicks; Similkameen, one to be sent; Nelson and Slocan, James Turner, D. D. Birks; Ainsworth and Kaslo, one to be sent; Cariboo, to be supplied.

Simpson District—Port Simpson, Thomas Crosby; Nass, W. J. Lyon; Bella Bella, R. B. Beavis; Port Essington, D. Jennings; Queen Charlotte islands, B. C. Freeman; Upper Skeena, one to be sent; Kitzeguela, W. H. Pierce; Kitamaat, George H. R.; Bella Coola, one to be sent; Glad Tidings, to be supplied.

The president appointed the special conference committee as follows: The president and secretary of conference and Revs. E. Robson, C. Watson, A. E. Green, C. Ladner, J. P. Bowell and the chairmen of districts.

The next conference will be held in the Homer street church, Vancouver, on the second Thursday in May, 1894.

It was resolved that ministers leaving their present charges be responsible for the supply of their pulpits for two Sundays after the rise of the conference.

The following were respectively elected chairmen and financial secretaries of the various districts: Victoria district, Rev. J. Hall and Rev. R. R. Maitland, LLB; Westminster, Rev. T. W. Hill and Rev. C. Ladner; Kamloops, Rev. J. F. Betts and Rev. J. Turner; Simpson, Rev. T. Crosby and Rev. D. Jennings.

Rev. E. Robson was elected ministerial delegate to the meeting of the General Board of Missions, to be held in Winnipeg in the autumn.

The minutes of the conference were then read, corrected and confirmed.

The conference sang, "Come, let us anew our journey pursue," Rev. E. Robson led prayer and the president pronounced the benediction.

This closed an exceedingly pleasant and harmonious session of the annual conference of the Methodist churches in British Columbia.

THE GREAT "FREE FOR ALL."

One of the Most Novel and Enterprising Competitions of the Season.

In order to introduce THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE in a NEW homes, the publishers have decided to give a genuine "Free For All" contest.

HOW IT IS DONE.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the English words you can out of the letters in the three words, "Free For All," and send them to us, enclosing ten cents in postage stamps, for which we will send you a sample copy of the magazine—one of the best periodicals of the day.

The largest list will receive $500; the second largest, $40; 3rd, $25; 4th, $10. In addition to this there will be 10 0 special prizes, consisting of quadruple plated silver tea sets, etc., etc., making a prize list of over $5,000 in value. ☞All lists containing over 25 words will receive a special prize.

RULES—1. Only English words allowed. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the three words—that is, the word "roof," for instance, could not be used as there is only one "o" in the three words, etc. 3. Names of persons and places barred.

This is by all odds the most liberal offer yet made by any publisher. We have no broken promises to condone; we possess both the capital and the ability to fulfil every promise we make.

Remember, it costs you absolutely nothing to enter this competition. Address,

LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE CO.,
Peterborough Ont.

Competition closes May 30, 1893. a29a-wk

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT CO., Toronto, Ont.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. ja6-tts

Children always Enjoy It.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES
—OF—
Beef and Wheat
—WITH—
HYPOPHOSPHITES
STAMINAL
A FOOD AND A TONIC.

PIGEONS WANTED.
Tenders are required up to June 1st, prox., for the supply of live pigeons, to be delivered in any quantity, at Victoria on or before June 10. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and pigeons to be delivered at earliest possible date. Each tenderer is requested to state quantity he can supply, price per dozen and date of delivery.
O. WEILER,
Secretary Committee S.N.A.W.
Victoria, May 16, 1893. my17-14td&w

FOR SALE CHEAP—Good farm, 188 acres good land, 100 acres fenced, 50 acres improved, 12 acres cleared, houses, orchard etc. River frontage, good fishing and hunting, 3½ miles from E. & N. Railway station, Cowichan. An approved property taken as part payment, and half mortgage if required; easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPherson's station, B. C. my 13-1m-d&w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
The Regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Thursday, June 1st, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton St., near Chestnut, San Francisco. R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean,
603 Merchant St., cor. Montgomery, San Francisco.
College catalogue may be had on application at the office of this paper. my12 d&w

FOR SALE—One improved farm of 300 acres, 60 acres under cultivation; good dwelling house, barns and stables; place all under fence; three quarter mile lake frontage; one and a half miles from wharf; one mile from school, post-office and church; with or without stock. For price and further particulars apply to T. W. Mouat, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island. m14-1m-w

NOTICE.

To The Board of Licensing Commissioners, Municipality of North Cowichan.

GENTLEMEN:—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I will apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners at Duncan, for a transfer of the license to sell liquors by retail in the Alderlea Hotel, Duncan, from myself to D. H. Adams.

Duncan, May 1st, 1893.

my18 C. H. DICKIE.

BASEBALL MUTATIONS.

Ups and Downs of Life In the National Game.

TOM LOVETT'S CHANGE OF HEART.

Hornung and Burdock Owned Boston Once Upon a Time—A Noted Auction Sale. Retrospective Thoughts of Trophies of Victory—Great Luck of Joe Quest.

DO "ALL things come to him who waits" according to the ancient adage? The kicking baseball player, Pitcher Tommy Lovett of the Brooklyns, does not think so. He waited an entire year at a cost of $3,300 for the Brooklyn officials to come into his presence, bow themselves in the dust at his feet and beg him to go to their aid at his own terms. They came not, however. He suffered and perspired in private one whole summer and meditated and shivered one entire winter, and then he saw a great light. The l[illegible]led him on and on till it brought him t[illegible] gates of Eastern park, the home of the Brooklyn club. To his knock came the invitation, "Enter." So the prodigal had returned. But they killed no fatted calf. They did not even open a keg of beer. All that greeted the penitent was a cold "Hello, Tommy." An hour later he had signed a contract calling for just $600 less than was offered him last spring and $900 less than he demanded.

The case of Lovett was a prod to drive many of the holdbacks of this spring into camp, and they are all there except about as many as you can count upon the fingers of one hand without going over the row twice. This, too, in spite of all the volume of threats from players who several months ago declared they would quit playing ball and "go into business" before they would accept a reduction in salary to fit the receipts of the game. Some of the boys were bluffing, but some were in "dead earnest." Each one of the latter class seemed to believe that there was an empty niche in the business or commercial temple waiting for him to step into and fill. He expected that "going into business" was as easy as going in and out of the rain, but somehow the tide of trade would not catch him up in its mad swirl, and when baseball salary days began to run he concluded wisely that a two-thirds loaf was better than none, and he hastened to get in touch with the club paymaster.

A reminder comes along here that baseball has none of the heroes now it had in the past. Last week Charley Jones was appointed an Eastern league umpire. And if there be one man on earth who has more enemies than any other that man is an umpire. But Jones is glad to accept the berth. For what it pays him he agrees to "bear the proud man's contumely" and take his chances of escaping with his life from the vengeance of the cranks.

Yet this is the same Jones whose popularity in the early eighties was sometimes annoying to him. I have seen him during those days take refuge from the worshipful throng of boys and men who followed him along the street until he became annoyed beyond the limits of his endurance.

Another applicant for an umpireship is Joe Hornung. He is anxious to get the berth at a salary of $150 a month. In the fall of 1883 I was a witness to this man's acme of popularity. The scene was the Boston baseball grounds; the occasion was the final meeting between the Boston and Providence clubs. This game decided the National league championship for that season. Nine innings were played, and the score was a tie. Joe Hornung, the Boston's left fielder, led off for his team in the ninth inning with a 3-base hit and scored the winning run on Burdock's safe single to right. The scene which followed cannot be described. Suffice it to say that Hornung and Burdock, both immensely popular before that day, could have had the keys of the city for the asking that night. Their names were on the lips of half the people of Boston. Longfellow and Dr. Holmes could have been spared more easily just then than Hornung and Burdock. That was less than ten years ago. Today Joe could not borrow a picayune from any of the thousand Bostonians who that night sang his praise, and Burdock last week was sent to the workhouse for ten days on conviction of drunkenness and loitering.

