

enced by Dr. Dawm- in Keeping Western Mining.

hibutions of Fossils Province—Mr. Har- es Acknowledged.

of field work contained port of the geological for 1895, Dr. George Deputy head and direc- tion, notes that the fish Columbia during fied to but two sec- rant province, the re- fore, insufficient to in- general development in re in progress. The re- at "the facts detailed h, however, show the n of mining enter- in the West Kootenay xent and richness of ying silver and gold e most notable points a occurrence, later a of exceptional value in anitic area, which has almost disregarded by t of the facts relating geology and actual sur- are reserved for a de- map, for which much l needed. Ten years as almost an untrod- is difficult now, with the eal of the geological ace with the march of McEvoy's work in the e have been given prin- c additional data for the chine completion. The of a large deposit of eion is noteworthy, as of the kind found in n's review of the year hmits his special re- ology and zoology, in wing paragraphs are

fossils from the creta- Hornby, Denman and s, have been received Harvey, of Comox, B. box of fossils from iver, B. C., from Bennett, of Comox, n critically examined e species determined. n new light on the fauna s, and give some ortant information tended to utilize in of the fourth and of the first volume of s. In the meantime, Notes on some Fossil- ous Rocks of British e descriptions of two er to be new," has been April number of the d of Sciences, which a preliminary descrip- modifications as may e illustrations, in the of some of the most n in Mr. Harvey's e specimens he has ted to the museum. eapod crustaceans or eviously been record- a the cretaceous rocks s but in the collections y Mr. Harvey in 1891- and and the Comox river, d specimens of three ens of each of these onal species of fossil etaceous rocks of the islands, were sent to rdward, F.R.S., presi- l Geological Society of uthority on fossil crus- ibited them at the British Association at ember, and read a pa- n which all four were to science.

also, Dr. C. F. New- ia, B.C., visited the islands and collected a fossils of the cretace- eate and Comox was kindly promised to r for examination. So ments of these fossils d and most of the spe- e been determined. Dr. also sent, during the onal species of fossils he Socia Islands. The ecimens will be most g, the writer to com- e the fossil fauna of the Queen Charlotte lands.

CHEMAINUS. The Volun- eer, a four-masted schooner from San Francisco, arrived in port yesterday, and is loading lumber for Tientsin, China. The tug Daisy left today for Ladner's Landing. Mr. T. D. Conway, accompanied by his daughter Miss May Conway, returned yesterday from Montreal. Mr. Manual held service in the school- house on Sunday, and has decided to hold service on each successive Sunday hereafter instead of every fortnight as heretofore. He announced Mrs. McDiarmid's intention to organize a Sun- day school next Sunday at 2 p.m. Mrs. Thompson, of Nanaimo, returned home on Monday after spending a few days visiting her father, Mr. Kersley. Since the opening of the fishing season some astonishing catches of fish are reported by expert anglers. Edward Barrett, of Nanaimo, has taken a store here. The Victoria Lumber Co.'s store here. M. Howe and bride returned home on Thursday last. Mr. Burchett came over from Thetis Island today. Indian agent Lomas, of Duncan, passed through today on his way to the Kuper Island industrial school.

WOMEN ECONOMIZE RD TIMES. stment Saves Dollars.

men, farmers and me- of hard times, the way they realize the fact as en. When times are women are the first to ay. This work begins ircle. A new dress for herself for the children, the nizing woman uses the re-color old and faded which are made to look eyes are true aids to specially prepared to guarantee the strong- l known dyes. When red with the Diamond here to stay, and will ead out. The Diamond aler sells you the Dis- all imitation dyes, and having your materials d.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY MARCH 30 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 35

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Successful Conservative Rally at Vancouver—Terminal City Liberals Fail to Choose a Candidate. Creamery for Chilliwack—McGill Graduates' Society Formed—Accident at Nanaimo.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER. MARCH 26.—There was a very large rally of Conservatives last night in the Market hall to discuss matters of importance to the association. It was decided by resolution to have no proxy voting at the nominating convention. Other matters were discussed in detail. The Liberals met last night, but did not succeed in deciding upon a standard leader. Some further delay will doubtless occur until there is more unanimity of opinion as to the best man to endorse.

Forty passengers are booked, to date, for the outgoing Oriental steamer Empress of India, and sixteen for the outgoing Australian liner Warrimoo. The smelter committee appointed by the council are working hard with a view to securing a smelter in Vancouver, on the best possible plans, and under the best possible conditions. They are sending out a circular letter to mine owners, smelter owners, etc., asking a number of questions relative to the working of smelters.

A number of graduates of McGill met here yesterday and formed themselves into a society, to be called "The British Columbia Graduate Society of McGill." The senior graduate of the province will be the honorary president of the society. Dr. Tunstall, Vancouver, was elected president and Dr. Hanington, Victoria, Arthur E. Hill, New Westminster, Walter Hunter, Nanaimo and the Rev. J. McVicar, Nelson, vice-presidents; Dr. McGuigan, secretary and Dr. Smith, treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. McGuigan delivered an address which was much appreciated and enjoyed by those present, as in addition to his literary excellence the doctor's lecture was replete with useful information and statistics, as to the numbers, standing, personality, etc., of McGill graduates in the province. The following literary excellent were present: St. J. Tunstall, W. J. McVicar, M. B. Peterson, Alfred Foster, M.D., H. C. Mason, J. H. Featherstone, B.A.S.C., Vancouver; G. W. Briggs, M.D., W. A. de Winton, M.D., E. Hill, B.A.S.C., New Westminster; J. C. Stewart, R.S., O'Brien, M.D., Nanaimo.

NANAIMO. MARCH 26.—The Gabriola Coal Co. have received the new diamond drill to be used in boring on Gabriola island, and expect to get it to work at once. Charles Williams, one of the N.V.C. Co.'s teamsters, is in the city hospital with a broken leg, caused by being struck by a heavy log. George Gartley, of Wentworth street, who is procuring prop-wood for the New Vancouver Coal Co.'s colliery, had the small bone of his forearm broken near the wrist yesterday evening, having missed his footing and fallen a distance of 15 feet to the rock below. A Chinese vegetable vendor named Mah Sue, while fording Nanaimo river on Tuesday afternoon, was carried away by the current and drowned. John Clever was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labor for assaulting his 12-year-old daughter. The child has been handed over to the Sisters at Sapperton.

NANAIMO, MARCH 27.—The steamer Rainbow brought up from Victoria yesterday morning Captain John Irving, with Messrs. Dennis Harris and Theo. Lubbe of Victoria, who, in company with Mr. A. R. Johnston, of this city, left in the afternoon for Texada island to examine some of the mineral deposits.

CHEMAINUS, MARCH 25.—The Volunteer, a four-masted schooner from San Francisco, arrived in port yesterday, and is loading lumber for Tientsin, China. The tug Daisy left today for Ladner's Landing. Mr. T. D. Conway, accompanied by his daughter Miss May Conway, returned yesterday from Montreal. Mr. Manual held service in the school- house on Sunday, and has decided to hold service on each successive Sunday hereafter instead of every fortnight as heretofore. He announced Mrs. McDiarmid's intention to organize a Sunday school next Sunday at 2 p.m. Mrs. Thompson, of Nanaimo, returned home on Monday after spending a few days visiting her father, Mr. Kersley. Since the opening of the fishing season some astonishing catches of fish are reported by expert anglers. Edward Barrett, of Nanaimo, has taken a store here. The Victoria Lumber Co.'s store here. M. Howe and bride returned home on Thursday last. Mr. Burchett came over from Thetis Island today. Indian agent Lomas, of Duncan, passed through today on his way to the Kuper Island industrial school.

QUESNELLE FORKS. MARCH 20.—It is said that the Quesnelle Lake Dam Company is making progress in the formation of a company to erect a dam to open for mining the whole of the South Fork river bed, which is said to be immensely rich. Fred Littler, Robert Barr and James Wright, of Timbers, whose united ages aggregate 200 years, and who are

working the "Golden Gate," on Snow Shoe creek, while drifting got over seven ounces of gold to the set, or \$10 to \$12 to the cubic yard of dirt. One nugget is valued at \$11, and many others \$5 and \$4 each. McTananan and Fawcett claim to have located the outlet of the old channel on which the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company has so successfully worked during the last season, at a point a few miles down the Quesnelle river. Some four months ago the Radford Brothers, of Victoria, together with Breckenridge and Parrott, located what is alleged to be a very promising ground on the Four Mile creek, about two miles up from the Quesnelle river. Hunter and Willett recently came into town with a large variety of skins taken about the Keithley mountains. David Conroy, in the neighborhood of Pooley's creek, caught ninety-five marten and fifteen beaver, besides mink and other animals.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, MARCH 26.—The projected creamery at Chilliwack will receive the further attention of the farmers at a meeting to be held on Saturday. There is little doubt that a creamery will be established this summer at the Garden City.

REVELSTOCK. REVELSTOCK, MARCH 25.—The ore shipments for the week ending 22nd inst. were: The Alamo 40 tons, value \$4,044; Omaha; Slocan Star 80 tons, value \$5,883; Kansas City; the Alamo 80 tons, value \$5,576 to Omaha. Total 200 tons, value \$18,503.

VERNON. (From the News.) Work has been commenced on the elevator at the Armstrong flour mills, and Contractor Fletcher, who has charge of the job, is pushing it ahead. Cattlemen are busy with the spring round-up and are branding the calves. The cattle on the ranges look in first-class condition and have seldom come through the winter in better shape than this year. A scheme is on foot to establish a hospital at the new town of Greenwood in the Boundary Creek district. The plans have been prepared by Mr. C. W. H. Sansom, architect of that place, and show a commodious and neat structure. R. Sparling has received a communication from Col. Baker, minister of education, in which the latter accepts the invitation to be present and deliver an address at the teachers' convention to be held here towards the end of May. An attempt is being made to organize a lacrosse club, and a meeting for the purpose of organizing will be called about two weeks hence. A big fresh-out occurred about two miles south of Enderby, on the S. & O. railway, on Saturday. Mr. F. Haszard, while walking in to town on the railway track, came across the scene of the flood, and reported to the station agent here, who telegraphed the roadmaster at Siamon. The latter soon appeared on the spot with a gang of men and had the wash-out repaired for the evening train. Had not the information been promptly acted upon a serious accident might have been the result. The Armstrong Shippers' Union is no longer an organization on paper. The union is now in working condition and will probably begin shipments in April. All of the ranchers in the valley do not belong to the union, but they will find out their mistake before fall, when they see their neighbors getting a third more for their produce than they. The organization consists of: President, H. A. Fraser; secretary, O. McPherson; treasurer, W. Daniels, and a board of directors. Any information asked for as regards the above organization will be gladly given by Mr. H. A. Fraser.

MATABELEES REVOLT. CAPE TOWN, MARCH 26.—The Matabeles of Inzwa and Filabusi districts have revolted and massacred the white settlers, including Commissary Whiteley. Fugitive whites are flocking to Bulawayo and Gwelo for protection. A detachment of 75 volunteers with Maxim guns has been dispatched against the natives. The Matabele towns are rapidly preparing their defenses and enrolling volunteers. An additional force will be sent from Bulawayo to Inzeso and Gambo. The Indians arrested at Selous arrived at Bulawayo at noon and reported that his farm had been raided and the cattle looted. He thinks that strong and prompt measures will quell the revolt. Mr. Rutherford, the local agent of the De Beers' mining company, who was charged with supplying arms to the Uitlanders insurgents of the Rand has been committed for trial, while Gardner Williams, the manager of the De Beers' mining company at Kimberley, charged with complicity with Rutherford, was remanded.

EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND. LONDON, MARCH 27.—In the house of commons today the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question regarding the failure of France to endorse the use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of the Nile expedition, said the French government does not consider a vote of the majority of the Egyptian debt commission to be sufficient warrant for the use of that fund for the expenses of the expedition. Mr. Curzon remarked that the Egyptian bondholders had summoned the commission to appear before the tribunals on April 13th.

CAIRO, MARCH 27.—The Egyptian debt commission paid the first installment of the reserve fund, amounting to \$200,000 yesterday. Of the money required for the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

OTTAWA, MARCH 26.—(Special.)—The preliminaries for the conference between the Dominion Commission on the Manitoba schools and the representatives of the provincial government were arranged to-day and the conference will begin to-morrow morning. Premier Greenway returned to the city to-day, but will not be present at the conference in an official capacity. Attorney-General Sifton and Provincial Secretary Cameron will be Manitoba's representatives, having been selected at a cabinet meeting held to-day. There will be no outside representatives. Hon. Mr. Cameron was in consultation with the Dominion commissioners for some hours this afternoon, but they were inaccessible to a large number of people who called. Speaking on the school question Sir Donald A. Smith, one of the delegates, said there was no objection so far as the delegation from Ottawa was concerned. They had come to Manitoba for business pure and simple. There is no idea of coercion in their heads; they admit that they have a difficult problem to solve, but they have come to find a solution, for peace must be had. He entirely repudiated the idea of partitioning, and said he had come in the interests of the people of Canada, irrespective of any party. It mattered not to him whether the government was a Liberal or a Conservative one; all he wanted was peace and harmony among all classes and races and creeds. Any narrowing movement would be suicidal to the growth and development of this splendid prairie, and for that reason, if for no other, he hoped that a just and reasonable settlement would be arrived at. In regard to the prospects of an amicable adjustment of the existing differences, he having full confidence in the sound common sense of the Winnipeggers and the people of Manitoba, he arrived at a belief that they were bright indeed, and felt confident that a peaceful solution would be arrived at. On a question being put as to the way in which the people of Manitoba would accept the seceding of their schools, he seemed to be in some perplexity as to an answer. Apparently he thought that such a course would not be at all well received, and that it was decided to invite a solution of the difficulty. On being questioned as to whether or not the matter would be speedily settled, he merely called attention to the fact that the Imperial parliament was now between the opening of the local legislature and the prorogation of the Dominion parliament. A meeting of a number of enthusiastic citizens representing various political shades, was held last night to discuss what action should be taken to show Manitoba's opinion of the Dominion government's course in regard to the remedial bill which it was decided to propose to those who were opposed to the coercion of the province to assemble in the market square at 8 o'clock on Friday evening where a procession will be formed, headed by a brass band, and proposed to publicly burn the remedial act.

IMPORTANT ADVICES.