Since the proposition was made to bring the old Cincinnati Red Stockings and their conquerors—the Atlantics—together at Chicago on June 14 there has been unearthed a newspaper account of an auction sale which took place at the Union grounds—the Red Stockings' home in Cincinnati—in April following the celebrated game in Brooklyn mentioned in my last letter. Among the effects sold on that occasion were a pitcher and goblet won in a tournament in 1867, a gold medal won in 1866 and the different balls won in the celebrated year of unbroken victories. These balls sold for from $1 to $10. The latter price was paid for the 2-4 Mutual ball of 1869. Thus in less than nine months after the culmination of the Red Stockings' fame in their defeat on the Capitoline grounds the team was dispersed, the club had disbanded and all the trophies of victories were sold.

Since that day the fame of those Red Stockings has had a resurrection, and it will live as long as the game lives. The balls, which sold in 1871 for mere songs, would, if put up at auction now, fetch many times as much money.

News comes from Chicago that Joe Quest, who at one time some years ago was a famous second baseman, is one of the heirs to an estate of $40,000,000 located somewhere beyond the Atlantic. To anybody but a ball player such news would be interesting. With ball players of experience, however, a little matter like that has no powers of excitement. Mr. Quest will probably fall into his millions (when he gets them) as naturally as a duck goes swimming and will not make half the noise about it which some of the players produced this spring when they were offered not more than $10 an hour for playing ball.

As a rule, more ball players fall heir to immoderate sized fortunes than any other class of citizens, and yet they manage somehow to keep in a state of financial solicitude. There are not many of the Quest family living, however, and if Joe gets a fair section of that $40,000,000 he should be able to keep up appearances among the playing princes of the National league, and now that the ice has been broken, as it were, we may expect to hear of many other retired players who expect to live luxuriously the remainder of their days on the wealth from over the sea to which they are heirs.

O. P. CAYLOR.

THE CHICAGOITES'LL GIT YE.

Ef yer goin to see the circus called the big Chicago fair,
Ye'd better cut yer wisdom teeth an sharpen 'em with care,
An keep yer wits about ye and mind what yer about,
For they'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They're a-goin to charge fer gazin an a extra lump fer thinkin
It'll cost a heap fer eatin an they'll sock it on fer drinkin,
An ef ye git a bed at night or ef you go without
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

It's a cent apiece fer coughin, an jes twice as much fer sneezin;
A nickel ef ye hold yer breath and two of 'em fer breathin,
A shillin fer a whisper an a quarter fer a shout—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

They'll tax yer fer the privilege o' walkin on the ground,
No matter ef ye go ahead or ef ye turn around,
An jes' because yer livin—don't ye never have a doubt—
They'll skin ye like the mischief
ef
ye
don't
watch
out!

—New York Evening Sun.

Four Different Standpoints.

"Literature," said the sad eyed, stoop shouldered pilgrim with his baggy trousers, "is an attractive and ennobling thing, but considered as a business it doesn't pay."

"You have had some experience in that line perhaps," observed the comfortable looking party in the new spring overcoat.

"Yes," sighed the other.

"As a publisher or as a dealer in books?"

"Neither. As a writer. I have tasted the joys of authorship. I am the father of a successful novel. It went through eight or ten editions, and papers all spoke well of it. And what do you suppose I made out of it? Seven hundred and fifty dollars. Three months' work, nine months' waiting and $750! It may have netted the publisher more than that, but that's all I got out of it."

The sad eyed pilgrim was silent, and the other ventured to ask:

"Are you still writing novels?"

"Oh, yes. I've got one or two on hand, but I am in no hurry to publish them. What's the use? There's more money in running a good grease tank, only I don't know how to run a grease tank."

"You are engaged in literary work of some kind, I presume?"

"Yes, I write an occasional newspaper 'special,' have had articles accepted by the magazines which I hope to see in print if I live long enough, and I assist in keeping the books during the busy season at one of the big book stores. Altogether I manage to make a living for myself and family of six children, but that's about all."

"My experience," said the man in the spring overcoat, "is somewhat different from yours, and I am in the same line of business too. I make about $5,000 a year with my pen."

"Writing books?"

"Writing books? Great Scott, no! I do these nice little newspaper stories that turn out to be puffs for patent medicines after you've begun to get interested in them."—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Care to Sit.

"Why don't you sit down?"

"This morning I asked you how many made a million, an you said darned few. I told teacher that in arithmetic class today, an that's why I can't sit down."—Life.

No Faith In Him.

Medicine Vender (at Mrs. Wayback's door)—I am introducing Dr. Cureton's specifics for aches and diseases of every nature. Only 50 cents a bottle. Try one, madame?

Mrs. Wayback—I don't hev no faith in yer new fangled remedies. I've done buried three men and 13 childers in my time, an ther good ole yarbs air plenty good ernough fer me.—Brooklyn Life.

A Suggestion.

Doctor—Your case is serious. If you don't want to break down, you must take a perfect rest.

Patient—But I'm an employee of a government office!

Doctor—Then try hard work for a time.—Chicago Record.

Woman's Judgment.

Mr. Perte—I can't see how it is that I always lose at the races, while you win.

Mrs. Perte—You would win if you followed my advice. I told you to bet on the jockey with the pink jacket and old gold sleeves.—Truth.

Where They Were At.

A Scottish clergyman heard a contention in a house and asked, "Who is the head here?"

The man said, "Sit down a little, we're just trying to settle that point."—Tit-Bits.

Hurrying Up.

Mrs. Witherby—What are you wearing your new hat for every day?

Witherby—I haven't any time to lose on that hat, Miranda. In a few days it will be out of style.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Enough.

"Dear me!" cried mamma. "What is the baby crying for?"

"He's mad at me, mamma," said Mollie. "I was trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher."—Harper's Bazar.

Only One Living.

Friend—Does the new landlady at your boarding house appear to be getting a living out of it?

Boarder—Yes, she is, but we are not.—New York Weekly.

THE WHEELING WORLD.

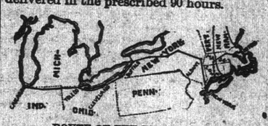
From Boston to Chicago In Ninety Hours.

ALL EYES ON THE RELAY RIDERS.

A One-legged Wheelman to Ride Across the Continent—Zimmerman and Sanger, the Rival American Riders, and Their Coming Tour Abroad—The International Championships.

The great relay bicycle race from Boston to Chicago scheduled for April 30 and May 1, 2, 3 and 4 promises to be the most remarkable event of the kind ever run. The swiftest and hardiest wheelmen between Boston and Chicago compose the respective relays, and they are pledged to cover the distance in 90 hours. Each relay will consist of two wheelmen, one carrying a pouch containing a message from Governor Russell of Massachusetts to Governor Altgeld of Illinois, and the other holding himself in readiness to hurry the message ahead in case the regular carrier is disabled.

From the instant the message leaves Boston until it arrives in Chicago not a moment will be lost. Night and day without pause two riders will be pedaling toward the World's fair city at the best speed they are capable of. The distance is about 1,264 miles, and if the message is delivered in 90 hours every relay rider must cover his small section of the course at the speed of 14 miles an hour. With good roads this would be comparatively easy for the swift wheelmen who participate in the race, but if our naturally bad roads are under water most of the way, as they were during the Chicago-New York relay bicycle race last year, the message will hardly be delivered in the prescribed 90 hours.



ROUTE OF THE RELAY RACE.

The riders in the Chicago-New York race, although confronted by as unfavorable weather as was possible, covered the 1,000-mile course in about 109 hours, or at the average rate of over nine miles an hour, although many of the riders who had relays of 10 miles or more performed their work at a speed of 20 miles an hour. It will thus be seen that the weather must be auspicious, the roads in good condition and the riders the very flower of American manhood if they succeed in making the 1,264-mile run from Boston to Chicago in 90 or even 100 hours. The route followed from New York to Chicago will be the same as that of last May, and among the cities through which the riders will pass are Worcester and Springfield in Massachusetts; New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo in New York state; North East in Pennsylvania; Ashtabula, Painesville and Cleveland in Ohio; Goshen and South Bend in Indiana, and Chicago in Illinois.

Zimmerman and Sanger.

W. C. Sanger of Wisconsin and A. A. Zimmerman of New Jersey are soon to meet the best riders on the other side of the Atlantic. Although each is a representative American wheelman, and although both have covered a mile in time few men have equaled, they go separately and in a sense as rivals. Zimmerman has covered a mile with flying start in 2 minutes 64-5 seconds and is probably the swiftest amateur in the world at distances under a mile. Sanger is very fast at any distance up to 10 or 15 miles and claims to have beaten Zimmerman in a half-mile race in Canada last year. Sanger expects to get back by June 27, in time for the Canadian and World's fair championships. If the two men meet abroad, a lively race will undoubtedly be the result. Zimmerman has already sailed, and Sanger goes in a short time.

ZIMMERMAN. SANGER.

A One-legged Wheelman's Tour.

Frank S. Beedleson, the one legged bicyclist of Syracuse, will leave San Francisco May 23 on his wheel and endeavor to cross the continent from Frisco to New York in 100 days or less. Beedleson will follow the line of the Union Pacific railroad to Omaha, thence the Chicago and Northwestern to Chicago. From the latter city he will follow the route of the relay ride through Cleveland and Buffalo. He is a hardy rider of four years' experience, who has done his five miles in 18 minutes and 90 miles in the day without much discomfort. He lost his leg in a railway accident when 11 years of age. Beedleson is in his twenty-fifth year, is a telegrapher and a member of the Century Cycling club of Syracuse. He will ride a safety and carry about 50 pounds of luggage in addition to an extra set of tires and a pair of crutches.

The International Championships.

Chicago wheelmen are predicting that the aggregation of foreign and domestic bicycling talent which will race at the international championships in the World's fair city in August will succeed in lowering the world's record for a mile to 1 minute 50 seconds, and that at least 30,000 people will attend the races daily. The great meeting will open Aug. 7 and close Aug. 12. John S. Johnson's alleged mile in 1 minute 56 seconds was not accepted by the L. A. W., and the world's record for the distance is held by W. W. Windle, whose last trial against time gave him a mark of 2 minutes 5 3-5 seconds. There was wonderful record breaking last year, but it seems hardly probable that the record the coming season will be lowered 15 seconds.

Schofield May Meet Zimmerman.

British wheelmen believe that if any one lowers the colors of A. A. Zimmerman during his English tour. J. W. Schofield, a comparatively new comer, will be the man. Many British wheelmen think that Schofield is the fastest man in England today.

Tom Roe's Long Jaunt.

On May 14 Tom Roe leaves New York equipped with the conventional number of legs and will endeavor to reach San Francisco in 65 days.

EARLE H. EATON.

A VICTIM OF FATE.

He Had Tried Various Things, but Luck Was Against Him.

He wasn't a tramp exactly, but he was on the way there. He had struck the merchant for a dollar, and the merchant was rather interested in him.

"I don't see," he said, "why you go about asking for money or help. You are an intelligent man, and I should think you could get something better to do."

"I don't know about that," was the despondent rejoinder. "The Lord knows I tried hard enough to get along before I lost my heart entirely."

"What did you do?"

"Well, a little of everything. I had some money, and I thought I'd go to raising rice in South Carolina and show those people down there how to do it right. I knew it all, of course, and one day a man came along selling a new brand of seed rice. He was a nice looking man from New York, and I liked his style. He liked my style, too, he said, and would sell me the exclusive right to handle his stuff in South Carolina. It was something new—a seed that could not be exposed to the light, but that would yield three times as much as the old varieties. That was what I was looking for, and very quietly I took it in, paying $900 for the right and four sealed cans of seed. I did all the work at night, and when it was finished I sat down to wait and to chuckle over my enterprise. But I waited and waited, and nothing came, and one day I looked into the old cans and found I had been stuck with some mean little wheat grains, and you might as well try to raise icicles in the bad place as to raise wheat in a South Carolina rice swamp."

"That was bad luck," said the sympathizing merchant.

"So I thought, and I left the state and went to raising cattle in western Kansas. Hadn't more than got my herd set out before a cyclone came along and blew every horn of it clean over into the next county, and when I went after my stock a pious cowboy who had gathered them in with his own informed me that they had been sent to him by Providence, and he'd like to see any son of a gun try to take them away. As he had a winchester and a lot of friends with him I didn't see my way clear to interfering with the ways of Providence, and I left the country."

"It's pretty hard when Providence goes against a man," ventured the merchant kindly.

"Yes, but that isn't all," sighed the disconsolate one. "With what little I had left I went to Pennsylvania and bought a water power gristmill in the mining regions. I fixed it up with new machinery, and for awhile it looked as if my luck had changed and I was going to come out on top at last. But one night a big mine lying under the stream that gave me my mill power caved in, or sank down just enough to change the lay of the land, and, by gum, the water began to run the other way, and when I got to the mill in the morning the water gates were open, the stream was running up hill, as it were, and my mill machinery had been running backward until every blamed wheel was busted and the whole shebang was a wreck."

The man wiped a tear from his eye.

"Then it was," he went on, "that my heart broke, and I laid right down and quit. Now, do you blame me for what I am doing?"

The merchant gave him $2, and the man was in the police court next morning.—Detroit Free Press.

Sad.

A good many older persons who have been in difficult positions and have felt that the world was really very hard can sympathize with little Flo Seaborn, of whom an exchange writes:

She had been censured by her mother for some small mischief which she had been engaged in. She sat thinking it over for some time, and finally said in an utterly discouraged tone:

"Everything I do is laid to me."—Youth's Companion.

All Took a Hand.

The Bavarian peasants are in many respects similar to the Irish. They drink a great deal and are very witty and are never so happy as when they are fighting with each other. A story is told of two Bavarian peasants meeting on the road and holding the following conversation:

"Were you at the wedding last night?"

"Indeed I was. It was the nicest wedding we have had this season. Why, even the bride took a hand in the fight."—Texas Siftings.

His Fault.

Miss Summit—What made you stick so close to Mr. Fiddleback all last evening when you saw I was dying to talk to him?

Miss Palisade—Don't blame me, my dear. He begged me to do it.—Truth.

Improving Exercise.

Papa—See here, sir! The policeman tells me you are one of the boys who jump on and off of railroad trains at the crossing.

Small Son—Oh, that's real improvin exercise. When I grow up, mebby I can get on an off of street cars without gettin killed.—Good News.

As a Rule.

"Do you eat anything usually before going to bed?" asked Dr. Paresis of his patient.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Cumso. "I eat breakfast, dinner and supper as a regular thing."—Jury.