Reports From Winnipeg on the School Question Understood to Be Encouraging. Rev. Father Paradis of Nipissing Vindicated—New Ports of Entry in B. C.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) WINNIPEG, MARCH 26.—(Special.)—The preliminaries for the conference between the Dominion Commission on the Manitoba schools and the representatives of the provincial government were arranged to-day and the conference will begin to-morrow morning. Premier Greenway returned to the city to-day, but will not be present at the conference in an official capacity. Attorney-General Sifton and Provincial Secretary Cameron will be Manitoba's representatives, having been selected at a cabinet meeting held to-day. There will be no outside representatives. Hon. Mr. Cameron was in consultation with the Dominion commissioners for some hours this afternoon, but they were inaccessible to a large number of people who called. Speaking on the school question Sir Donald A. Smith, one of the delegates, said there was no objection so far as the delegation from Ottawa was concerned. They had come to Manitoba for business pure and simple. There is no idea of coercion in their heads; they admit that they have a difficult problem to solve, but they have come to find a solution, for peace must be had. He entirely repudiated the idea of partitioning, and said he had come in the interests of the people of Canada, irrespective of any party. It mattered not to him whether the government was a Liberal or a Conservative one; all he wanted was peace and harmony among all classes and races and creeds. Any narrowing movement would be suicidal to the growth and development of this splendid prairie, and for that reason, if for no other, he hoped that a just and reasonable settlement would be arrived at. In regard to the prospects of an amicable adjustment of the existing differences, he having full confidence in the sound common sense of the Winnipeggers and the people of Manitoba, he arrived at a belief that they were bright indeed, and felt confident that a peaceful solution would be arrived at. On a question being put as to the way in which the people of Manitoba would accept the seceding of their schools, he seemed to be in some perplexity as to an answer. Apparently he thought that such a course would not be at all well received, and that it was decided to invite a solution of the difficulty. On being questioned as to whether or not the matter would be speedily settled, he merely called attention to the fact that the Imperial parliament was now between the opening of the local legislature and the prorogation of the Dominion parliament. A meeting of a number of enthusiastic citizens representing various political shades, was held last night to discuss what action should be taken to show Manitoba's opinion of the Dominion government's course in regard to the remedial bill which it was decided to propose to those who were opposed to the coercion of the province to assemble in the market square at 8 o'clock on Friday evening where a procession will be formed, headed by a brass band, and proposed to publicly burn the remedial act.

OTTAWA, MARCH 26.—(Special.)—The preliminaries for the conference between the Dominion Commission on the Manitoba schools and the representatives of the provincial government were arranged to-day and the conference will begin to-morrow morning. Premier Greenway returned to the city to-day, but will not be present at the conference in an official capacity. Attorney-General Sifton and Provincial Secretary Cameron will be Manitoba's representatives, having been selected at a cabinet meeting held to-day. There will be no outside representatives. Hon. Mr. Cameron was in consultation with the Dominion commissioners for some hours this afternoon, but they were inaccessible to a large number of people who called. Speaking on the school question Sir Donald A. Smith, one of the delegates, said there was no objection so far as the delegation from Ottawa was concerned. They had come to Manitoba for business pure and simple. There is no idea of coercion in their heads; they admit that they have a difficult problem to solve, but they have come to find a solution, for peace must be had. He entirely repudiated the idea of partitioning, and said he had come in the interests of the people of Canada, irrespective of any party. It mattered not to him whether the government was a Liberal or a Conservative one; all he wanted was peace and harmony among all classes and races and creeds. Any narrowing movement would be suicidal to the growth and development of this splendid prairie, and for that reason, if for no other, he hoped that a just and reasonable settlement would be arrived at. In regard to the prospects of an amicable adjustment of the existing differences, he having full confidence in the sound common sense of the Winnipeggers and the people of Manitoba, he arrived at a belief that they were bright indeed, and felt confident that a peaceful solution would be arrived at. On a question being put as to the way in which the people of Manitoba would accept the seceding of their schools, he seemed to be in some perplexity as to an answer. Apparently he thought that such a course would not be at all well received, and that it was decided to invite a solution of the difficulty. On being questioned as to whether or not the matter would be speedily settled, he merely called attention to the fact that the Imperial parliament was now between the opening of the local legislature and the prorogation of the Dominion parliament. A meeting of a number of enthusiastic citizens representing various political shades, was held last night to discuss what action should be taken to show Manitoba's opinion of the Dominion government's course in regard to the remedial bill which it was decided to propose to those who were opposed to the coercion of the province to assemble in the market square at 8 o'clock on Friday evening where a procession will be formed, headed by a brass band, and proposed to publicly burn the remedial act.

OTTAWA, MARCH 27.—Important dispatches are said to have been received by the government from Winnipeg today. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was asked by your correspondent to-night whether he was in a position to say what progress had been made in the school negotiations. The Secretary of State replied that the position of affairs was such that no announcement could be made. From other reliable sources it is known that the Imperial parliament has had submitted a proposition to Manitoba to-day which that government has under consideration. A confidential friend of the Premier said to-night that to-day's advices were most encouraging. Mr. Wallace's amendment declaring it inexpedient to pass the remedial bill was rejected. The House got into committee on the bill but stuck on the first clause. Nearly the whole of to-day's session was occupied in the discussion of the cattle exclusion bill which is now before the Imperial parliament. Hon. Mr. Foster moved a respectful protest against it, which was carried; an amendment of Mr. Mulock condemning the government's action in this matter being rejected. L. M. Fortier, chief of the immigration branch, has returned from Verner, Nipissing district, where he inquired into the allegations of mismanagement on the part of Father Paradis of the affairs of the colony of which he was a promoter. Mr. Fortier's report completely vindicates Father Paradis. The settlers say they thought they were asking for a blow was a heavy one and Frank fell to the ground senseless. He was removed to the general hospital and died to-day.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS. TORONTO, MARCH 25.—A fatal quarrel between two brothers occurred late last night on Bathurst street. Frank Findlay and his brother John were going home after drill with the Body Guard. They began to quarrel. Frank struck John in the face with his fist and the latter immediately took his scabbard and hit Frank on the head with it. The blow was a heavy one and Frank fell to the ground senseless. He was removed to the general hospital and died to-day.

FIVE YEARS PENITENTIARY. WINNIPEG, MARCH 25.—Judge Dubuc to-day sentenced Francis E. Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, to five years in the penitentiary. Taylor is the youth who was the assailant on Mrs. Thompson, the wife of a Portage Plains farmer, during the absence of her husband from home last week.

THE U. S. GOV'T REPORTS SHOW ROYAL BAKING POWDER SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

PRESSING THE BILL.

The Remedial Bill to Go Into Committee at the Next Session. British Columbia Members Wait On Hon. Mr. Costigan—Important Matters Taken Up.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, MARCH 26.—Word went forth to-night that the House must get into committee on the remedial bill at to-morrow's sitting, even if it took until Saturday midnight to attain that end. Mr. Wallace's amendment has precedence. The report being current to-night that the opposition had decided to allow the main estimates for 1896-97 to pass before this parliament terminates, Sir Richard Cartwright, when asked as to the truth of the story, said it was a vain delusion. Possibly a portion of the estimates might be permitted to pass, but that point was undecided. The British Columbia members had a most important conference with Hon. Mr. Costigan, at which fishery matters were thrashed out. The meeting was held at Nootka sound, Tofino inlet, Alert bay, and Lowe inlet, but the weekly close time at these points is extended to six hours. Elsewhere, however, it remains at thirty-six hours. The use of trap nets will not be allowed. Offal matter is to remain as at present, that is the canners are to dispose of it. Two new hatcheries are to be established, one on the Skeena, the other on Hecate strait. A new steamer is to be procured for the lighthouse service. Saskatchewan is to be allowed a senator, and Alberta another member of the House of Commons.

Correspondence regarding the Winnipeg negotiations was presented to the House to-day. It shows that Hon. Mr. Greenway frankly stated that he did not see what practical result would be attained by the proposed visit of the Dominion ministers to Winnipeg. An artillery team will be sent to Shoeburyness this year. The Chignecto ship railway bill has been restored to the order paper by the vote of a majority of eleven. Several public bills had their second reading to-night.

Mr. McMillan's bill allowing the free importation of corn, whether for human food or otherwise, was ruled out by the Speaker, private members not being eligible to introduce such measures. The Hon. W. J. D. Stewart, Minister of Agriculture, laid before the committee on agriculture this morning a scheme for establishing cold storage warehouses in different parts of Canada, and asked for a guarantee of four per cent. interest on three million dollars for ten years. The committee did not approve of the scheme. General Gascoigne's report on the military colleges was presented to-day. It shows that the institution is mismanaged, and makes many important suggestions. Senators Perley and Ogilvie had a lively discussion in the afternoon and a hot interchange of words.

MOVING TOWARDS CARIBOO. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 25.—The recent movements of miners from thither to the North has not been restricted to the gold-fields of Alaska. Considerable excitement has been caused in local mining circles by the significant activity of certain operators in reference to the Cariboo country, in British Columbia. It was stated that a party of men have left San Francisco for the Cariboo country. Yesterday morning several more left under the direction of R. T. Ward, a manager of affairs in the district. Some of the men were carrying with them a large quantity of material and mining plants which have been made and which are now in prospect.

FRISCO'S CLERICAL SCANDAL. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 25.—Mrs. Davidson has been acquitted of the charge of extorting \$500 from the Rev. C. O. Brown, who was her only witness. Mr. Brown testified that he paid the money not under fear of exposure, but to obtain evidence against Mrs. Davidson. The Court then instructed the jury to acquit Mrs. Davidson.

EGYPTIAN DEBT COMMISSION. LONDON, MARCH 27.—In the house of commons today the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question regarding the failure of France to endorse the use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of the Nile expedition, said the French government does not consider a vote of the majority of the Egyptian debt commission to be sufficient warrant for the use of that fund for the expenses of the expedition. Mr. Curzon remarked that the Egyptian bondholders had summoned the commission to appear before the tribunals on April 13th.

CAIRO, MARCH 27.—The Egyptian debt commission paid the first installment of the reserve fund, amounting to \$200,000 yesterday. Of the money required for the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, MARCH 27.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Col. Strathy, of the Fifth Royal Scots, has a big project on hand which will, if properly seconded, take the whole regiment to England, to participate in the Islington movement, in July next. Such a patriotic scheme as is contemplated by Col. Strathy has been frequently suggested by the English press, and the Commander is pretty certain to have active and practical support in the novel idea, showing to Old England what can be produced in the way of soldiers in the first colony of the empire. The battalion will be about 300 strong and Colonel Strathy estimates that, with the cooperation of the steamship companies in the way of granting reduced rates, the trip over and back can be made for \$20,000. The Imperial Confederation movement is strong and is still growing, and the Colonel believes that both the British and Canadian governments would contribute to the realization of such a plan as his.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The Boers Arming Against the British—China Makes Important Concessions to Russia. French Minister Recalled From London—Turkey's Protest—Britain Buys Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, MARCH 27.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Times, says: "The situation is serious. President Kruger has concluded a new offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange Free State, President Steyn of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal executive council strongly advises President not to go to England. The Transvaal wants its independence guaranteed by England in connection with the other powers. The Boers are arming in the Orange Free State and in Cape Colony. The large influx of Germans have been drafted into the police and artillery. The Free State and Afrikanerbond has offered to support the Boers."

An editorial in the Times commenting on the gravity of the foregoing facts, says: "These facts emanate from a trustworthy source. If they are true, it indicates a powerful coalition against England. The arming of the Boers can have but one aim, England, however, will do nothing by way of guaranteeing the Dominion of the Orange Free State and in Cape Colony. The large influx of Germans have been drafted into the police and artillery. The Free State and Afrikanerbond has offered to support the Boers."

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard learns from an excellent source in St. Petersburg that China has granted a concession to Russia to build a railway from Tselita in the Tsets-Baikal district of Siberia, through Manchuria to Port Arthur, the latter port, says the Standard's correspondent, being ceded to Russia in exchange for certain important concessions. The Czar, has therefore, consented to stop the building of the railway from Tselita to Tadivostock in order to proceed with the Manchuria line, which it is hoped will attract an immense trade from China."

The Chronicle prints under reserve a rumor that England has purchased Delagoa Bay with the whole strip of territory from Amatongas, on the south, to the Chartered Company's territory on the north, the Limpopo constituting the eastern boundary for 25,000,000. The Chronicle also has an editorial on this subject which questions the truth of the rumor and suggests that it is a pilot balloon. It also notes that a similar rumor, though unsubstantiated, was published and denied in London on Wednesday.

A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says that the Sultan, having demanded explanations, has elicited from the Egyptian government the admission that the ultimate object of the Nile expedition is the rescue of the Sudan. A Paris dispatch to the Chronicle says it is rumored that Baron de Courcel, French ambassador in London, has been recalled. The question of the reported protest of the Turkish government against the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile was taken up in the House of Commons to-day. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, said that it was true that the Sultan had made inquiries as to the nature of the expedition to Dongola, but no protest had been made in behalf of the Turkish government. The necessary explanations, Mr. Curzon added, were given to the Turkish ambassador, Mr. Curzon also said it was true that Turkey had not been consulted previous to steps being taken to organize the Nile expedition, but that was because nothing was contemplated in the advance of the troops, which was beyond the power of the Khedive. The Egyptian debt commissioners met at Cairo to-day and decided to advance the £500,000 necessary to meet the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition. Of the sum needed, £200,000 are available immediately. The English, German, Italian and Austrian members of the commission voted to advance the money required. The Russian and French members voted against the proposition. A dispatch from Cairo says that the French and Russian members of the Egyptian debt commission left the meeting to-day after protesting against the use of the reserve fund for the purpose of the British expedition up the Nile. Directly the action of the majority of the Egyptian debt commissioners became known the representatives of the Paris syndicate of Egyptian bondholders took steps to institute proceedings before the Egyptian mixed tribunal against the debt commissioners and the ministers responsible for the reserve funds.

WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

Opening of the Proceedings—A Conclusion May Be Reached in a Few Sessions. Proceedings Strictly Private—All Offers and Suggestions to Be Made in Writing.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 27.—(Special.)—The conference of the Dominion and Manitoba commissioners to effect a settlement, if possible, of the Manitoba schools dispute, opened at the Hotel Manitoba here this morning. The commissioners were in session from 10.30 until the noon hour when an adjournment was made till five o'clock. On re-assembling at that hour, the commissioners remained in session but ten minutes and then adjourned till to-morrow. At ten o'clock no reporters or even secretaries were admitted to the conference room, which was guarded by a private from the cavalry school. It is understood that a proposal was submitted by the Dominion commissioners to Manitoba at the morning session, as immediately upon adjournment a meeting of the Manitoba ministers was held. Owing to Premier Greenway's absence a reply was not given, hence the brief session in the afternoon. Being interviewed after the cabinet meeting, Attorney-General Sifton said: "The meeting was a very pleasant one, but as to what was done I am not in a position to say. Some progress was made, but the real business of the conference will probably be entered into at a later session."

After breakfast this morning Sir Donald A. Smith and Hon. Messrs. Desjardins and Dickey, together with Mr. Chipman, went into the private parlor in which the conference takes place, and which adjoins Sir Donald Smith's apartments. Shortly after a reporter's card was sent up and the reply retrieved after the delegates would see the newspaper man for a few minutes.

"We are very busy," said Sir Donald, as he shook hands, "and any way have practically nothing to say at present interest. As yet we have made no arrangements for a stenographer to take notes of the meetings. We are to hold them in this room, but nothing in the way of selecting a stenographer or making parliamentary arrangements has been done."

"Can you, Sir Donald," asked the reporter, "remember any case in Canadian history that can be compared with the present conference?" "Well," said the knight, "I can think of no parallel just now. It is a most important conference and will work an epoch in Canadian history."

"We have come here," said Sir Donald, "to exhaust all means in our power in behalf of the Dominion government to effect a satisfactory settlement, not in the interests of any political party, but for the welfare of the country as a whole; and I believe, as I have before stated, that what I term the legitimate way of settling this question is by the government of Manitoba and by this legislature."

Sir Donald put extraordinary feeling in his words, which showed how earnestly he meant what he said. "That is right," said Mr. Hon. Mr. Desjardins, as Sir Donald resumed his seat. "Have you any idea how long the conference will last?" was asked Sir Donald.

"Well, you see," was the answer, "we are so very comfortable in this hotel that we are apt to prolong the enjoyment as long as possible. That is really all I can say of the matter."

Many opinions in reference to the conference have been given. Some held that the short morning session had settled the matter, while others were of the opinion that the meetings will be continued for a week. The majority seemed to think the matter will be settled in a few sessions. It is unlikely that anything of an official nature will be given by the commissioners before they report to the government at Ottawa.

NORTHWEST HISTORY.

Sir Donald A. Smith Says Manitoba Is Entitled to Separate Schools.

Exhaustive Review of Provincial Annals—A Plea for Justice to All Classes.

OTTAWA, March 19.—During the course of the long, protracted sitting of the House of Commons in discussion of the Remedial bill, Sir Donald A. Smith said: After the many able and eloquent addresses to which you and this house have listened for these many days back, and after the exhaustive discussion which has taken place, it would be entirely out of place for me to suppose that anything I could say would change one single vote of those who are about to pronounce upon the question now at issue. But, as representing one of the foremost, I would say the foremost, constituency of the Dominion, as having, some twenty-five years ago this month, taken my seat as the first member from that new country of Manitoba; as having, also, been a member of the first legislature of Manitoba; and, further, as having been intimately connected for many years with the vast and important country, Rupert's Land, before it became a portion of the Dominion, I am sure the house will indulge me, even at this very late period of the debate, while I say a few words. I do not for a moment propose to enter into the merits of the case. These have been discussed, and ably discussed, on both sides of the House, but I think I may point to the circumstances under which, as commissioner from the Dominion, I went to the Northwest at a very critical period of this country's history. What were the circumstances of the country, and what were the relations of England, and of Canada, to the neighboring Republic at that time? We all know that they were anything but friendly; indeed that there was a very bitter feeling between the two countries, for the Alabama difficulty had not yet been disposed of, the joint high commission had not sat, as it did afterwards, to dispose of those very important points relating to the two countries, which came up from the civil war in the United States. At that time, too, we had not the same feeling of cordiality, on the part of the Mother Country, towards the Colonies, as we have to-day. The change is, indeed, a happy one, as showing the position of the country, and in showing on what the people of the Red river in a great measure depended, namely, the sympathy of those in the neighboring States of America, when they rose in insurrection against the Mother Country and against Canada—to read an authority on that question I have in my hand a newspaper which will be taken as good authority, I have no doubt, for it is the official organ of the Provisional Government of that day. Sir Donald read the heading of the article, reading:—"The consolidation—the future of the American continent—no flag—no empire—natural lines must prevail." And, also, the text of the article, which was in favor of annexation.

THE PROMISES GIVEN. Proceeding, Sir Donald said:—It may be thought somewhat out of place for me to point to these matters, for it has been said that any promises given to a small people, such as those of the Northwest at that time, ought not to have an effect on the country which would be lasting. At that time, as must be known to many of the 11,000 people settled along the Red River, 6,000, or a majority of 1,000 were Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics were, alone, principally responsible for the insurrection. They were different from the English. They were martial in their habits. They had been disciplined, and had borne arms from their earliest youth. They had been accustomed to go into the provinces for the annual buffalo hunt, and, for their own protection, they had to band themselves together, and to have their commandant, captains and other officers. One the other hand, the English were chiefly farmers, not wanting in courage, but not hunters like the others. Consequently, when this trouble on the Red River commenced, the French-speaking people, or a very large portion of them, took possession of the only fort of the time, Fort Garry. They had 700 men under arms, while there was no police, no troops, no government forces of any kind to cope with them. Under these circumstances, Mr. Macdougall, failing to get entrance into the country, the government commissioners, one of whom happened to be myself. When we got there, we found it was, indeed, a difficult task we had before us, to explain to those people what the intentions of the Dominion government were. The Dominion government had, as I think, very unwisely, sent up people in advance of the time at which the country was to be given up to Canada, to survey the country, to make roads, to interfere, in short, with the government of the country as it then existed. There can be no doubt but that an impression prevailed in the midst of the settlers, not only the French, but the English as well, that they were to be overridden by what were called the new comers, and they had, consequently, some justification for the opposition they entertained to Canada. However, we did meet the settlers of the Red River in convention, and an explanation was made to them with regard to the intended action of Canada. They were assured that their rights, their privileges, everything they then had, would be retained to them and that justice would be done in every way.

APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER. I was appointed as a special commissioner, with powers beyond those of my colleagues. But I think I may be permitted to read one portion of the letter of instructions which I received from the government, and which was really a commission at the time. Sir Donald quoted from the commission, which declared that the government did not deem it expedient to hamper Sir Donald with more specific instructions than were therein set forth, but he was to co-operate with Mr. McDougall.

was 120 or 140 miles away from the Red River, when he was on his way back from his abortive mission, and, consequently, I had to deal with these matters myself. Sir Donald then gave a letter, expressing the satisfaction with which Sir Donald had placed his services at the disposal of the Canadian government, and containing this clause: "You will observe it (a message from Her Majesty's Secretary of State) calls upon all who have any complaint to make or wishes to express to address themselves to me as Her Majesty's representative, and you may state, with the utmost confidence, that the Imperial government has no intention of acting otherwise, or permitting to act otherwise, than in perfect good faith toward the inhabitants of the Red River district of the Northwest. The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions, that titles to real estate, and, further, that the franchises which existed, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued, or, if they are not, shall be granted, in the desire and determination of Her Majesty's cabinet, you may very safely use the terms of the ancient formula that "right shall be done in all cases."

Continuing, Sir Donald said: A letter to the same effect was sent to Governor MacTavish, who was then governor of Assiniboia. I have said that there were great misgivings on the part of the people of the Northwest with regard to the treatment they would receive from the Canadian government, and that they regarded with apprehension confederation with Canada.

WHAT RIEL SAID. But they came together, in an open air meeting, on the 19th and 20th of January. After the complaints had been given they determined to form a convention, and, perhaps, I will be permitted to read a few lines here in which Mr. Riel, who then assumed the title of president of the provisional government, and Mr. Donahoe, his right hand man, spoke of the proceedings at that meeting. Mr. Riel and Mr. Donahoe both exclaimed: "We accept the commission as genuine, and are merely to consider what is to be done under it; and then Mr. Riel said: "Before this assembly breaks up I can't but express my feelings, however briefly. I came here with fear. We are not yet enemies, but we are very nearly being so. As soon as we understood each other we joined in demanding what English fellow subjects in common with us believed to be our just rights. I am not afraid to say our rights, for we all have rights. We claim no half rights, mind you, but all the rights we are entitled to. Those rights will be set forth by our representatives, and, what is more, gentlemen, we will get them." Following on this there was a convention of all parts of the settlement. There were 24, an equal number for both sides, French and English. They met, and they brought up, in the first instance, a bill of rights, which had been drawn up by Mr. Riel and his friends. But that was objected to, and was not accepted by the convention. Then it was decided that another bill of rights should be framed. This was done by the convention, and I have here an authentic paper showing what it is. It is true that, in that bill of rights there was nothing said about separate schools. The only mention made of schools at all is this: "That, while the Northwest remains a territory, the sum of \$25,000 a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges," and such promise I have as a special commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. That was implemented by Canada; and to show that what was done at that time was approved, I may be permitted to read a few lines, although somewhat personal, to the matter. This is a letter from the Secretary of State of the Dominion, addressed to myself:

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED IT. Sir Donald read the letter, which warmly thanked him, on behalf of His Excellency, for his valuable services. It contained this clause: "In selecting you for the delicate and important mission thus confided to you, His Excellency was influenced by his conviction that your thorough knowledge of the people, and the high estimation in which you were held by all classes there, eminently qualified you to act with effect in disabusing the minds of the misguided people of the settlement of the erroneous opinions they have been led to form of the feelings and intentions of the Government of the Dominion in reference to their country."

Mr. Mulock—What was the date of that letter? Sir Donald Smith—It is dated 22nd February, 1872, so that there was plenty of time to reflect. Mr. Mulock—And to forget. Sir Donald Smith—I mention this to show that the Government accepted the promises made by me as being in the right direction. What I have said was, that the Roman Catholics had their schools, and that the Protestants had their schools, and each body had a grant from the government of the country at that time. If they did not enter minutely and particularly into the description of the separate schools, it was because they thought it altogether unnecessary. Any contention about separate schools was never dreamt of by them. As was said by the Minister of Finance, in his able address, they were a simple-minded people. To show that they really were so, and that they went very much on good faith, I may mention how properties were conveyed from one written contract; all that was necessary was that the parties interested should go to the office of the Hudson Bay Company, who kept the land register, and they were assured that their rights, their privileges, everything they then had, would be retained to them and that justice would be done in every way.

APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER. I was appointed as a special commissioner, with powers beyond those of my colleagues. But I think I may be permitted to read one portion of the letter of instructions which I received from the government, and which was really a commission at the time. Sir Donald quoted from the commission, which declared that the government did not deem it expedient to hamper Sir Donald with more specific instructions than were therein set forth, but he was to co-operate with Mr. McDougall.

list is not only long, but it contains many things of great importance. In coming here I had no idea of it nor had the Canadian government. However, I am authorized to say that the Commission, in order to do what in my judgment might appear best in the state of public affairs here. It was thought, at the same time, there might be some points raised that I could not deal with personally with any satisfaction to the people of the country. This being the case, I have now, on the part of the Dominion government and as authorized by them, to invite a delegation of the residents of the Red River to meet and confer with them at Ottawa—a delegation of two or more of the residents of Red River, as they may think best, the delegation to confer with the government and parliament, to explain their wants and wishes, particularly the Red River people, as well as to discuss and arrange for the representation of the country in parliament. I feel that, in this case, it was alone necessary for me to do so, particularly with these matters on the part of the government. I am authorized to offer a very cordial reception to the delegates who may be sent from this country to Canada.

This was received with hearty applause. Then I said: "I myself, feel very confident that the result will be entirely satisfactory to the people of the North-west, as well as to the Canadian government, and that it will be, while very little, indeed, was said here about schools, the people unquestionably had them in their minds, and they would enjoy the privilege of having their schools before this. This, I think, from what took place in the legislature of Manitoba in 1871, when, I think, the school law was passed. I will not be known to a great many of the members of the legislature of Manitoba at that time were members of that very convention, and, in deciding that there should be those schools, they were looking to what had passed in this convention fresh in their minds."

ARE ENTITLED TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Therefore, I certainly think the people of Red River are entitled to all the privileges that are given to the majority of the present day; and I think that, in one way or another, we should insist that they shall have full justice, and that, either in the form of separate schools, or in any other way, substantial justice shall be done, and that faith shall be kept with these people. As I have said, there were only about 11,000 people here at that time, and, of those, many of us, at the present day, have very little notion of the circumstances at that time. There was a very great danger, unquestionably, of the country being taken over by the United States. That fact was brought to my recollection, although I had not forgotten, by a gentleman of high position in Minnesota, whom I met the other day as I passed through that country, who stated that they were ready to give a very large sum of money at the disposal of Mr. Riel and his friends—upwards of half a million of dollars—with the view of having the country annexed to the United States, and that he had a letter that at that time there was much ill-feeling and much bitterness between England and the United States, and it was impossible in a less time than ten months to raise a sufficient force to take the country, with all the power of Great Britain and of Canada; that, while the insurrection commenced in October, and Fort Garry was taken possession of in November, it was not until the latter part of August following that it was possible for General Wolsley (then Colonel Wolsley) to bring his forces up the Red River, and that he had a great difficulty in which Canada was at that time, and England as well, and that, also, should be another inducement for us to do justice to the minority in Manitoba. Then there was a promise made—made, it is true, to a doer of people, who had been spoken of here as poor half-breeds, but who, on the whole, I can assure you, were very intelligent men.

HIS RECENT VISIT TO WINNIPEG.

In reply to Mr. Martin, Sir Donald said that the record from which he had informed the House as to the demands of the settlers, and the reply thereto, was contained in the New Nation, the official organ of the Red River Assembly, and the reporter was one of the ablest stenographers of the day, Mr. Caldwell, who had been in Ontario, and a most reliable man.

I think, now, I should go on and state the circumstances of my second visit to the Red River on a matter of importance apart from my ordinary business, that is, when, in February, last—and it may be thought to have been presumptuous on my part—I went to Red River with the view of seeing Mr. Greenway and his colleagues. This has been discussed on both sides of the House, and the other, and I wish to say, very distinctly, that I did not go in the instance of the government. It is true that I had the privilege of communicating with His Excellency, the Governor-General, not so much as Her Majesty's representative here, but as one who, as we all know, has taken a very deep interest in everything that is for the benefit of Canada. Having, incidentally, had an opportunity of speaking of this very important matter of the Manitoba schools, His Excellency was good enough to express to me his very great desire that it should be satisfactorily settled in one way or the other, so as to be agreeable, not only to the people of that province, but also to the people of the Dominion as a whole, desiring it should be settled outside of party politics, for we know that the Governor-General allows himself only to look equally at all sides, and to discriminate against none. I certainly had the privilege of communicating with the Governor-General, myself, was greatly impressed with the view that, were it possible to dispose of this matter outside of this parliament, it would be for the general good, and I, consequently, determined to go to Manitoba with some of his colleagues, and of endeavoring to find if there could not be found a satisfactory way out of the difficulty. I may mention that, had it not been for the fact that I was unable to leave my house for three or four months, I certainly would have visited Manitoba some months before.

SUGGESTED A DEPUTATION.