Candor.

Willie Wilt—Aw—really, Miss Perte, I'm not such a fool as I look.

Miss Perte—But Mr. Wilt, you know we cannot always see ourselves as others see us.—New York Herald.

Studying Her Requirements.

Dora—Don't you think my gowns fit better than they used to?

Cora—Yes. Your dressmaker told me yesterday she was taking lessons in geometry.—Quips.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN

HER INTUITION IS MORE THAN A MATCH FOR MAN'S SKILL.

Like the Humming Bird, She Pursues a Zigzag Course, but She "Gets There" Just the Same—Sage Observations by Mrs. Frank Leslie.

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"YOUR charming sex, as a rule, are not possessed of reasoning power," remarked a gentleman to me the other day. "They rush at conclusions in the same sort of zigzag fashion that a humming bird darts at a bed of clover. Nobody can tell which blossom she is aiming at, and I doubt if she knows herself."

"And yet I observe that the humming bird generally obtains the honey," remarked I dryly, "and however a woman reasons I observe that she generally 'gets there' in the end."

"Aw! Ya-as—ah—'gets there,'" mumbled my companion, who was an Englishman not yet up in American slang. So I came to his aid with:

"She extracts what she wants from the question in hand just as the humming bird extracts the honey, and I imagine the honey is just as good and considerably less adulterated than if it had been crushed out of the clover blossom by a steam engine."

"And do they make honey by steam in your wonderful country?" demanded my Englishman, eagerly catching at what seemed a tangible fact.

Well, an American would not have said it, but I am sure a good many of them think it, and especially those men whose reasoning powers are of the heavy, wooden order which work like an old cider mill I once stood and watched in the country, with creaks and groans portentous, and which required a yoke of oxen to drag it round its little appointed circuit.

Of course we all know that woman's reason differs from man's reason, just as her light, agile figure differs from his breadth of brawn and muscle. No woman is likely to excel in "putting the hammer," or in lifting heavy weights, or in a bout of fisticuffs in the ring, but a great many women excel at tennis and billiards and archery, a good many are excellent shots with light rifles, and some are as invincible with the foils as Bussy d'Amboise or Henriot. Look, for instance, at the Chevalier d'Eon, who fought many duels and killed many opponents before she was discovered to be a woman. All of which goes to prove that where quickness and skill are the qualities required a woman is just as likely to succeed as a man, although where weight and brawny muscle are essential she does not claim equality.

What is true of the body is true of the mind in most cases; in fact, our friends, the theosophists and psychists, claim that the body is only the outward and visible sign of the spirit within, and that what a man is so he is bound to look, if not at the start surely at the finish. I don't say this is true, for I have not made up my mind about it, but it is a theory much in vogue just now.

I was saying very much the same thing the other day to a man, who replied:

"Yes, women often play well at billiards, but they win the game by a series of the most daring flukes and impossible hazards—plays that no man would ever venture upon and would be howled at if he did."

"But you say they win the game," remarked I, and he grumpily responded:

"Yes, they win, but they've no right to, and it's just the same in fencing. They dart under and over your guard and use a foil more as if it were a sting than a recognized weapon."

"But if it were a real combat they would be likely to kill their opponents?"

"Yes, the poor fellow would be spitted while he was trying to make out what his fair enemy was doing."

"Capital! That is just the parable I want to support my theory. You men can't or won't allow that a woman has reasoning powers, but her tongue is like her rapier—she may not use it according to the rules laid down by men, but while her opponent is wondering what his fair enemy is doing he finds himself stabbed to the heart."

"To the heart, yes, but not generally to the brain," responded my friend, and I assured him that his retort was quite feminine in its patness and conclusiveness.

But it is not only in argument that women show this side of their complex nature, but in achieving whatever end they set before themselves. They are not—that is, women, as a rule, are not—consciously scheming and cunning; they do not say, "The best way to win this success is to appear indifferent and to seem bent upon something else," but they all unconsciously act out that plan and so achieve their end they scarcely know how.

I have a friend who possesses a great many pictures and other ornamental items of furnishing a room. She is, like many Americans, very peripatetic in her disposition, and nearly every year sees her in a new set of apartments. I lately visited her in her latest home and noticed that very few of the pictures were hung, and that the bronzes, china, statuettes, shrines, brackets, draperies—in fact, all the objects of "bigotry and virtue"—were piled upon tables in the back drawing room, evidently awaiting their fate.

"You have been here almost a week and not arranged your pretty things yet!" exclaimed I, and she with a little sigh replied:

"No! The inspiration hasn't come yet. Until it does I haven't the faintest idea of where any of those things belong, and if I insisted upon arranging them very likely I should take such a dislike to the rooms that I couldn't stay in them."

"But when the right moment comes," suggested I, with a laugh, "you will be like a poet who cannot wait for pen, ink and paper to put down his idea."

"Exactly," replied my friend gravely. "When the right moment comes, I shall see the precise spot where every picture should hang, every vase stand, every drapery be flung so as to look as if it had dropped there by the happiest of accidents. My only trouble is lest the inspiration shouldn't come before my reception day comes round, for I positively won't let anybody else arrange them, and neither will I let the world see the naked framework of my home."

"Well, I shall come at any rate, for the skeleton in your cupboard is an old friend of mine."

"Yes, you may come, but the maid will probably tell you that I am in bed with neuralgia. Then come right in to my bedroom, and we will have a cozy cup of tea all to ourselves."

But when the reception day came round and I presented myself with an expectant smile just under the surface the maid simply ushered me into the drawing room, where stood my hostess in the midst of her charming surroundings, every one of which had found the very place of all others where it looked the best and the most at home. Somebody was saying to her as I approached:

"I am sure, Mrs. ——, that you select your apartments to fit your pictures and ornaments. You saw, for instance, when you looked at this room that your Bouguereau never could find another such light, and that Venetian mirror and that pier were made for each other."

"An eternal fitness for each other, haven't they?" assented my friend, turning to me with a twinkle of the eye as she murmured:

"The inspiration never came until noon today, but the moment it did I called the servants, and we had everything done by 3 o'clock. Not bad, is it?"

"Perfect, my dear, but your demon is a very unreliable official."

"Wouldn't do for a business man, would he?"

"Nor for a man of any sort," thought I to myself as I moved away, and presently in my lonely drive I fell into my favorite fit of musing upon the different characteristics of man and woman and of the difficulty each has in comprehending the other fully.

Probably of all the problems that puzzle the masculine student of woman the most utterly insoluble is this matter of intuition. It is far easier for a woman to understand the formal and laborious methods of a man's mind than for him to grasp the idea of an intuitive process which cannot be formulated even by its owner. A man of intellectual nature and regular education bases his every argument, his every conviction, upon mathematical truths. He is fond of saying, "It is as certain as that two and two make four," and that to him is a perfectly unassailable standpoint. He perceives that to the woman with whom he argues the fact that two and two make four is not of the slightest importance. She says, for instance, that a perfect army of street roughs threatened her, and it was hours before she could get through them. The man corrects her with:

"There were but four of the roughs, and it was not five minutes before you were out of their reach and quite safe."

"Only four indeed! More likely 44!" cries the woman, with scorn and indignation.

"I assure you there were only four—two on one side of the door and two on the other, and two and two make four, don't they?"

"Not always, by any means," retorts madame, with all the courage of her convictions. "Not in this case, for instance. Two and two made a great deal more than four for me, I assure you."