After giving the reasons and promises for the Dominion government with regard to the bill of rights, the Commissioner, that is myself, said: "Having gone through the articles may I now be permitted to say a few words? Your

particular conversation that passed between us, but it is only justice to those gentlemen: to say that they, to me, appeared to be most anxious to have the matter settled, so as to do substantial justice to the minority, as well as to the majority. I was permitted to represent this to the government, here, and I hope, and I am very sure, that it is their most earnest desire to exhaust all means within their power to have justice done in a way in which, I believe, it can best be done, and that is through the local government. True, it is within the power of this parliament to pass a remedial bill, and, if there is no other way of obtaining what we are all of opinion ought to be done, equal justice to the majority and to the minority, if, after every means of obtaining that from within, that there is no other way of legitimate source, it is found impossible to get that justice from the minority, then I consider it rests with this government, and that this government ought to act promptly. I trust, however, hon. gentlemen, will be well satisfied that it is their duty, as well as it is the duty of those on this side of the house, to assist in every possible way to bring about a settlement. I cannot see myself that there is any necessity for a commission to work over the facts and circumstances, but I do trust and desire that there may be, at any rate, a personal coming together of the two governments, and that there shall be a conference. I am afraid, while I am sure every effort in the right direction have been made by the ministry to effect what they believe would be a satisfactory solution of the matter, I am afraid they have not personally come together in such a way as to be able to exchange each other's views, wishes and ideas, and so have an opportunity of deciding, in that way, what can best be done under the circumstances. I will say to the leader of the opposition, I am sorry he is not in his place at this time, and I regret, and I am sure we all regret, very much the cause, that he is unwell.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

But, I will say to the leader of the opposition, and I will say to every member on both sides of this house, that I trust they will join heartily and cordially together, and that each will, if possible, endeavor to outdo the other in his desire and in his determination to do justice to all classes in Manitoba, and to do it in the best way. (Ministerial cheers.) I trust that this question shall be taken altogether from the arena of party politics. I trust that we all shall look only to the best interests of the country in the matter. With the assistance of the gentlemen in opposition, I am sure that it could be done in this way, and I think they will agree with the members on this side of the house, with the government, and with all of us, if, in the end, it is found that justice—proper measure of justice—cannot be obtained from the province of Manitoba it will then be the right, and ought to be the duty of this house to intervene. (Ministerial cheers.) I Episcopal church, one of the highest authorities in that church, say that, while his people were, in passage, in favor of separate schools, still he did not desire that these schools administered by a dual government, and he would desire, and wish above all things, that, if such arrangements were made, the schools of the Catholics and of the Protestants should be disposed of by the local government. I fear that I have taken up too much of the time of the house.

Several members—No; no, no, no, it is solely from my earnest wish and earnest desire that there shall be no religious feuds in this country, that neighbors shall be neighbors indeed, and that they shall, and that they shall, and to others as they desire should be done themselves. That is the golden rule. (Ministerial cheers.) It has been said here that some gentlemen, in votes they are cast, may do so for certain considerations. I believe, however, that that language was overdrawn. I do not, for a moment, suppose that the gentleman who spoke to that effect, had reference to myself personally. But I have seen in some newspapers, which I would wish to say that if I did go to Manitoba, ostensibly for the purpose of aiding in settling this vexed question, that it was no philanthropic idea, but that it was of a certain company with which I happen to be connected, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It was said that there was a question coming on of a demand on the government, a request to the government, or the institution, or the hope, that a very large sum of money would be got by the railway company from the government in exchange for a certain portion of their land. I believe it is said that the amount was one or two millions, or a few millions or so, it really does not matter, or a few millions nowadays, a few or a dozen millions more or less, does not matter. I suppose, and so it was said that the C.P.R. had approached the government with a view of selling to them their lands. I will say, and say it without hesitation, that up to the present moment, the C.P.R. company have never thought of approaching the government with any idea of selling their land, and it is a rumor entirely without foundation in truth.

Once more, I would express my earnest hope that this school question may be settled, and settled to the satisfaction, not only of this House, but of the whole country. I should like to see this Remedial bill pass to its second reading by acclamation. I do not look upon it that, by voting for the second reading of this bill, members are necessarily committed to vote for the bill, reading. If there should be a conference in the meantime, and I trust that there may be a conference, I am so hopeful as to trust that there will be a Remedial bill required from this House.

Mr. Mulock—Why proceed at all if you are satisfied that there can be a settlement? Sir Donald Smith—I think myself, at any rate, certainly having gone so far, it is well that the principle of the bill shall be maintained by all; and it will be for the further consideration afterwards, what shall be done for the matter. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Are You One

Of those unhappy people who are entering into the world, and finding it every day more and more unbearable, and finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds, and feed the system upon blood made pure and nourishing by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

OTTOLENE COOKS. Should remember to use only two-thirds as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke. THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Albion Iron Works Co., LIMITED. Engineers... Iron Founders. Boiler Makers. Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills. No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. No. 71 STORE STREET. P.O. Drawer 12. Telephone 31.

It's a Fortun==ate. Chance for buyers which we offer in our stock of Groceries. You'll never see a better practical definition of golden opportunity. New California Creamery Butter, 25c per lb. Snow Flake Flour, \$1.10 per sack. Our Blend Tea, 20c per lb. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—M. DOUGLAS & Co. and URQUHART & Co., Montreal.

SEEDS. YOU WANT THEM. CAN GET THEM FROM US. GALATHEE FREE. 8 Fuchsias, assorted, 50c. 8 Roses, ever-blooming, 50c. 8 Geraniums, good, 50c. 30 Canna Bulbs, as'd, for 50c. 30 Gladiolus, pretty, 50c. 30 Windor Colls., each 10c. Sweet Peas, Colls., var. 50c. Coleus, Manetta-Vine Mexican Primrose, Fuchsia Heliotrope & Tradescantia 50c. STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.

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 for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a condition of subtle anaemia, which may have slipped unobserved upon us, and which may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle anaemias are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We can easily escape many a fatal shaft of disease 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 its original tins, by grocers, labelled thus: "EPPS'S COCOA."—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. old-w

Victoria College. BEACON HILL PARK. LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply PRINCIPAL, J. W. CHURCH, M.A. 544-d-w

WANTED EARNEST MEN AND WOMEN. Sword of Islam or Suffering Armenia. A thrilling book, giving account of the Eastern Question, the Turk, Armenian and Mohammedan struggles with its horrible massacres. Numerous stirring illustrations taken on the spot. 48 pages; only \$1.00. Send 60c. for canvassing book. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 weekly. THE BRADLEY-CARLETON CO. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. fe3-das-w-12m. Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

NEWS FE. Doubts as to of Delago ese An No Hope for N Duke of Ca a LONDON, Mar from Berlin th Arthur to Russi on the subj h Daily News prin tlenation of a t wren Russia a allows Russia t along the coast fleets therein, b Rt. Hon. A. J the treaty, w that that he had r Duke of Camb have accepted posed for him i unaniously, b was opposed b he could not alvee in the matte Mr. George J house of comm any truth in th ain had purcha whole strip of t on the south o pany's territory o river, consti any, for the su to reply, sayi sist upon a p given, semi-off that the Briti chased Delago All hope of sav entombing in the New Zealand, by damp, which kill has been abando First lord of the J. Balfour, answer for in Exbury, eminent did not to consult parlia an international Indian mints. LA GRIPPE A SCOURGE MO THAN P The Story of a Ne Almost Lost H Ravages of T Feed Herself and From Bed From the Acc In the spring of Mrs. Mary E. N. S., very gladl home after a lo native town, but grief that they a disease of the It appeared to future in store months of sufferi after her return, Wolfville, was after using a few Pink Pills she had pletely well. Alenly, in this surpris waiting for the opportunity. Fro full account of her remarkable recove 1889, Mrs. Freem for in Exbury, attacked by a la recovered when and while recover was seized by ac neuralgia. The suited to complet constitution. Up neuralgia, she one pimple on her left exceedingly paini soon becoming a and breaking in Others immediate the whole body w becoming terribly eminent physician pealed to, but they the ailment was d down system, the sistance. In the a difficult cure whi came upon her. S change of climat but to no purpos exceeding in pain first appeared, m She soon lost the came unable to b compelled to be b bed. Her eyes w was thus denied t ing. After many r and proved useles Pills were finally six boxes had been vices showed sym appetite grew be health greatly im time her condition ed, and her health it was previous to Save a slight stiffi She soon lost the she has passed thr is not unmindful of she is under to th cine, and she is a derful cure which be generally know The experience that there is abs to a vitiated con sional use of such articles of diet that a con sition may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle anaemias are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We can easily escape many a fatal shaft of disease 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 its original tins, by grocers, labelled thus: "EPPS'S COCOA."—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. old-w

LA GRIPPE A SCOURGE MO THAN P The Story of a Ne Almost Lost H Ravages of T Feed Herself and From Bed From the Acc In the spring of Mrs. Mary E. N. S., very gladl home after a lo native town, but grief that they a disease of the It appeared to future in store months of sufferi after her return, Wolfville, was after using a few Pink Pills she had pletely well. Alenly, in this surpris waiting for the opportunity. Fro full account of her remarkable recove 1889, Mrs. Freem for in Exbury, attacked by a la recovered when and while recover was seized by ac neuralgia. The suited to complet constitution. Up neuralgia, she one pimple on her left exceedingly paini soon becoming a and breaking in Others immediate the whole body w becoming terribly eminent physician pealed to, but they the ailment was d down system, the sistance. In the a difficult cure whi came upon her. S change of climat but to no purpos exceeding in pain first appeared, m She soon lost the came unable to b compelled to be b bed. Her eyes w was thus denied t ing. After many r and proved useles Pills were finally six boxes had been vices showed sym appetite grew be health greatly im time her condition ed, and her health it was previous to Save a slight stiffi She soon lost the she has passed thr is not unmindful of she is under to th cine, and she is a derful cure which be generally know The experience that there is abs to a vitiated con sional use of such articles of diet that a con sition may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle anaemias are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We can easily escape many a fatal shaft of disease 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 its original tins, by grocers, labelled thus: "EPPS'S COCOA."—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. old-w

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Doubts as to Britain's Acquisition of Delagoa Bay—Russo-Chinese Arrangements.

No Hope for New Zealand Miners—Duke of Cambridge Declines a Pension.

LONDON, March 27.—It is reported from Berlin that China has ceded Port Arthur to Russia, but nothing is known on the subject here.

Mr. George N. Curzon asked in the house of commons to-day if there was any truth in the report that Great Britain had purchased Delagoa Bay with the whole strip of territory from Amatonga on the south to the Chartered Company's territory on the north, at Limpopo river, constituting the eastern boundary, for the sum of £5,000,000, declined to reply, saying the government must insist upon a proper notification being given of such a question.

All hope of saving the sixty miners entombed in the mine at Brunerton, New Zealand, by an explosion of fire damp, which killed five men outright, has been abandoned.

First lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the government did not think it was necessary to consult parliament before concluding an international agreement to open the Indian mints.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS.

A SCOURGE MORE TO BE DREADED THAN PESTILENCE.

The Story of a Nova Scotian Lady Who Almost Lost Her Life Through the Ravages of This Trouble—Unable to Feed Herself and Had to be Carried and From Bed.

[From the Acadia, Wolfville, N. S.]

In the spring of 1894 the many friends of Mrs. Mary Freeman, in Wolfville, N. S., very gladly welcomed her return home after a long absence from her native town, but it was with the deepest grief that they beheld in her the prey of a disease of almost incredible severity.

It appeared to all that the brightest future in store for her was but a few months of suffering existence. Not long after her return, however, the people of Wolfville were surprised to hear that after using a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had become almost completely well.

Others immediately followed and soon the whole body was covered, the limbs becoming terribly swollen. The most eminent physicians of Boston were appealed to, but beyond informing her that the ailment was due to a completely run-down system, they rendered her no assistance.

In the spring of 1894, she came to Nova Scotia, hoping that a change of climate might effect a cure, but to no purpose. Some others, greatly exceeding in painfulness the sores which first appeared, manifested themselves. She soon lost the use of her limbs, became unable to feed herself, and was compelled to be carried to and from her bed.

Her eyes became weak and she was thus denied the enjoyment of reading. After many remedies had been tried and proved useless, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were finally resorted to. Scarcely six boxes had been consumed when the ulcers showed symptoms of healing, the appetite grew better and her general health greatly improved.

If poor, don't be envious or suspicious; if rich, don't be heartless.

As a giver, don't parade; as a recipient, don't be ungrateful.

If you are smart, don't be vain; if dull, don't talk incessantly.

OXFORD THE WINNER.

For the Seventh Year in Succession the Dark Blues Beat their Opponents.

A Grand Race—Cambridge the Favorites at the Start—Great Rowing.

PUTNEY, March 28.—The 53rd boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by the former to-day by about a third of a length, after a most exciting finish. Oxford has thus won thirty races of the series to twenty-two won by Cambridge, the dead-heat in 1887 making up the total number pulled.

This is the seventh year in succession that Oxford has defeated Cambridge. The time was 20.04, and the course was the usual one from Putney bridge to the winning post above the Ship Inn at Mortlake, distance about four miles and a quarter. The morning opened cold and cheerless, with prospects of a poor attendance. In the early hours a heavy downpour of rain drenched the gathering sightseers and caused thousands to remain at home.

Cambridge was a hot favorite at 6 to 4, with few takers. Previous to the start the light blues were regarded as almost certain winners. Cambridge embarked first, won the toss, and chose the Surrey side of the river—a decided advantage as half a gale blowing from that shore, or about southwest, raised lumpy water everywhere, and quite a little sea at the bad places.

There was little to choose between them until Clasper's boat house was reached, approaching the first half mile, when the Cambridge boat's nose shoved itself slightly in from the two crews pulling with great determination and splashing somewhat on account of the rough water. At the half mile Oxford settled down to its shape, drew up, and showed ahead at Weldon's, amid grand cheering. It was apparent that a splendid race was to be rowed. The strength of the Oxford men seemed to increase instead of diminish as the struggle wore on, and there was as much dash in their stroke at two miles as at the start.

Under the influence of this telling word the Dark Blues cut out great work for the Cambridge crew, but the latter responded with a beautifully sustained effort and drew away again, causing a hurricane of cheers to rise from the crowds on shore.

The more exciting race could hardly be imagined and the enthusiasm was intense. Cambridge at Thornycroft's had a lead of three-quarters of a length, and both crews were bending down to their work in a grand manner. From there on the three mile post, about half way between Cheswick church and Barnes-bridge, the race was most punishing, both from the pace set and the lumpy water. Cambridge shot under the bridge ahead of Oxford, whereupon there was another storm of applause. The sightseers thought the race was over and that the light blues had won beyond doubt.

"This clear," says he, "that Signor Dario has been grossly abused by our lady's overzealous steward. You have but to tell us, sir, what reparation we can make you."

"You will need materials," says the don, laying his purse upon the table. "When you return with them, you may rely upon having our lady's consent to your wishes."

The painter took the purse with a bow of acknowledgment, with no more than a few words of good-bye to the lady, and presently left us.

"Shall we see him again, think you, senator?" I asked when we were left to ourselves.

He nodded, but with such a reflective, somber air that I was impelled to ask him if he looked forever gloomy in the story of Mortlake church.

"His story may be true enough, but whether Signor Dario be an honest man or not is another matter. A painter's but a man. A ruined gentleman will accommodate his principles to circumstances"—with a side glance that seemed to say, "I am a ruined gentleman."

A SET OF PROVERBS BY FRANK BARRETT

[Copyright, 1896, by Macmillan & Co.]

CHAPTER XIX.

THE young man had risen and was standing by the table when he turned from the window. He seemed greatly refreshed, his face had lost its livid hue of passion and death and looked the better for a tinge of color. He met our regard boldly, yet with no brag, bulging air, but the composure of a brave man facing his trial with a consciousness of right upon his side.