And she is actually more correct than the man is. Four street ruffians inflamed with the lawless spirit of the mob and attempting to hustle and annoy a lady simply because she is well dressed and looks scornfully at them become in her eyes and to her consciousness a great many more than two and two—they become a crowd, a mob, a phalanx, a terrifying and perhaps deadly force. She is quite right in saying that in this case two and two did not make four, but 44, and that the period of time during which she felt herself in their power was to her without bounds or limit, but a chaos of endurance answering to many hours of ordinary life. If the clock said it was but five minutes, why, all the worse for the clock, and it must have been a male clock, although they are generally called "she."

But you can't make a man see this. You, for instance—you are reading it. Tell me, aren't you saying to yourself:

"She means that to the frightened woman, the mob *seemed* large and the time *seemed* long, but in point of fact two men and two men are only four men, and five minutes are but five minutes."

There! That is exactly the difference between a man's mind and a woman's. The man is fast bound, "tied and fettered in the chain," not "of his sins" perhaps, but of his mechanical makeup. He simply *cannot* take in the idea that an event is not what actually and literally happens, but it is to each person the results it produces upon that person's mentality.

A volcanic eruption, for instance, or an earthquake is to the scientist a perfectly regular and comprehensible phenomenon of nature—the combination and explosion of certain gases and the liquefying and projection of certain mineral subterranean deposits. He gets out of the way of the rivers of lava just as he would get out of the way of a locomotive, but he is no more terrified by the one than the other. It is simply a phenomenon of nature, like a snowstorm or a high tide.

But to a savage who had never seen or heard of such a thing this volcanic eruption is the malignant or tyrannical act of some mighty spirit, some all powerful demon who is threatening to destroy mankind unless he is propitiated. He accordingly propitiates him either by throwing his eldest son into one of the raping chasms or by vowing to do some tremendous act of heroism, or perchance, if he is a very, very good savage, by resolving not to flog his wife any more.

In any case the eruption makes a big change in this savage's career. It is to him a matter of life and death. Its results last perhaps after the man is dead.

Now, the scientist's estimate of this phenomenon and the savage's estimate of the very same event are both true, perfectly true to the individual forming the estimate. Neither one could possibly view the occurrence from the standpoint of the other; neither one could perhaps even put himself in the other's place enough to see just what it was the other believed. Each is to the other a poor deluded fool, and the savage despises and marvels at the philosopher just as much as the philosopher at him.

Now, who shall say that either is absolutely right, to the stultification of the other, any more than a mirror is a false mirror because it shows you a different image from what it shows me?

And so by this rather roundabout course we come back to the different workings of the man's and the woman's mind. Each arrives at a solution of the problem, whatever it may be, by a route utterly unfamiliar, even impossible, to the steps of the other. Perhaps the solution is the same in essence, although somewhat differently expressed; perhaps, on the other hand, the results are widely different; but in either case I contend that both are right and neither wrong, and most women will be ready to agree with me. Most men, on the other hand, will disagree and exclaim contemptuously:

"How ridiculous! How exactly like a woman's argument! Of course a thing is either right or it's wrong. How can two opposing views both be correct? If two and two make four on one occasion, they do on every occasion. It's all nonsense, utter nonsense."

So speaks the lord of creation and considers the matter settled, and so it is for him, but the lady of creation has an equal right to an "ipse dixit" on this and every other topic of common interest and value to both sexes, and she says:

"My friend, you are wrong. Things are not what they seem either to you or to me. Things are what they become in the consciousness of the individual receiving them. Two and two do generally make four, I grant you, but there are occasions when they make infinitely more or infinitely less, and it is your misfortune to be a man and therefore unable to perceive this truth."

If some reader of the masculine persuasion asks me, How do you know this rather startling truth, and how do you prove it? I reply, with that grand simplicity characteristic of great minds and great truths:

I know it by intuition, and I prove it by looking in upon my own convictions, which tell me it is a truth.

If yours don't tell you so, it is not a truth for you, and we continue gazing the one upon the gold and the other upon the silver side of the shield, each assured that our own is the true side.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

Self Help.

She was a New Jersey girl. Her father was dead, and she had no big brother. Not long ago a slanderous neighbor attempted to injure her good name. He circulated some extremely bad stories about her, and they finally reached her ears. She thereupon called four of her intimate young lady friends together and asked them if they would help her thrash the wretch. They said they would, so they all went to the man's house one evening and tossed pebbles against his windows until he came out to see what was the matter. The moment he appeared he was seized and despite his struggles tied to a convenient fence. Then he was whipped until he yelled for mercy and awoke all the neighbors. Such summary vengeance cannot be encouraged, yet it may be tolerated, for it did the girl more good, and, let us hope, the culprit also, than if the slow courts of justice had been appealed to.

Bodice For Wash Material.

It is often difficult to find a mode of making gingham and cambric bodices that shall be pretty and fanciful and at the same time capable of passing through the hands of the laundress without being ruined. Here is a neat and graceful style which fulfils all requirements. The lined bodice is close fitting and perfectly plain, fastening in front with hooks and eyes or small, flat buttons. The sleeves have a full puff of the goods reaching from the shoulder to the elbow, and the turnover cuffs are edged by a ruffle. The neck is finished with a ruffled sailor or round collar. The plastron is unlined and is shaped to the figure by the shirrings. It has a ruffle on each edge and is buttoned on the bodice on both sides with round pearl buttons, thus allowing it to be removed and laundered separately.

A cocoanut shell makes a good double receptacle, one part for burned, one for unburned matches. Saw the cocoanut in two parts, one larger than the other, and scoop out the meat. Then wash the shell, taking care not to injure the rough, hairy coating of the outer shell, as it will add to the looks of the match receiver. Screw three brass screw eyes on each part of the shell to suspend it by. Rich yellow ribbons run from the screw eyes in the smaller part straight through those in the larger part, terminating in a bow for decoration. Another cluster of the ribbon is tacked on the bottom.

CABLE NEWS.

Dozens of People Drowned in Russia—The Golden Rose of Virtue.

French Troops in Large Numbers Being Moved to German Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—A ferryboat on the river Msta, near Borovitchee, in the government of Novgorod, became unmanageable in midstream to-day. The passengers became panic-stricken and several jumped overboard. Others launched boats, which were at once overcrowded and swamped. Dozens of persons are known to have been drowned and many more are missing.

ROME, May 15.—The Pope will send the Golden Rose of Virtue this year to Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians.

ROME, May 14.—The Osservatore Romano published yesterday long leaders under the caption, "Disarmament, Recommended." Broad neutral zones separating the antagonistic powers are to be established. The territory that is to be included in these zones would be Switzerland, Savoy, Alsace, Lunemburg, Schleswig, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland and the Balkan states. "The crowning safeguard of peace," are the last words of the leader, "would be the neutrality of papal Rome, the natural common capital of all the people."

BERLIN, May 15.—The Wolff News Agency asserts on semi-official authority that the reinforcement of French troops stationed on the eastern frontier of France is proceeding with method and regularity. The French Government, according to the same authority, is likewise extending and strengthening its military lines adjoining the German frontier, and is planning with a view to prompt and effective contraction. The barracks at the entrenched camp have been greatly enlarged at Epinal, two new barracks having been built and an addition made to the garrison. On the same semi-official authority it states that men are at work night and day laying double lines of rails on the line of the Paris and Nancy railroad between Blesme and Revigny, in order to hasten mobilization of the French troops. The Frankfort Zeitung, commenting upon the foregoing and other official news dispatches of a similar character, states that reports of this kind are obviously intended to influence the electors in the coming election for the reichstag in favor of candidates who will support the army bill.

BERLIN, May 16.—The wife of Prof. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, recently procured a divorce from her husband and the Professor has now been ordered by the court to pay her one-fourth of his income. It is announced that Koch will marry a young actress.

BUDA PESTH, May 16.—The Clerical organ Magyar Allan asserts that the Government promised Louis Kossuth an annuity of 25,000 francs in payment for his services in advising his followers to support the Liberal cabinet of Dr. Wekerle.

PARIS, May 15.—During a dinner last evening at the house of Finance Minister Peytral, the chandelier fell to the table. M. Challemel Lacour, president of the Senate, was cut on the head. His physician says that the wounds, although severe, are not dangerous.

MADRID, May 16.—The Spanish Government will send three torpedo boats to Cuba to assist in patrolling the coast against filibustering expeditions.

ROME, May 15.—The Minister of Justice is preparing a bill which will prevent priests from meddling with politics at elections. This is supposed to be the Government's answer to the recent reports that the Vatican will try to move Catholics to more determined opposition to the Quirinal at the next general election.

VIENNA, May 16.—Baron Bauer, minister of war, recently issued an order to the effect that the reserve army officers attending the universities would not be allowed to become members of the students' duelling corps. The students at all the Austrian universities have resolved not to go to lectures until this order shall be revoked. The students at Innsbruck struck to-day and the Vienna students will strike to-morrow.

BERLIN, May 16.—More than 100,000 copies of the Pope's labor encyclical have been distributed among the electors of the Empire. The object of this distribution is to influence Roman Catholic workingmen against voting for the Social Democrat candidates. The encyclical is expected to check Social Democratic gains in Saxony and Bavaria.

PARIS, May 16.—In answering an interpellation of M. de Mahy, deputy for Reunion Island, M. de Ville, minister of Foreign affairs, said that the attitude of England towards Madagascar was not connected in any way with the Egyptian question. The government has perfect confidence in Mr. Gladstone's friendly assurances and was convinced that an *entente cordiale* would be established between France and England immediately after the impending negotiations on the Egyptian question were opened.

In answering M. de Mahy's interpellation, M. de Ville added that the French would remain in Madagascar, but desired to avoid conflicts with the Hova government. A resident would be appointed at Fort Dauphin and new French courts would be established.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, Prime Minister Gladstone declined to agree to an adjournment of the House over Derby Day, to enable the members to witness the great race which will take place at the end of this month.

LONDON, May 16.—Baron Wolverton has resigned his office as lord-in-waiting in consequence of his disagreement with the Government as to the Home Rule bill.

PARIS, May 16.—The deputies yesterday rejected by a vote of 250 to 239 Joseph Reinach's bill to create a ministry of colonies.

BERLIN, May 16.—The German Clerical organ announces that the Clericals' election manifesto will be published to-morrow. The manifesto will exclude from the regular party organization all supporters of the Huone compromise.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—The censors have caused to be seized many copies of Harper's Magazine containing Schlegel's poems, which they pronounce immoral.

LONDON, May 16.—A despatch from Berlin to the Daily News, says that the report of the Emperor's speech on the Tempelhofer field was rushed in the columns of the semi-official dailies so that the publication of his exact words might be prevented. In fact, says the News, the Emperor spoke much more strongly than the report in question indicates. His address was carefully edited, however, and the most recent reckless statements were struck out.

LONDON, May 16.—The Daily Chronicle says that the reports of a reconciliation between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites are utterly unfounded.

INFANTA EULALIA.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Infanta Eulalia is coming and the cloud that overspread the sky of international etiquette has been cleared away. A cable message received by Secretary Gresham from Mr. Ramon Willis, United States general consul at Havana, states that their royal highness the Infanta would sail for New York yesterday afternoon. The Infanta's decision to continue her journey to American territory, it is assumed, was not influenced by any unusual concessions to Spanish etiquette. The President is said to be thoroughly in favor of doing all that can be done to pay proper honor to the Infanta during her visit, but he wants to do it in the American way. The royal lady is due in New York on May 19, and the time intervening will give plenty of opportunity for the arrangement of the details of her reception.

WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The first of a series of world's congresses to be held during the World's Fair under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, opened here to-day, and from now on until the last days of October prominent women and men from all parts of the world will gather in Chicago for the consideration and discussion of questions relating to human progress.

The scope and breadth of that project are beyond anything ever before attempted. Twenty main conventions have already been arranged for, and these will be so sub-divided that a grand total of nearly 200 conferences, each distinct and separate from the other, will have taken place before the gates of the World's Fair are closed to the world. The scene of the congresses is the permanent Memorial Art palace, erected on the Lake Front Park through the co-operation of the Art Institute of Chicago, the city of Chicago, and the directory of the World's Fair. The cost of this structure, which was completed a few days ago, reached a total of over $600,000. It has two large audience rooms, each with a seating capacity of 2,000 or more, and some twenty-five smaller convention halls, each with a capacity of from 300 to 700.

It is proposed that the meetings likely to draw a large popular audience shall be held in the main audience rooms, and meetings of chapters or sections of the different congresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two general congresses and twenty special congresses or conferences in session at the same time, and to have three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The two main halls are designated respectively the Hall of Washington and the Hall of Columbus.

Appropriately enough it was reserved for the women to inaugurate the great series of World's Congresses and to dedicate to the people the magnificent structure that is to stand as a permanent memorial of the Columbian exposition, and the main auditorium was filled to overflowing this morning at the inaugural session. Addresses of welcome were delivered by President C. C. Bonney, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, and the participants then scattered themselves in the different halls and commenced the serious business of the week. Five subconventions were thus formally opened before noon in the following order: Philanthropy and Charity, Industry, Religion, Education, Literature and Art, Science and Philosophy, Civil Law and Government, Moral and Social Reform.

THE N. Y. "HERALD."

NEW YORK, May 15.—It is explained that the disappearance of James Gordon Bennett's name from the title page of the New York Herald is due to the fact that the proprietorship of the journal has been vested in a stock company. Mr. Bennett feels that in case anything should happen to him it is desirable that the property be in shape for proper preservation. John Townsend, attorney for Mr. Bennett, is quoted as saying that Bennett had for two or three years been considering the forming of a corporation to publish the Herald. Nothing definite was decided beyond the fact that the corporation will surely be formed. No steps have been taken beyond the discussion of the plan. Townsend said, speaking from his knowledge of the matter, that the capital stock would be $2,000,000, and shares would be $1,000 a share, making 2 000 in all, and Bennett would hold $1,800,000 worth of stock, or 1,800 shares. The stock will not be for sale, and there will be as few stockholders as possible. As soon as Bennett determined positively to have the corporation, he took his name off the editorial page.

"Townsend said that Mackay had no interest in the Herald at the present time, nor would he have in the new corporation. Bennett is richer to-day than he ever was, and is in no financial difficulties. The Herald is not mortgaged for a dollar, and Bennett is worth $4,500,000 clear of debts. If there are three stockholders, Gardiner G. Howland will be one of them. If more than this, Mr. Townsend could not tell who they would be." Mr. Townsend concluded: "To sum up the whole thing, he is simply going to organize a corporation to hold his newspaper property, of which corporation he will hold a majority of the stock. He does this in order that he may have his property in such shape that if he is so minded he could easily dispose of all or part of it during his life, and can partition it plainly and simply at his death."

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

(From the Spokane Chronicle.