"I would ask you," says the don, seating himself on 't'other side the table, "why you refused to do that before?" "Sir," answers he, "I have lost everything in the world save some small modicum of pride, which, being all I have, I do cherish, maybe unduly. And so, when these unmanly hands took me by the throat, calling on me to tell my name and business, this spirit within me flaring up, I could not answer with the humility of a villain seeking to sneak out of danger by submissive excuses."

"Be seated," says the don, accepting this explanation with a bow. "How may we be of service to you?" "Venice," replies the other, with some hesitation, "I was called Dario—a name given me by my fellow scholars because my English name was not to their taste."

"Enough," says the don. "I can understand a man of better fortune, as I perceive you have been, wishing in such a position as this to retain his incognito. There are no parks in Venice, to my knowledge, but surely, sir, you would not enter a palazzo there uninvited without some reasonable pretext."

"It would be sufficient that in such a house as this I thought I might find some employment for a painter."

"You are a painter?" says I. "A poor one, as you see," replies Dario with a significant glance at his clothes. Don Sanchez turned to me, hunching his shoulders.

"This clear," says he, "that Signor Dario has been grossly abused by our lady's overzealous steward. You have but to tell us, sir, what reparation we can make you."

"You will need materials," says the don, laying his purse upon the table. "When you return with them, you may rely upon having our lady's consent to your wishes."

The painter took the purse with a bow of acknowledgment, with no more than a few words of good-bye to the lady, and presently left us.

"Shall we see him again, think you, senator?" I asked when we were left to ourselves.

He nodded, but with such a reflective, somber air that I was impelled to ask him if he looked forever gloomy in the story of Mortlake church.

"His story may be true enough, but whether Signor Dario be an honest man or not is another matter. A painter's but a man. A ruined gentleman will accommodate his principles to circumstances"—with a side glance that seemed to say, "I am a ruined gentleman."

"You will need materials," says the don, laying his purse upon the table. "When you return with them, you may rely upon having our lady's consent to your wishes."

quainting himself with its contents and trying to read there best anything in it to incriminate him he had certainly laid it before his mistress for his own justification.

A couple of days after this at Don Sanchez and I were discoursing in the great avenue Dario presents himself, looking all the better for a decent suit of clothes and a more prosperous condition, and, Moll joining us at that moment, he makes her a very handsome obeisance, and standing uncovered before her begs to know if it is her will that he should paint the ceiling of her dining hall.

As he spoke the color rose on his cheek, and a shaft of sunlight falling on his curling hair, which shone with the luster of health, made him look as comely a man as ever. I did see and a good five years younger than when he stood before us in the extremity of distress.

"Sir," says Moll, "were you my debtor as much as I am yours I could not ask for better payment."

Don Sanchez put an end to this pretty exchange of courtesies which may be considered overmuch as between a lady and her lover, what pieces of furniture should be removed, how the walls and floor should be protected, and how a scaffold should be set up for him to work on. And the gardener promising to carry out all these instructions in the course of the day, Dario took his leave of us in a very polished style, saying he would begin his business the next morning.

Sure enough, we were awake next day by a scraping below, and coming down, we found our painter in a skullcap and a smock that covered him to his heels upon his scaffold, preparing the ceiling in a very workmanlike manner. And to see him then, with his face and beard thickly crusted over with a mess of dry plaster and mud, did I think somewhat dispel those fanciful illusions which our Moll had fostered—she doubtless expecting to find him in a very graceful attitude and beautiful to look at creating a picture as if by enchantment. Her mortification was increased later in the day when, having invited him on her insistence to dine at our table, he declined (civilly enough), saying he had him go with her to see it. And she presently found him seated astride one of his planks with a pocketknife in one hand and a thumb piece of bread and here in the other, which he seemed to be eating with all the relish in the world.

"Why, he is naught but a common laborer," says Moll, disgusted to see him regaling himself in this fashion as we returned to our room. "A pretty picture we are like to get for all this mess and inconvenience!"

"And her idol being broken, as it were, and all her fond fancies dashed, she would not as much look at him again for keeping away from the room, not to be reminded of her folly."

However, on the third day Dario sent to ask if she would survey his outlines and decide whether the design pleased her or not. For this purpose he had pushed aside his scaffold, and here we saw a perspective done on the ceiling in charcoal, representing a vaulted roof with an opening to the sky in the middle, surrounded by a little balcony with trailing plants running over it and figures peeping out betwixt the balustrades.

"I know not whether these qualms were shared by the don, but certainly our misgivings entered Moll's little head. Nay, rather her romantic disposition did lead her, when she heard our narration, to conceive that this mysterious Dario might be some wandering genius whose work upon our ceiling would make the count forever glorious."

"Nay," answers she, "I would have nothing altered. 'Tis wonderful how such effect can be made with mere lines of black. I can scarce believe the ceiling is flat." And then she drops her eyes upon Dario, regarding him with wonder, as if doubting that such a dirty looking man could have worked this miracle.

"You must have seen better designs in Rome," says he. At this I took alarm, not thinking for the moment that he might have picked up some particulars of Judith Godwin's history from Mrs. Buttery or the cunning servants who were ever prying in the room.

"'Tis so long ago," says Moll readily. "I think I have seen something like it in the Holy City," observes the don critically.

"Probably. Nothing has been left undone in Rome, I am told. It has not been my good fortune to go so far."

This was good news, for otherwise he might have put some posers to Moll, which she had found it hard to answer without betraying her ignorance.

Having Moll's approval, Dario set to work forthwith to color his perspective, and this he did with the same firm hand of one who understands his business and with such nice judgment that no builder whose design is ordered by fixed rule and line could accomplish his work with greater truth and justice. He made it to appear that the lower part of his vaulted roof was wainscoted in the style of the walls, and to such perfection that 'twould have puzzled a connoisseur to decide where the oaken panels ended and the painted ones began.

And now Moll suffers her fancies to run wild again and could not sufficiently marvel over this poor painter and his work, of which she would discourse to such lengths that both the don and I at times had some ado to stifle our yawns. She would have it that he was no common man, but some great genius, compelled by misfortune or the persecution of rivals to wander abroad in disguise, taking for evidence the very facts which had lately led her to condemn him, pointing out that whereas those young gentlemen who courted her so persistently did endeavor on all occasions to make their estate and natural parts appear greater than they were, this Dario did not, showing that he had no such need of fictitious advancement and could well afford to let the world judge of his worth by his works, etc. This point we did not contest, only we were very well content to observe that he introduced no one into the house, had no friends in the village—to our knowledge—and that naught was lacking from our store of plate.

She never tired of watching him at his work, having the hardihood to mount upon the scaffold where he stood, and there she would sit by the hour on a little stool, chatting like any magpie, when the nature of his occupation allowed his thoughts to wander, silent as a mouse when she perceived that his mind was absorbed in travail, ready at any moment to fetch this or hold 't'other and seizing every opportunity to serve him. Indeed, I believe she would gladly have helped him shift the heavy planks when he would have their position altered had he permitted her this rough usage of her delicate hands.

One day, when he was about to begin the foliage upon his balcony, he brought in a spray of ivy for a model. Then Moll told him she knew where much better was to be found and would have him go with her to see it. And she coming back from this expedition, with her arms full of bryony and herbage, richly tinted by the first frost, I perceived that there was a new kind of beauty in her face, a radiance of great happiness and satisfaction which I had never seen there before.

Here was herbage enough for a week, but she must have fresh the next morning, and thenceforth every day she would go out ere the sun was high, hunting for new models.

To prepare for these early excursions Mistress Moll, though commonly disposed to be abed late in the morning, must have been up by daybreak. For, despite her admiration of Dario's simplicity of dress, she showed no inclination to follow his example in this particular, but, on the contrary, took more pains in adorning her person at this time than ever she had done before, and as she would dress her hair no two mornings alike, so she would change the fashion of her dress with the same inconsistency until the sly hussy discovered which did not please Dario's taste. Then a word of approval from his many, and glance—would suffice to fix her choice until she found that his admiration needed rekindling. And so, if her own imagination was not sufficiently forcible, she would talk of nothing but the newest fashions at court with her friends, with the result that her maids were forever a-brewing some new wash for her face, which she considered too brown, compounding charms to remove a little mole she had in the hape of her neck, cutting up one gown to make another, and so forth. One day she presented herself with a black patch at the corner of her lip, and having seen naught of this fashion before I cried out in alarm:

"Lord, child! Have you injured your face with that mess Betty was stewing yesterday?"

"What an absurd, old-fashioned creature you are!" answers she testily. "Don't you know that 'tis the mode now for ladies to wear spots? Signor Dario, adds she, her eyes lighting up, "finds it mighty becoming."

When I saw her thus disfiguring her pretty face, as I considered it, when though I came to admire this embellishment later on, to please Signor Dario, I began to ask myself how this business was likely to end.

[To be continued.]

Capt. Sears of the ill-fated steamer St. Pierre which left Halifax on February 13 for Victoria and was abandoned at sea nine days later, arrived home last night on the Charmer. It will be remembered that the St. Pierre on Feb. 15, met with a frightful storm, causing her to roll heavily and ship considerable water. The boiler shifted, the vessel began to take water and after doing their best to save her the crew found that the attempt was fruitless, as the boiler could not again be made solid in place.

Against his wish Captain Sears had finally to abandon all hope of being able to get the helpless vessel to port, and accordingly signals of distress were hoisted and the steamship Normanna took the captain and crew aboard and carried them to Gibraltar, whither she was bound. No further news of the mishap was learned last night, Capt. Sears having received orders not to give any information upon the subject until he had reported at headquarters. Capt. Irving was out of town last night, and until his return further particulars of the eventful voyage of the St. Pierre will not be made public.

"Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Blood's Sarsaparilla."

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Confidence Increasing in a Satisfactory Outcome of the School Question Negotiations.

Opposition Will Not Obstruct Remedial Bill—Canadian Fishing Specimens.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 28.—The cabinet was in session to-day, when further advice from Winnipeg regarding the school negotiations were considered. The feeling appears to be growing stronger that a settlement will be reached.

A prominent member of the opposition said to-day that his party will not obstruct the bill in committee. If opposition to it came, it would be from the ultra-Protestant wing.

The fisheries department is sending twenty cases of beautiful specimens of Canadian fish to the Imperial institute this week.

The Supreme court to-day allowed the appeal of Charlebois v. Delap—a complicated suit arising out of the Great North-Western Central railway construction. Mr. Charlebois was awarded \$492,000, but no costs.

Ottawa will have fifteen miles of electric railway to suburban resorts this summer.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & Son, 58 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors

Behold The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES

68 1/2 Yates St.

Continued from Former Advertisements. Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jeweled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19.

Elgin 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$25.50, in Silver cases \$22, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 17 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewelry till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET, OTTAWA.

ENEKS. Only two-thirds formerly used. Two-thirds the results at less cost with land or used for frying. Popped into it in half a minute enough to smoke.

Co., nders. akers.

for Mines.

A, B.C.



RINS'

IS NOW PRINTED BLUE INK ACROSS THE UPPER

SHIRE CE.

Co., Montreal.

IMPORTING. COCOA. SUPPLY. Large of the natural products of digestion.

EARNEST MEN AND WOMEN. To circulate "The Fering Armenia," a account of the Eastern and Mohammedan massacres. Numerous on the spot. \$45 for canvassing to \$50.00 weekly. S. Co. Ltd., Toronto, tel-444-w-12m

Weekly Colonist.

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



TWO DAYS' CARNIVAL.

Monday and Tuesday, May 25 and 26 the Dates of the Celebration.

Victorians Will Once More Right Heartily Honor the Queen's Birthday.

As in years gone by, Victorians will again right heartily celebrate this spring the natal day of Britain's Queen, last evening's public meeting of the loyal citizens having unanimously decided that the carnival should be held and that Monday and Tuesday, May 25 and 26, should be the days of the public celebration. On the Saturday before the 24th, private enterprise will provide other and strong attractions in the line of sports—bicycle races at the Oak Bay track, and the professional baseball match between Victoria and Portland at Caledonia park—so that the festival will in reality occupy the greater portion of the week. As in the past the regatta on Victoria Arm will be made the great feature of the civic celebration, to be known this year as a grand aquatic carnival, and there is every reason to believe that the attendance of visitors will be greater than in any previous year.

Having decided this much as to the main details the citizens who met at the city hall last evening to the number of about one hundred, decided to follow well established precedents and placed the work of preparation for the carnival in the hands of an influential general committee who will commence operations immediately, having two full months to work in.

His Worship the Mayor, at whose call the citizens gathered last evening, announced at the meeting to the chair the reasons that had prompted him to call the citizens together. He was of the firm opinion that Victorians as a whole were heartily in favor of loyally observing the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty as in the past, and this being the case it was well to commence early and complete the work of preparation in plenty of time.

The first detail to be considered—the meeting being a unit in regard to the desirability of holding a Queen's Birthday carnival—was that of dates, the holiday falling this year on a Sunday. This was quickly disposed of, Tuesday, the 29th and the 30th, being named as the celebration days, on the motion of Mr. M. Young and Ald. R. T. Williams.

It was also decided, without objection being raised, that the regatta be held at the Gorge and be made the great feature of the civic festival. On the suggestion of Ald. Williams, the regatta will this year be known as the Aquatic Carnival, the new appellation being suggested by the meeting as more attractive and "drawing," despite Mr. Oerffhaus' contention that if the old name was to be abandoned a pleasing combination of the Italian and the Greek might be introduced that would be both unique and instructive to the rising generation.

Mr. St. Clair addressed the meeting at some length, advising a postponement of the expenditure in advertising the carnival and a liberal use of the moneys collected in the sports for juveniles. The majority present did not, however, endorse the wisdom of his position, stating the opinion that as one of the main reasons for holding a Queen's Birthday festival is to attract visitors hither, and not provide sports and games in which the youngsters may entertain the citizens, curtailing the expenditure in advertising would be very poor policy from every practical standpoint.

On the subject of financing the celebration, His Worship announced that the council had decided to grant \$1,000 to start the fund—a statement which was received with hearty and unanimous approbation. The general committee was, on the motion of Mr. Macpherson and Mr. W. R. Higgins, accepted as based on last year's list, which will be revised at once by the general secretary, and will then proceed to appoint the various sub-committees, meeting for this purpose on Wednesday next.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs was at last night's meeting chosen to act as general secretary, the present being the sixth year he has held that office; while Ald. R. T. Williams will perform the duties of general treasurer.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Six witnesses gave evidence yesterday afternoon in the case against W. G. Cartnew, who is held for setting fire to the cabin at No. 70 View street, of which he is the tenant, on Monday morning last.

George E. Phillips told how he discovered the place to be on fire, and gave the alarm; Mrs. Phillips, the owner of the premises, testified to having seen Cartnew at the cabin the day before the fire—he had rented the place two months ago, just before he was sent to jail, and had not yet returned the key—and to having seen a letter on the table that day which the postman had placed under the door.