KASLO, B.C., May 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Kaslo & Slocan Railway company will soon start to work in earnest on the much desired railroad. To-morrow the company will advertise for bids for the clearing of the first section of the line and furnishing the necessary ties. The first section runs as far as the south fork of Kaslo river, about six miles from town, and includes that part of the road within the city limits. The instructions to advertise for bids have been received nearly two months sooner than expected, as the months of July, August and September are considered the best months for railroad building in this country. But in thus early beginning the work President Hendry is only carrying out the plans announced by him when here last fall—to follow up the snow line with the work, to begin the grading as soon as the clearing shall have been done, and to lay the iron as soon as possible thereafter, in order that the road may be completed as it proceeds. The railroad will be built by a construction company, which will sublet the work.

It has been estimated that 1 000 men can complete the railroad by the end of September, and that within thirty days from that time it can be fully equipped and ready for traffic. The bids for clearing the first section and furnishing ties will be opened May 22, and the work must be finished by July 10. It is expected that bids for clearing section two and furnishing ties will be called for soon, as the snow has melted pretty well as far as the Ten Mile house, and in two weeks time gangs of cleaners can be set to work beyond that point. The entire length of the railroad has been approximately located by surveys, and this morning Engineer McMillan left with his staff to definitely locate the line beyond the first section. Cross-sectioning for grading will be done as the clearing of the right of way proceeds.

CLEVELAND CONDEMNED.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 16.—A special to the Oregonian from Tacoma says: "The Peoples' Party Central club of Pierce county, at a largely attended meeting last night, adopted resolutions strongly condemning President Cleveland for suspending the enforcement of the Geary law, and calling upon Congress to take such action, by impeachment or otherwise, as shall forever prevent or deter the President or his successors from repeating such an unwarranted deed. The resolutions refer to the President's order suspending the law as a "ukase," and compare his action to the dictatorial power exercised by the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of China. It was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to the President, though one prominent Populist thought that the janitor at the White House would most likely throw them in the waste basket.

IT DOES NOT PAY.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Chicago, May 16.—While the weather may be a monotonous subject to read and think about, it is nevertheless becoming a serious matter to thousands of people who are financially and otherwise interested in the exposition. This is the sixteenth day, and more bleak, disagreeable weather it would be hard to find anywhere at this season of the year. The effect is seen on all sides. The attendance this morning was lighter than it has been for many days, and the exposition people are discouraged accordingly. The average paid attendance so far has not been much over 17,000 daily, which is far below the number necessary to meet even the operating expenses of the exposition, to say nothing of the millions of half dollars needed to pay the bondholders and stockholders of the great enterprise.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 15.—The Grand Trunk has received notice from the West Shore that it will cease running its through trains over the Grand Trunk system to Chicago after the present month. The West Shore will run its cars after that date in connection with the Michigan Central.

Saturday closed one of the busiest weeks ever known to cattle shippers at this port, 4 790 head of cattle being shipped during the week.

THE TARIFF.

QUEBEC, May 15.—(Special)—The Board of Trade has been corresponding with the Boards of the principal cities in the Dominion as to what alterations should be made in the tariff. The general tone of the correspondence seems to be that specified duties should be abolished except in special cases; that raw material of every kind should be placed on the free list and that all duties, both specific and ad valorem, should be reduced.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May—(Special)—An unknown man was run over and killed early on Thurday morning near Bergen station by a C.P.R. freight train coming towards the city.

The appeal of the Austin Line Street Railway Co. to prevent the Electric Company operating on certain streets came before the full court to-day, and was dismissed with costs. Austin will appeal to the Privy Council.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Ning Yueng Company, one of the Six Companies, having charge of a large number of Canton Chinese in this city, sent word to the health office this afternoon that it would call for 600 certificates authorizing the disinterment of Chinese bodies for removal to China. The certificates cost $10 each. What causes the wholesale removal of Chinese remains at this time is not known.

LONDON, May 13.—The cost of the Behring Sea arbitration is the subject of much speculation in the parliamentary lobbies. It transpired to-day that Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster, British counsel, received fees of £2,000 each, with £100 daily during the sitting of the court. The salaries of numerous secretaries and clerks attached to the English Behring Sea commission, and the expenses incidental to the preparation of the stenograph report, will swell the whole bill to an enormous sum, quite out of proportion to the interests of the country in the enquiry. Those who have watched the proceedings most closely agree that the American arrangements have been at least as satisfactory as the English, while much more economical.

LONDON, May 13.—The three groups of English Socialists who divided their party years ago have re-united and to-day issued a joint manifesto to the Socialists of the country. They appeal to their comrades to sink all individual differences and strike hands on the common platform. The principal demand of the joint programme is for the legal introduction of the eight-hour working day, the prohibition of child labor, the maintenance by the state of the necessitous children, the same wages for women as for men where the same amount of work is done, the fixing of minimum wages for adult laborers in the government and municipal services, the abolition of the sub-letting of contracts on public works, payment of all men in public service, including members of Parliament, and really universal suffrage are also demand.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Lacrosse Season in Victoria—Projected Cinder Path at Beacon Hill.

Australia's Decision in the Matter of Amateurs—Cricket and Gun Arrangements.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club was held last evening, the principal business being the consideration of the Auditing committee's report on the financial operations of last season. The report showed a small deficit. Plans for the present season were discussed, and it was decided that a statement should be submitted after each match, so that the Managing committee may know exactly how the finances stand and govern themselves accordingly. A meeting of the Executive committee was held subsequently. A letter from the Calgary Industrial Exhibition asked that a team from Victoria visit there for the 1st of July. It was decided that, in consequence of the championship match to be played on that day, it would be impossible to get up a team to go to Calgary, and in consequence the invitation will have to be declined, though the committee regret to have to send the answer. Proposals from two bands to furnish music for this season's matches were laid over. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the match here on the 23rd, including the reception of the visiting players.

The Victorias expect to have a good active team this year, though several of last season's stars will be missed. It will, in all probability, be selected from the following list: Ross Eckardt, A. Belfrey, G. Tite, D Tudhope, A. Macnaughton, J. McLeod, C. L. Cullin, F. Cullin, Z. Ketchum, H. Morton, W. Blight, W. H. Clark, R. Frost, D. Patterson and W. G. McKenzie.

THE GUN.

ADVANCING ARRANGEMENTS.

A joint meeting of the two local gun clubs was held last evening for the purpose of advancing tournament arrangements. Communications were received from the Sound and other points indicating that there will be over one hundred entries in the tournament. It has been decided to hold the shooting tournament at Macaulay Point instead of the Driving Point as originally intended, and to make no admission charge, in recognition of the generous support the public have accorded the tournament project. Tenders for the supply of live pigeons and of refreshments will be invited at once.

CRICKET.

THE TACOMA TEAM.

A Tacoma special under date of yesterday says: The following players have been selected to wield the willow and protect the wicket in the interest of the Tacoma Athletic club cricket team, which will visit Victoria on May 22, 23 and 24. They are expected to return winners: Robert Sale Hill, J. Clarke, M. Middlecott, M. Watson, W. W. Day, A. J. Amy, L K Kershaw, E. T. Willis, W. Kerr, C. B. Hurley and J. R. Charlesworth. The members of the team have done some excellent practice work and fine games are anticipated.

CANOEING.

The popularity of canoeing as a "sport and pastime" is increasing day by day, and with this the Victoria Canoe club is increasing in membership and importance. There are now somewhere about fifty-five of these fancy craft stowed away on the racks of the new club house, with many more yet to come. Among the late arrivals are those of Messrs. Fred. G. White, W. Christie and E. Munro. The canoes are of all kinds and makes and shapes, and when all together on the water form a very pretty flotilla indeed.

THE WHEEL.

NANAIMO, May 15.—(Special.)—On June 10 a grand day's sports will be held on the Northfield Amateur athletic grounds, including bicycle races, handicap foot races, wrestling and other contests. Vancouver's best cyclists have intimated their intention of being present to compete for the valuable prizes that will be presented, and it is expected that riders from Westminster and Victoria will enter for one or other of the races, of which there are to be eight. Intending competitors can obtain full particulars from J. Deeming, Northfield.

CHAMPION BURSTON DEPARTS.

G. W. Burston, of Melbourne, chief consul of the C. T. C. of Australia, long distance and five mile champion of Australia, and one of the foremost wheelsmen of the world, returned from Alaska by the City of Topeka yesterday and took the Islander this morning, *en route* for England and home. He expressed himself as very reluctant to leave Victoria without witnessing the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday and being one of the wheelmen who will then be here. But his plans prevent. Mr. Burston has always been a cycling enthusiast and is responsible for many of the reforms accomplished by the Australian wheelmen. They have faced the problem of professionalism now engaging the attention of American racing men, and have disposed of it to their satisfaction. They admit that the majority of amateurs cannot afford to pay trainers, buy racing wheels, etc., in the hope of winning trophies of comparatively little value. Accordingly they give money prizes, and good fat ones. The two mile championship of Australia brings with it to the winner two hundred pounds in gold, half that sum going to second and £50 to third man. And they are still amateurs, in the best sense of the word—true blooded sportsmen, who love sport for sports' sake. The line between professionalism and amateurism is drawn at teaching cycling or making it the chief means of obtaining a livelihood.

YACHTING.

THE VICTORIA A SUCCESS.

A trial made of the new Herreshoff yacht by J. H. Seeley shows very satisfactory results, great speed being attained. It is expected that the yacht will make a very good showing in competition with the flyers against which it will be entered in the coming international regatta. The lead centreboard and attachment give perfect stability.

QUEBEC, May 16.—An Indian who spent the winter in the interior, north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and who has just arrived at River St. Margaret's, has confessed that he killed and ate his wife and children to keep himself from starving.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—A dispute arose over a ball game near Deloraine this afternoon, and a young man named Greenway stabbed another named Walton eleven times. Walton is not expected to live and Greenway has been arrested and lodged in jail. All the parties are well connected.

BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice by a memorandum made by Prof. Dawson that there are in the lower part of the Nechaco valley about 1,000 square miles of fine agricultural land. Mr. Dawson gives approximate figures for other farming districts in the same part of the Province, and suggests other arable areas near by, from all of which I deduce that there is in and around the valley of the Nechaco and its tributaries fully 2,000 square miles of land fit for tillage. I do not think that this will ever be a wheat growing region, although possibly grain might be grown in any part of it in some seasons and in some particularly favored localities in all seasons. At the same time it is worth mentioning that wheat raising is by no means the most profitable kind of agriculture. There is no doubt that the whole locality embraced in this approximate area of 2,000 square miles is adapted to the successful cultivation of barley, rye, oats, and the vegetables usually grown in temperate climates. It is especially adapted for dairy farming and this is the most profitable department of agriculture. In the area referred to, Prof. Dawson does not include any of the grazing land proper, which would have to be taken into account in estimating the capability of this part of our Province to support population.

Reducing the 2 000 square miles to acres we have an area of 1,280,000 acres. The census of Canada gives about five acres of cultivated land to every one of the population. At this rate the area referred to is equal to the needs of 240,000. Of course calculations like this are only approximations, but they furnish some means of measuring what may be expected of a locality which, practically speaking, is now entirely without inhabitants.

I see by Dr. Dawson's report that winter does not begin in the section referred to until December, although there is cold weather in November, and that in March the thermometer rarely falls below freezing in the day time, and the snow, which is never very heavy, begins to disappear. This is a very much more favorable winter than prevails in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. Comparing the locality referred to with New Brunswick, I find that its climate is on the whole more favorable, for the reason that the winter is much shorter, that there is considerably more tillable land there, than was under tillage in New Brunswick in 1891, and that there is absolutely no comparison between the area in the two places available without improvement for pasturage. The population of New Brunswick is something over 325,000. The other great resource of that province, besides agriculture, is lumbering, the shipments of which amount to about $5,000,000 a year, which I think will be more than equalled by the gold output of the region directly connected with the Nechaco country. I have seen it stated that New Brunswick produces five-sixths in value of all the agricultural produce required for the support of its population. These comparisons, while not exact, are sufficient to convey a correct idea, approximately, of what we may expect when the Nechaco country is opened for settlement by a railway. If my conclusions are not correct those who have the facts from which I draw them, can test these for themselves and draw such other conclusions as they think logically follow from them.

It seems to me that the possibility of developing so valuable a region upon the west side of the railway and the known capability of the Cariboo region of the east side, ought to inspire the Government of the Province to lend its powerful aid to any company exhibiting a *bona fide* intention to build the railway which will intersect it, and sufficient financial strength to carry the project through. Unless Professor Dawson's estimates are greatly exaggerated, the Government ought to derive from the sales of land in this section alone more money than it will ever be called upon to pay upon any guarantee that it could be reasonably asked to give.

I understand it to be the intention of the British Pacific company to extend its road out into the Peace River country and draw the trade to be developed in that part of our Province to the coast, instead of permitting it to find its way to the towns along the C.P.R. east of the mountains. I shall not attempt in this letter, for it would make it too long, to speak at any detail of the agricultural capability of the Peace River region. It has been spoken of time and time again, and the best possible evidence of its value is obtainable by all who care to investigate. I may mention here that the United States consul at Winnipeg, speaking of this region, says that it is identical in climate and products with the country around St. Paul, the difference of latitude being compensated by the difference in altitude. It is an important fact bearing upon the value of all the country East of the mountains, that there is a gradual descent from the international boundary towards the North. In consequence of this, and also of the atmospheric currents which follow the valley of the great Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, the time for the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and for the blooming of the first flowers upon the prairies is the same over an area measured by more than thirteen degrees of latitude.

In the report of Senator Shultz's committee in regard to the Northwest Territories, stress is laid upon the various resources of a large area, concerning which I shall say nothing, but which, if the proposed railway is completed, would be directly tributary to it, and would find its outlet upon this coast.

I shall not attempt just now to deal with the proposed railway as a transcontinental line. Possibly, at a future day, I may write upon that point if no one else does. My sole object has been to bring out what seems to me a fair idea of the country which the British Pacific will develope. The project is an immense one. It must in the end be very profitable to its owners. The Province has been asked or will be asked to aid it with a guarantee. In order that the people may understand what that implies, I have thought it well to give briefly the principal facts bearing upon the road as a factor in the development of the Province. I have not discussed it from a local point of view. I have no interest in the project except as every other citizen is interested in it. I do not deny that I hope to profit by the construction of the road, but if I profit so will every other man who has any material interest in our Province.

In concluding these letters, which I thank you for publishing, let me say that if I show more concern in this matter than some people, it is because I am getting to that stage in life when I want to see the development of the Province come quickly so that I may stand some chance to get a share of it.

ISLANDER.

NANAIMO, May 11, 1893.

FOR THE NORTH.

Steamer Princess Louise left for the North last evening with a good freight and the following passengers: Indian Commissioner A. W. Vowell, J. Donaldson, H. Nicholson, C. Leslie, J. E Wilson, Wm. Lee, J. Hersley and M. Sullivan.

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Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above estate must be sent in immediately, and all parties indebted to the estate are requested to settle the same forthwith.

ELI HUNT, Sole Executor.

Fort Rupert, April 30, 1893. my2-wkly-1m

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