Chief Deasy, of the fire department, described the fire and how the entire contents of the house, with the exception of two beds, had been piled in the centre of the large room, over a hole in the ground and floor in which a fire had been laid. Dan McDonald gave evidence of finding a clock hanging on the wall at the time of the fire which was then going and had recently been wound; and John Hayes, barber at the California, proved that Cartnew had come into his premises at

about 4:30 the morning of the fire and had twice washed his face and hands, they being very black and dirty. Constable Robert H. Walker described how he had seen a man whom he took to be the prisoner come into Douglas street from View at 4:20 or thereabouts on the morning of the fire, and after breaking one of the warning lights on the sewer excavation on Broad street, pass down Trousseau avenue; he had attempted to apprehend him for the breaking of the lantern, but unsuccessfully. Afterwards he had arrested Cartnew on suspicion of the evident incendiarism.

The prisoner did not avail himself of the right to cross-examine any of the witnesses, but on being asked if he wished to make a statement said: "I got out of jail on the 18th instant, and since that time have not been at the cabin at 70 View street at any time. That is all I have to say, further than that I got my hands and face dirty Monday morning by lighting the fire at the cabin on the Indian reserve where I have been stopping since my release from jail."

Magistrate Macrae decided to reserve his decision until next Thursday, and it is expected that the prisoner's sanity will again be inquired into in the meantime. The police assert that the cabin on the reservation is a myth.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

This Year's Northern Pacific Liners and Their Schedule Dates for Arrival and Departure.

Another Large Tug to Be Built—Medals for the Crew of the "Strathnevis."

While the steamship Hangkow is being repaired at Hongkong the steamer Strathnevis will take her place on the Northern Pacific Oriental line. The stranger left Yokohama on her first trip to Victoria and Tacoma on Tuesday last, carrying a large general cargo, and although her speed is not known it is expected she will be here by April 10. She is described as an iron three masted screw vessel of 2,436 tons register, 320 feet long, with 26 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold, her owner being William Barrill, of Glasgow. The Northern Pacific will have at least four large regular steamships handling their Oriental business this year, one of these being the Olympia, a new vessel built especially for the Northern Pacific Co., which only left the old country to enter service, on the 3rd inst. The Olympia is one of the two new ships which have previously been referred to in the Colonist. The name of the sister vessel is the Columbia, but the construction of the latter has been greatly interfered with by the famous shipbuilders' strikes in Scotland, with the possibility of her not being in service until the end of the season. A schedule is made up in so far as it affects Victoria as follows: Strathnevis due April 10, to sail April 18; Tacoma due May 7, and sailing May 17; Victoria due May 25, sailing June 4; Olympia due June 12, sailing June 21; Tacoma due June 30, sailing July 10; Tacoma due July 18, sailing July 28; Victoria due August 5, sailing August 15; Olympia due August 23, sailing September 2; Tacoma due September 10, sailing September 20; and Tacoma due September 28, sailing October 8.

A NEW LOCAL TUG. It is very probable that before many days construction work on a second large tug will be begun, but whether at Victoria or at Chemainus is a matter that has not yet been definitely decided. The keel of the vessel, it is stated, is to be 125 feet long. She is to be fitted with the old tug Pilot's engines and other portions of the latter's machinery which are considered as good as new. The parties building are said to be the Chemainus saw mill company.

According to the San Francisco Commercial News the committee of Lloyd's have presented their medal for meritorious service to Capt. James Pattie and Chief Engineer Rose, of the British steamer Strathnevis, which lost her propeller on Oct. 20 last and drifted about the Pacific until December 18, when she was taken in tow by the Miowens. The marine companies also, and Lloyd's, will present a testimonial and more than \$300 to the captain and officers. The steamer schooner Thistle has discontinued halibut-fishing operations, which have this season been in progress a little longer than those of the Vancouver steamer. Yesterday she was being stripped of her fishing gear preparatory to entering on other work or laying up for a while.

VANCOUVER, March 26.—(Special)—At a large and very representative meeting of the citizens of Vancouver, a resolution was passed, and enthusiastically applauded, that the council be asked to submit a by-law to the people providing for \$5,000 being granted to aid the week's carnival sport in Vancouver during September. The programme adopted is as follows: Monday—Trades procession, military review and single sculls, Gaudaur vs. Ship. Tuesday—Athletics and opening of the annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Wednesday—Sailing races and North Pacific Association regatta continued. Thursday—Fishermen and Indian races, baseball and lacrosse. Friday—Procession and professional races. Saturday—Naval review; Toronto, San Francisco and Winnipeg four-oared ana-tours.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m. Prayers by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Mr. TURNER announced that in deference to the wishes of the leader of the opposition he would defer until tomorrow the budget speech, which he had intended to deliver to-day. The house went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, on the message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting the bill "respecting the consolidation of the claims and water rights of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited." In answer to the objection by Mr. Kitchen that this company were to be allowed to save the fee of \$400 charged for private bills, while two other companies asking similar privileges are now before the private bills committee, Hon. Mr. Turner said that the company are paying the \$400. The opposition objected at considerable length to making any distinction in favor of this bill, and the bill was then reported and read a first time.

MR. WALKER moved: "That a committee consisting of Messrs. Mutter, Booth, Kennedy, Forster and the mover of this resolution be appointed to inquire into the working of the act of 1888 respecting the scaling of logs in this province, with power to send for persons and papers, take evidence under oath and report to this house." The mover explained that although the act of 1888 was passed in 1888, it has not been enforced. He thought that a report could be presented before prorogation. He understood that the loggers of the Mainland had objected to their logs being scaled under this act, and he thought that the bill inspector in Vancouver district had told the loggers that by using this scale they would lose thirty per cent. He denied that such would be the case, and instanced a case where on the other hand the difference had been thirty per cent. in favor of the loggers. He understood further that there is one mill in this city capable of cutting 25,000 feet a day which has never made any returns of stumpage to the government.

MR. KENNEDY supported the resolution. Hon. Mr. MARTIN thought he knew why some of the loggers are not satisfied with the B. C. log scale—it is mathematically correct, so that the Dominion government intend, to apply it to all their lands in this province. It appeared that under the old scale the loggers got a good deal more than they were entitled to, and he thought that in objection to the resolution, but he did not think the statement could be correct that Inspector Skinner had advised against the use of the scale.

MR. KITCHEN, on the other hand, said that the present scale was "stuffed" by somebody if he believes that the loggers generally are satisfied with the B. C. scale. As for the Mainland, it appears that the millmen will not allow the logs to be scaled by the official scalers. Mr. Booth could not see how it is possible for the proposed committee to investigate this subject thoroughly this session. He thought that the returns being sent in were not what they ought to be, but the Commissioner himself might look into the matter.

Motion agreed to. MR. FORSTER moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and any and all other persons, in connection with certain actions entered in the Court of Queen's Bench, against Messrs. Grant, Walker and McKnight, justices of the peace in Comox, with the Dominion statutes for neglecting to make certain returns of the sections, as provided by the Dominion code. Motion agreed to.

MR. SWORD asked: Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the "Land Act," which enables the government to collect royalty on cordwood cut for sale or for fuel for smelters, concentrators, or other works? Hon. Mr. TURNER—Yes.

MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the distill bill, to correct what appeared to be a verbal error in the act of last session; and to limit the landlords' lien upon goods held by tenants in hire agreement, to one month's rent instead of three.

MR. WILLIAMS spoke against the bill and Hon. Mr. Eberts in its favor, and it was read a second time.

TELEPHONE LINES IN KOOTENAY. MR. KELLIE moved the second reading of the bill for the incorporation of telephone and telegraph companies in West Kootenay. He explained that in the mining country it is often a necessity to have telephone connection with the mines without the delay occasioned by coming to the house for an act of incorporation in each case.

MR. HUME would like to see this bill pass, as it would be of vast assistance to many of those operating in the mining district. Hon. Mr. EBERTS, in view of the point raised by the Speaker, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The benevolent societies bill (Mr. Macpherson) was read a third time and passed. The house went into committee on the municipal incorporation bill (Mr. Booth in the Chair). Reported complete without an amendment.

The house went into committee on the municipal elections and electors bill, Mr. Booth in the Chair. Reported complete without an amendment.

Saturday—Naval review; Toronto, San Francisco and Winnipeg four-oared ana-tours.

reported progress, having adopted all the amendments. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair. AFTER RECESS. The house went into committee on the bill respecting the incorporation of literary societies, Major Mutter in the chair. Reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. TURNER introduced a bill "to make further provision respecting the sinking funds existing under the 'British Columbia loan act, 1877,' and the 'British Columbia loan act, 1887.'" Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the bill authorizing the shooting of wild horses (Mr. Adams), with Mr. Bryden in the chair. Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. TURNER presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a bill respecting the British Columbia Southern railway. The message was referred to committee of the whole, Mr. Hunter in the chair, when it was explained that the bill simply extends the time for the land grant, in accordance with the extension of time for construction granted this session. The bill was reported to the house and read a second time.

MR. HELMCKER moved the second reading of the investment and loan societies bill. This is to amend the present act, so as to give the companies the right to sell by public contract, as well as by public auction; and also to permit of the transfer of property by assignment as well as by foreclosure—the objects of these amendments being to save unnecessary costs. Bill read a second time.

MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the municipal clauses bill. Read a second time, and considered in committee, Mr. Booth in the chair. Having passed the bill was reported, and the house adjourned at 10:55 p.m.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. MR. HUNTER presented a report from the private bills committee, recommending the introduction of the bills respecting the Andler creek and the Lightning Creek. Bills introduced and read a first time.

HON. MR. TURNER, in moving that the house go into committee of supply, delivered his budget speech. He said: "In introducing the estimates it will be necessary to follow the customary plan and refer first to the public accounts to the 30th June last, being the last financial year. The total revenue to that date was \$89,025, being \$74,355 over the estimate of the previous year, or \$2,620,000 less than was calculated on when the estimates were made in the session of 1894. This shortage from the estimates was caused by the fall off in land sales, \$2,000,000; timber royalties, \$24,000; real estate tax, \$12,000; personal property tax, \$11,000; wild land tax, \$16,000; registry fees, \$11,000; Chinese tax, \$5,000, and of the sum of \$130,000 from the mining fund account, which was not transferred as expected. These amounts account for \$2,000,000 more than the actual shortage. We have, however, on the other hand, several lines of revenue which are increasing, and such as mining receipts by \$15,000, revenue tax \$5,000, premium Slocan bonds \$23,000, interest \$12,000, miscellaneous and others being also considerably over the estimate."

MR. TURNER continued: "The decline under land sales. It is well known that the estimate was based on the expectation of getting in arrears, but owing to the general depression in the province, the arrears were not collected as happily, however, to say that they are being paid in the present year. The same explanation applies to the timber royalties and also to the direct taxes, the estimate on the arrears of the year previous; they are, however, to point out in connection with taxes on real and personal property that though they are below the estimate made of them, still they show a considerable increase over the actual receipts of the previous year; the actual receipts to the extent of \$12,000, personal property \$10,000 and revenue tax \$7,000. This indicates that in spite of bad times the revenue producing power is increasing, and this is still more emphatically shown by the rapid rise under the head of mining receipts. These have gone up during the last five years as follows: 1892, \$32,000; 1893, \$33,000; 1894, \$40,000; 1895, \$72,000, and I may say that in the present year this will be exceeded. The amount expected from the sinking fund to which I have referred and which is expected to be remitted to the revenue of the province, was not paid owing to the fact that the act passed last session to provide for this transfer was found not to cover the case; this act is being amended this session."

Turning to the expenditure for the same year we find the total vote was \$1,542,349 whilst the amount actually expended was \$1,972,536, an excess of \$430,187. There was, however, provided by statute which covered expenditure on the parliamentary buildings and in connection with the new loan, these two amounts being \$415,626 and \$1,000,000, leaving an excess of \$1,556,913. There was also an over-expenditure on Administration of justice—salaries of some \$3,500 caused by the vote to sheriffs having been omitted. The insane asylum received \$4,801 over the vote and the administration of justice other than salaries nearly \$28,000 over, owing largely to the increased cost of jurors and witnesses and transporting prisoners. Public works such as schools, asylums, and the like took \$43,000 over the estimate, the greater part of this last arising from the payment of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds—\$18,000 which had not been provided for in the estimates. On the other side of the account expenditure for civil government salaries was \$15,000 less than the sum voted; education, \$8,000 less and some other small lines also less. It will thus be seen that the votes of the house were very closely kept to.

In so far as that part of the expenditure by statute is concerned, it is provided that it is to be fair and not excessive, a great extent not expenditure at all. I refer to the discount, which amounts to \$101,850; that is, the difference between the par value and the rate at which we sold, viz. 95, the total result of the year owing to the decline on receipts from our estimates and the increase of expenditure beyond them as already explained, left us on the 30th June last with an overdraft of about \$840,000 to be provided for from the new loan.

We now turn to the current year, that is up to the 30th June next. I think I shall be safe in saying that there are in the revenue estimates to amount to \$1,035,989. I may with confidence say that it will come very close to that figure, while the expenditure will be approximately as estimated. We will now increase what more immediately interests us, that is the estimates now in your hands for the coming year commencing 1st July next. The total revenue is placed at \$1,163,789, which is, I think, a conservative estimate, being only \$123,800 over the estimate for the current year; to this has to be added the amount on hand, about \$300,000. The increase arises as follows: An increase in timber royalties, \$10,000; mining receipts, \$39,000; licenses, \$15,000; real property tax, \$10,000; personal property tax, \$15,000; income tax, \$22,000; revenue tax, \$15,000; new mineral tax, \$75,000; interest and other minor increases, making in all \$217,000 increase. But from this we have to allow for some sources of revenue which are expected to produce less than the estimate for the current year. These are land sales, \$80,000; registry fees, \$2,000; miscellaneous, \$2,000, and other small amounts, making in all \$84,000. I think the increases of revenue hardly need much explanation. The mining receipts are based on the revenue that is now coming in so rapidly, owing to increased mining developments and the large influx of population arising therefrom. The increase under the head of taxes results partly from the normal increase that has been going on for some years, and added to this is the increased rate of taxation under the new assessment. The mineral tax speaks for itself.

I admit that I am somewhat hazy as to the details of the estimate. I have consulted some of the most eminent mining men in the province and have got their views about it; I have placed it at \$75,000, though many expected it will reach \$100,000. The largest estimate is that there will be \$13,000,000 of ore at market price turned out, whilst the lowest places the production at \$6,000,000. I have valued it close to the lowest limit. Taking the general outlook for mining, timber and other industries of the province, I believe that our estimate of revenue is under rather than over the mark.

If we now take up the expenditure for the same year we find it placed at \$1,372,078, about \$600,000 less than the gross expenditure to the 30th June last and \$60,000 over the vote for the current year. For public debt there is an increase over the current year of \$76,475, being caused by the interest and sinking fund on the last loan of \$2,000,000. Civil government salaries are reduced by about \$10,000, caused by reductions all round. Administration of justice salaries show an apparent increase of about \$5,000, but this arises from the necessity of adding to the police force, the vote now providing for seven additional constables. There is also added a vote for sheriffs, which was inadvertently left out last year, though it had to be paid. As a fact the salaries have been reduced in this department by about \$7,000. There is a reduction under maintenance of public institutions of about \$5,000, caused by the smaller requirements for the printing office and the provincial home; and for works and buildings \$37,000 less is asked, the large expenditure during the current year being principally on the public buildings in Nanaimo.

Under miscellaneous the decrease is about \$9,000, caused by the reduction in the votes for the London office, the board of health and the revision of the statutes. These account for much more, but on the other hand there are increased votes for fire departments and agricultural societies.

Administration of justice shows an increase of \$7,000. This is a subject of expenditure which it is almost impossible to reduce. The administration of justice has not been effectively kept up for the adjustment of the province, I may say that I believe this expenditure does a great deal of good, as the effectual administration of justice in our province is the admiration of strangers coming in. In-ventive action over the province, men who have recently visited us assure me that it was a great satisfaction to them to invest in British Columbia. They said not only were we lightly taxed here, but we had perfect laws. The government, supported by the people, has shown a steady decrease in the expenditure of the past. The increase arises solely on the large addition of children to our population. There are now, I believe, over 13,400 enrolled. The expenditure in roads, streets and bridges it will be seen is \$45,000 more than for the current year. I think you have only to look at the detailed votes for this to see that this large amount has been carefully adjusted so as to cover as far as possible the wants of the province and to aid in its development.

It will be noticed that a reduction has been made in salaries, not only under civil government and administration of justice, but also of the teachers' salaries. I think there is still another reduction that it will be well to make in committee; I refer to the ministers' salaries. These might in fairness be reduced 10 per cent. as in the case of the highest salaries in the various departments. I know that the supporters of the government in this house do not all agree with me in this, as they consider that the position of a minister is different from that of an employe, in that it is so much more precarious; for however able a minister may be, however industrious, there is no certainty of his keeping his position; yet I think the reduction might well be made in the committee.

Reverting to the new mineral tax, I may say that the feeling on both sides of the house is, that in view of the very large expenditure that has been made of late years with the object of assisting the mining population and of encouraging the development of the mineral resources, that the province is entitled to a return in the form of increased revenue from the districts that have been so benefited by this great expenditure. The utmost care has been exercised in the adjustment of the new tax in order to make it fair and not oppressive, and those interested in mines have expressed their opinion that the tax as proposed is eminently liberal and just. I am inclined to believe that if anything it errs in being rather too low. I might say I have referred to the loan which was

plained, left us on the 30th June last with an overdraft of about \$840,000 to be provided for from the new loan. We now turn to the current year, that is up to the 30th June next. I think I shall be safe in saying that there are in the revenue estimates to amount to \$1,035,989. I may with confidence say that it will come very close to that figure, while the expenditure will be approximately as estimated. We will now increase what more immediately interests us, that is the estimates now in your hands for the coming year commencing 1st July next. The total revenue is placed at \$1,163,789, which is, I think, a conservative estimate, being only \$123,800 over the estimate for the current year; to this has to be added the amount on hand, about \$300,000. The increase arises as follows: An increase in timber royalties, \$10,000; mining receipts, \$39,000; licenses, \$15,000; real property tax, \$10,000; personal property tax, \$15,000; income tax, \$22,000; revenue tax, \$15,000; new mineral tax, \$75,000; interest and other minor increases, making in all \$217,000 increase. But from this we have to allow for some sources of revenue which are expected to produce less than the estimate for the current year. These are land sales, \$80,000; registry fees, \$2,000; miscellaneous, \$2,000, and other small amounts, making in all \$84,000. I think the increases of revenue hardly need much explanation. The mining receipts are based on the revenue that is now coming in so rapidly, owing to increased mining developments and the large influx of population arising therefrom. The increase under the head of taxes results partly from the normal increase that has been going on for some years, and added to this is the increased rate of taxation under the new assessment. The mineral tax speaks for itself.

I admit that I am somewhat hazy as to the details of the estimate. I have consulted some of the most eminent mining men in the province and have got their views about it; I have placed it at \$75,000, though many expected it will reach \$100,000. The largest estimate is that there will be \$13,000,000 of ore at market price turned out, whilst the lowest places the production at \$6,000,000. I have valued it close to the lowest limit. Taking the general outlook for mining, timber and other industries of the province, I believe that our estimate of revenue is under rather than over the mark.

If we now take up the expenditure for the same year we find it placed at \$1,372,078, about \$600,000 less than the gross expenditure to the 30th June last and \$60,000 over the vote for the current year. For public debt there is an increase over the current year of \$76,475, being caused by the interest and sinking fund on the last loan of \$2,000,000. Civil government salaries are reduced by about \$10,000, caused by reductions all round. Administration of justice salaries show an apparent increase of about \$5,000, but this arises from the necessity of adding to the police force, the vote now providing for seven additional constables. There is also added a vote for sheriffs, which was inadvertently left out last year, though it had to be paid. As a fact the salaries have been reduced in this department by about \$7,000. There is a reduction under maintenance of public institutions of about \$5,000, caused by the smaller requirements for the printing office and the provincial home; and for works and buildings \$37,000 less is asked, the large expenditure during the current year being principally on the public buildings in Nanaimo.

Under miscellaneous the decrease is about \$9,000, caused by the reduction in the votes for the London office, the board of health and the revision of the statutes. These account for much more, but on the other hand there are increased votes for fire departments and agricultural societies.

Administration of justice shows an increase of \$7,000. This is a subject of expenditure which it is almost impossible to reduce. The administration of justice has not been effectively kept up for the adjustment of the province, I may say that I believe this expenditure does a great deal of good, as the effectual administration of justice in our province is the admiration of strangers coming in. In-ventive action over the province, men who have recently visited us assure me that it was a great satisfaction to them to invest in British Columbia. They said not only were we lightly taxed here, but we had perfect laws. The government, supported by the people, has shown a steady decrease in the expenditure of the past. The increase arises solely on the large addition of children to our population. There are now, I believe, over 13,400 enrolled. The expenditure in roads, streets and bridges it will be seen is \$45,000 more than for the current year. I think you have only to look at the detailed votes for this to see that this large amount has been carefully adjusted so as to cover as far as possible the wants of the province and to aid in its development.

It will be noticed that a reduction has been made in salaries, not only under civil government and administration of justice, but also of the teachers' salaries. I think there is still another reduction that it will be well to make in committee; I refer to the ministers' salaries. These might in fairness be reduced 10 per cent. as in the case of the highest salaries in the various departments. I know that the supporters of the government in this house do not all agree with me in this, as they consider that the position of a minister is different from that of an employe, in that it is so much more precarious; for however able a minister may be, however industrious, there is no certainty of his keeping his position; yet I think the reduction might well be made in the committee.

Reverting to the new mineral tax, I may say that the feeling on both sides of the house is, that in view of the very large expenditure that has been made of late years with the object of assisting the mining population and of encouraging the development of the mineral resources, that the province is entitled to a return in the form of increased revenue from the districts that have been so benefited by this great expenditure. The utmost care has been exercised in the adjustment of the new tax in order to make it fair and not oppressive, and those interested in mines have expressed their opinion that the tax as proposed is eminently liberal and just. I am inclined to believe that if anything it errs in being rather too low. I might say I have referred to the loan which was

raised under the authority of the act passed at last session. This successful credit of the province has been fairly well established. In 1891 we had difficulty in getting \$4 for the issue of the issue, rather over \$1 1/2, and in fact then we virtually had no credit in the London market; whilst last year we obtained \$8 and but for the intense opposition of some of our own people, who used every effort by correspondence with London papers and in other ways to deery our credit, we certainly should have sold at 96, which would have given us \$21,000 more than we received. That is the cost to the province of the efforts of the enemies in our midst. The actual result of the issue was that we got, after paying all charges, rather over \$1 1/2, and the cost to the province for the new cash received is just over 3 1/2 per cent. I have to-day referred to the discount of 5 per cent. on the issue, which is treated in our accounts as if it was as some of our own and on previous occasions we have referred to the same subject. This discount, which amounts to \$101,850, is not expenditure. As a fact, though nominally we borrow \$7,000,000, we in reality borrow only \$1,035,989; and the amount we make an agreement to pay in 50 years \$2,037,000 and the rate of interest on the nominal amount is 3 per cent., which is equal to 3 1/2 on the sum actually borrowed. The sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum pays off the whole at maturity.

As a proof of the established credit of the province and of its recovery from the attacks made on it, I might like to say that to-day our 3 per cent. interest stock is worth 98 to 99. I remember that during the discussions on the loan at last session, gentlemen opposite said that our quotation at the time of 96 was a fiction, that our credit was simply patched up. Well, sir, it seems to have been patched up so effectively as to give us 1 1/2 per cent. more in 1895 than we got in 1891.

Complaint has been made that in connection with the conversion of our old loans we are offering too high a price. I think this is proved not to be the case, as if we offered too high the owners of our old loans would have taken the offer. But it is quite the other way and virtually none is now being converted, so that at any rate we have not lost by the high rate offered. The trustees of the sinking fund may be relied on to look well to this.

I have now, sir, passed in somewhat hasty review the public accounts for the past year, the prospects for the present year and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year, condensing those subjects and referring more particularly to the salient points of each, which indicate important increases or decreases in receipts or expenditure and the causes and the reasons. I think that taking them as a whole they show that the province is making good and steady progress, and that—owing no doubt largely to the development of our mining districts, now going on at a greater proportion than it has hitherto done, and that the improvement in our mining prospects is likely to have a more beneficial effect in our agricultural sections.

MR. SEMLIN, after disclaiming any responsibility for the postponement of the budget speech from yesterday until to-day, proceeded to compliment the Finance Minister upon his last year's budget, to the warnings of the opposition and so changing the policy of the government as to seek to avoid further embarrassing the financial position of the province. The government have to a certain degree upheld the province, but in many respects they have been over-sanguine with respect to the result of the expenditures. He was glad to notice that the expenses anticipated are to be decreased, and that the Finance Minister is prepared to reduce his own salary along with the rest. He (Mr. Semlin) had protested against raising the salaries to the present rate, and he had never changed his opinion in this respect. He pointed out that once again there had been a large discrepancy between the estimated revenue and the actual receipts—a difference of \$22,000, he believed—and that it has been a matter of criticism for a great many years that the estimates had been thus widely astray. He had known all along that the government were not getting in the land revenue they anticipated, for he knew that the industries of the country, particularly agriculture, are in a very depressed condition, and that the buying powers of the people have been steadily decreasing. He thought, therefore, that the government should take steps to give relief from taxation, instead of increasing the rates as now proposed, and that this would have been possible but for the extravagance of the past. Dealing with the charge that the opposition in this province had treasonably exerted themselves to thwart the Finance Minister's endeavors to float the last loan at a satisfactory rate, he denied any such knowledge of any such machinations, and asked the name of the member of the opposition who had so acted.

HON. MR. TURNER—I never suspected you of any connection with it. MR. SEMLIN asked to be informed what member of the opposition it was.

HON. MR. TURNER replied that he had not referred to the opposition in the house. He had referred to "opponents amongst our own people"—the people of the Province, who were writing disparaging letters to London. He thought, therefore, that the government should take steps to give relief from taxation, instead of increasing the rates as now proposed, and that this would have been possible but for the extravagance of the past. Dealing with the charge that the opposition in this province had treasonably exerted themselves to thwart the Finance Minister's endeavors to float the last loan at a satisfactory rate, he denied any such knowledge of any such machinations, and asked the name of the member of the opposition who had so acted.

HON. MR. TURNER—I never suspected you of any connection with it. MR. SEMLIN asked to be informed what member of the opposition it was.

HON. MR. TURNER replied that he had not referred to the opposition in the house. He had referred to "opponents amongst our own people"—the people of the Province, who were writing disparaging letters to London. He thought, therefore, that the government should take steps to give relief from taxation, instead of increasing the rates as now proposed, and that this would have been possible but for the extravagance of the past. Dealing with the charge that the opposition in this province had treasonably exerted themselves to thwart the Finance Minister's endeavors to float the last loan at a satisfactory rate, he denied any such knowledge of any such machinations, and asked the name of the member of the opposition who had so acted.

HON. MR. TURNER—I never suspected you of any connection with it. MR. SEMLIN asked to be informed what member of the opposition it was.

HON. MR. TURNER replied that he had not referred to the opposition in the house. He had referred to "opponents amongst our own people"—the people of the Province, who were writing disparaging letters to London. He thought, therefore, that the government should take steps to give relief from taxation, instead of increasing the rates as now proposed, and that this would have been possible but for the extravagance of the past. Dealing with

authority of the act... The successful fact that the good has been done in 1891 we had a dif-

fer for the issue of that market, which last year but for the in-

crease of our own very effort by correspond-

ing papers and in our credit, we sold at 96, which is \$21,000 more than

the cost to the agents in the London money market was proof that the government had destroyed the credit of the province.

He moved the adjournment of the debate to a future opportunity of seeing the Finance Minister's figures in print so that they may be intelligently discussed.

ter that for three years he would not again appear in the London money market was proof that the government had destroyed the credit of the province.

He moved the adjournment of the debate to a future opportunity of seeing the Finance Minister's figures in print so that they may be intelligently discussed.

Mr. KELLIE asked leave to withdraw his bill respecting telegraph and telephone companies in West Kootenay, as he did not see how it would work in its present state.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and the C.P.R., and the Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway, the latter road's entrance into the town limits of Nelson.

Hon. Mr. TURNER introduced a bill to amend the Succession Duty Act, 1895. The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act relating to lunatic asylums, Mr. McGregor in the chair.

Mr. KENNEDY asked to have the bill stand over until certain resolutions passed by the medical men of Westchester have been received.

Hon. Mr. TURNER moved the second reading of the B. C. Southern railway bill. This continues the existing land grant, in consequence of the bill passed this session extending the time for construction.

Mr. KELLIE called attention to the desirability of providing in all such bills that a free man may have the right to purchase surface rights at so much per acre.

Hon. Mr. EBBERTS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act. The principal purpose of the bill, he said, is to make provision that moneys payable into court shall be deposited in a bank, and the deposit receipt given to the registrar in place of the actual money.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver short line railway company asking for an extension of time.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver short line railway company asking for an extension of time.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver short line railway company asking for an extension of time.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver short line railway company asking for an extension of time.

LAST SAD TRIBUTES.

A Large Concourse Attends the Funeral of the Late Mrs. Davie.

Pontifical Requiem Mass Celebrated by Bishop Lemmens Assisted by All His Clergy.

The immense attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Theodore Davie yesterday morning showed how widespread is the sympathy felt for Chief Justice Davie and his family in their bereavement and affliction.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment on Thursday night it was decided to hold a sham fight as usual on good Friday, which falls this year on April 12th.

Mr. JOHN FLEWING, the Government Agent at Port Simpson, has been vested with authority to perform the duties allotted to stipendiary magistrates under the "Bills of Sale Act," in the Skeena Division of Cassiar.

The Glasgow Weekly Herald of the 7th instant, makes inquiry for William Wormald, who was last seen at William Creek, B.C., 17 years ago.

On Wednesday afternoon Christopher John King, the well known contractor, of 198 Pandora street, succumbed to an ailment from which he had been suffering for some time.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

The first serious bicycle accident of the season occurred yesterday at the intersection of two of the narrow streets of the south ward, Mr. G. S. Holt while spinning along on his wheel coming into collision with a milk vendor's wagon.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

THE CITY.

Holy Trinity parish, of New Westminster, has been duly incorporated under the special act of 1893 in that behalf.

The cut in freight rates to all Kootenay points, which the Northern Pacific railway recently announced goes into effect to-day.

Messrs. M. & L. Young, of the New England, yesterday received a first shipment of oysters from the beds at Sooke recently leased by the firm.

Mr. JOHN FLEWING, the Government Agent at Port Simpson, has been vested with authority to perform the duties allotted to stipendiary magistrates under the "Bills of Sale Act," in the Skeena Division of Cassiar.

The Glasgow Weekly Herald of the 7th instant, makes inquiry for William Wormald, who was last seen at William Creek, B.C., 17 years ago.

On Wednesday afternoon Christopher John King, the well known contractor, of 198 Pandora street, succumbed to an ailment from which he had been suffering for some time.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

The first serious bicycle accident of the season occurred yesterday at the intersection of two of the narrow streets of the south ward, Mr. G. S. Holt while spinning along on his wheel coming into collision with a milk vendor's wagon.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

the first pupil to play an entire programme, and she certainly has established a brilliant precedent.

The bazaar arranged to be given by the Agenorian Society some time during Easter week has been postponed for various reasons until June.

The little 3-year-old son of Mr. Frederick Peatt died yesterday at his parents' residence, Victoria West. The funeral takes place on Monday at Sooke.

The Ladies of the Jubilee Hospital Auxiliary desire through the Colonist to cordially thank all the friends of the hospital who contributed to the success of the recent concert at Institute hall.

Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, M.P.P., informs the Colonist that William Ward, for whom the Scottish papers are making inquiry as stated in yesterday's issue, is, and has for years been, a resident of Barkerville, Cariboo.

YESTERDAY the reduced N. P. R. passenger rate to Kootenay points went into effect. The first-class limited rate from Victoria to Trail, Creston, Nelson, Balfour, Plover Bay, Inverforth, Kaslo and Nakusp is now \$24.45, a very considerable reduction.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the manse, 125 Quadra street, yesterday united in marriage Mr. Thomas Beveridge and Miss Nellie Aitkin, both of Nanaimo.

JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

ALMOST ASPHYXIATED.

Nels Johnson a Wealthy Resident of Port Hadlock Has a Sad Experience.

He Blew Out the Gas at Hotel Victoria and All But Lost His Life.

When Nels Johnson, a well-to-do resident of Port Hadlock, came to this city on Thursday evening it was with the intention of spending but one day in Victoria and then continuing his journey to the mining districts of the interior.

Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, M.P.P., informs the Colonist that William Ward, for whom the Scottish papers are making inquiry as stated in yesterday's issue, is, and has for years been, a resident of Barkerville, Cariboo.

YESTERDAY the reduced N. P. R. passenger rate to Kootenay points went into effect. The first-class limited rate from Victoria to Trail, Creston, Nelson, Balfour, Plover Bay, Inverforth, Kaslo and Nakusp is now \$24.45, a very considerable reduction.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the manse, 125 Quadra street, yesterday united in marriage Mr. Thomas Beveridge and Miss Nellie Aitkin, both of Nanaimo.

JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

Mr. JOHN WESSALL, who has acted as pastor of the First Congregational church since the resignation of seven months ago, has resigned the spiritual charge of its affairs, and Rev. P. C. L. Harris will, for the present at least, succeed him, entering upon his new duties with effect on Monday.

turned the fort. Nothing remained between Hippolyte and Port au Prince but La Coupe, and Hippolyte soon discovered that he could buy his way out of that stronghold. He entered into negotiations with the general in command, and it was decided that on July 7th the former should make an attack on the fort, an apparent resistance would be made, and La Coupe would surrender.

Legitimate then made terms with Hippolyte, by which he was to be permitted to leave the city with his followers on a French corvette, after which Hippolyte was to enter Port au Prince. Legitimate sailed on August 22 for Cuba, and on the next day Hippolyte with 7,000 men occupied the capital. On October 17 a contest was held between Hippolyte, president, and he held the office until he died. His administration was cruel in the extreme and he put down revolutions by butchering all who took part in them.

MONTEAL, March 26.—W. B. Davidson sees the government for \$1,925 for floral decorations supplied for Sir John Thompson's funeral. The government paid \$800 and holds the charge was excessive.

Agony

The wonderful cure related below is by no means unusual with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has given health to suffering children, even when health seemed impossible.

Incurable

During the next winter and spring he became rapidly worse. We took Jimmie to a specialist, who said it was hip disease. At this time the affliction became so severe that we could not move him without causing screams of agony.

Better

after the second. We have since used over a dozen bottles of the medicine, and the change has exceeded our expectations. Jimmie is now able to walk without the aid of crutches and goes to school every day.

Cured

by Hood's Sarsaparilla and that Mr. Rundell is thoroughly reliable. He has a good sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, both of which are giving perfect satisfaction.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CONSTITUTIONALITY TO BE TESTED.

The question of the validity of the act to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary magistrates and police magistrates, commonly known as the small debts court act; and also of the coal mines regulation amendment act, 1890, forbidding the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines, is to be referred to the full court.

Winnipeg, March 26.—R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, announces that he will accept the Liberal nomination for Lisgar.

A sunny temper on the edge of life's blackest cloud.—Guthrie.

AN EVENING OF GOOD MUSIC.

Last evening in the Institute Hall, a sacred concert was given in aid of St. Andrew's Cathedral, when a musical treat was missed by a large number of Victorians—the audience being a very poor one, and in this being in strong contrast with the merit of the performance.

Mr. Victor Austin's "Ave Maria" was performed for the first time; it is a fine composition and shows that it is the work of a thorough musician. Dr. Meadows was the vocalist and the violin obligato was played by the composer.

The piano recital, Wednesday evening, by Miss Gertrude May Flumerfelt a brilliant young Conservatory pupil, was an unqualified success, the programme embracing selections from the works of the classic and modern composers, and being from the standpoint of the player a most exacting one.

The Sir William Wallace Society and its friends were well represented at the regular weekly meeting last evening. Mr. McDonald opened the meeting with a bagpipe selection, after which Mr. Bell recited "Spartacus Addressing His Fellow Gladiators."

Nelson and Kaslo, on Hon. Mr. Prior's recommendation, have been created ports of entry for the importation of raw leaf tobacco.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Hon. B. W. Pearce Delivers a Patriotic Address on the Unity of the British Empire.

"Imperial Federation," the strengthening and drawing closer of the bond that holds together the various parts of the British Empire, was the subject of an interesting and patriotic address by Hon. B. W. Pearce at the Reformed Episcopal school room last night.

Mr. Robert Cassidy appeared for McCann, Mr. A. P. McPhillips in support of the amended conviction.

The piano recital, Wednesday evening, by Miss Gertrude May Flumerfelt a brilliant young Conservatory pupil, was an unqualified success, the programme embracing selections from the works of the classic and modern composers, and being from the standpoint of the player a most exacting one.

The Sir William Wallace Society and its friends were well represented at the regular weekly meeting last evening. Mr. McDonald opened the meeting with a bagpipe selection, after which Mr. Bell recited "Spartacus Addressing His Fellow Gladiators."

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1896.

NOT AN AUTONOMY.

The Winnipeg Tribune referring to the anti-remedial demonstration on which such a quantity of cold water was thrown says: "However orderly it might be at the present juncture, the time may come when it would not only be desirable but necessary to take strong ground in this attempt to deprive our province of its autonomy." It is a wonder that the Tribune does not know better than by this time to speak of a province of the Dominion as an "autonomy." None of the provinces is an autonomy and in this matter of education particularly, none of them can act independently. The jurisdiction of all of them, to a greater or less extent, is limited and restricted by the Constitution. It would be just as sensible for a man whose property had been seized because he refused to pay a just debt to bluster about the infringement of his rights as a British subject secured to him by Magna Charta, as for a Manitoba newspaper, when its province is asked to remedy an injustice done to the denominational minority, to bounce about "its autonomy." Manitoba has agreed to respect the rights of the denominational minority, and when it is proved before the proper tribunal that it has violated those rights all that remains for it in honor and honesty to do is to right the wrong it has inflicted.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Finance Minister's Budget Speech was a plain, business-like statement. He very concisely, yet very clearly gave the House and the country an accurate account of the financial condition of the province. Times had been hard and the requirements of the people many, consequently the expenditure of the Government had exceeded the revenue. The Premier stated this fact plainly without trying to gloss over the unpleasant features of the situation with fine phrases. Yet his tone was the reverse of despondent. He showed that, notwithstanding the temporary depression through which the Province, in common with the rest of the world, had passed, it is financially in a healthy condition, that there are many indications that the worst is over, and that the revenue would before very long be in a condition to meet all the demands upon it. It had increased considerably over that of the previous year, and the prospect was that the increase during the current and coming year would be greater still. The new taxes would bring in a good deal of money and there would be larger returns from some of the old sources of revenue. He very properly spoke of the splendid prospect that was opening up for the mining industry, and showed that there was every reason to believe that the mining districts would very soon yield a handsome return for the money that had been expended to open them up.

The Premier alluded in passing to the efforts that some persons who are opposed to the Government had made, and were making, to undermine and destroy the credit of the province. And certainly these persons have been most industrious and most persistent. The policy that the Government has been pursuing of late years has given them an opportunity by plausible misrepresentation to make it appear that the province is in an unsatisfactory position financially. The main object of that policy has not been for some years to make revenue and expenditure balance each other. The estimates of each year have been made purposely greater than the revenue expected. This was done because the Government saw that it would pay to invest money in the improvement of the country. For every dollar expended in opening up and improving the country the Government expects in the near future a handsome return. The country is therefore so much the richer for the money spent upon it. But the pleasure economists take no account of this. All that they look at are the revenue and the expenditure, and if for a year or a series of years the expenditure has exceeded the revenue they raise a most melancholy wail and do their best to alarm the public creditor and the capitalist. The result of this policy of progress and improvement is the contraction of a debt of \$5,679,039. That debt has been really an investment. The expenditure of the money has benefited the people in a thousand ways and the province is not five millions but ten millions and over the more valuable on account of that expenditure. The money invested has been all along yielding a return, but what it has yielded is as nothing to what it will yield in the very near future.

The reader, if he reflects, can see what a chance this liberal and enlightened policy of the Government has given the financial Jeremiahs among its opponents in the country. The leader of the Opposition, we are glad to admit, does not belong to the school of the Jeremiahs. His criticism of the speech was moderate. He of course, as leaders of Opposition always do, talked about retrenchment; but he was no doubt restrained by the knowledge that many of his supporters in the House and in the country were making

THE SEALS ARE SCARCE

demands on the Government for improvements which it would take a much larger revenue than the Government will have at its disposal to meet. The Budget shows that the Government, although they do not propose to initiate a cheese-paring policy, have begun the work of economy and retrenchment. They have been very careful in drawing up the estimates, and have studiously avoided anything that looks like profuse expenditure in any direction. This is praiseworthy, but it must not be forgotten that the Government can easily go too far in this direction. It is satisfactory to see that the blue ruin economists have not scared them into starting necessary services. Ill-judged economy in this direction is even worse than extravagance. It is encouraging to see that the dismal stories told by the enemies of the province have had no perceptible effect on the British money market. British Columbia's credit still stands well. Its stock takes a high place among colonial securities. And the policy of the present Government as enunciated by the Minister of Finance will, we are quite satisfied, keep it firm in that place.

HORRIBLY COMMON.

The Americans themselves are shocked and alarmed at the frequency with which murder is committed in their country. The inefficiency of the courts of law is considered by many as the chief cause of the prevalence of this worst of crimes. The San Francisco Examiner gives this as "one of the reasons." It says: "If the people who are shocked at the prevalence of murder want to know why man-killers are not punished they can get a little light on it by reading the Supreme court's decision of Saturday in the Conkling case. Conkling killed a man for closing up a road he had been accustomed to use, and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Supreme court sets aside the verdict on the ground that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to the ownership of the land, and in giving the instruction that the defendant had no right to kill a man, even in self-defense, if the quarrel was provoked by the defendant, and finally on the ground that the verdict of the jury was vitiated by the fact that two of the jurors experimented with a rifle to find out the distance at which a shot could be fired at clothing without leaving powder marks. When a conviction approved by twelve jurors and a trial judge, who have heard all the evidence, is overturned on such grounds it is not surprising that the United States has 10,500 murders in a year and earns the title of the bloodiest nation in the world with the single exception of Turkey in the single year of the Armenian massacres."

A PUGET SOUND TERMINUS.

The Great Northern is on the look out for a Western terminus, and the prospect is just now that Mr. Hill will select Bellingham Bay. The Western repairing shops are now near Spokane. The San Francisco Chronicle tells the following story of how some very clever people living near those shops over-reached themselves. It says: "The Great Northern crosses the continent between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific and strikes the Sound at Everett in latitude 48 degrees from which point it runs northward through New Whatcom to Vancouver and southward along the Sound to Seattle which latter city has been doing most of its Western terminal business, though it does not own terminal grounds there. Its western repairing shops are at Spokane, about 160 miles east of the Sound. These shops were erected outside of the city, with the understanding, as Mr. Hill, president of the road, says, that whenever a municipal government should be necessary, the territory occupied by the shops should be annexed to the city of Spokane. Some enterprising residents of the suburb, however, thought they would rather hold all the offices themselves, so they obtained a separate town incorporation under the name of Hilliard, and thus threw the whole burden of maintaining the new town government on the railroad property. This action offended Mr. Hill, who said it was a violation of a contract and an unjust burden on his company and therefore he gave public notice that the carshops would be moved from Hilliard and that the order of removal would not be revoked or modified by any compromise. Some property owners in Seattle hearing that the Great Northern was about to remove its shops and offices from Hilliard, offered Mr. Hill land for a terminus on the water-front of that city at a moderate figure, but he declined the offer, because, he said, "his company must have a terminus at a place where taxation, insurance and the cost of land and wharves would be less than at the one which they offered him. No other spot equally good could be found at Seattle and his decision meant his removal to another city."

It is reported that the site chosen for the Puget Sound terminus of the Great Northern is in Whatcom county, at a place called Chuckanut Cove. This cove is part of Bellingham Bay, and is said to be well suited for a railway terminus. "The water is from three to seven fathoms deep at low tide, and the shore is solid ground with good opportunities for building wharves." If this is true there will be a boom at Whatcom and Fairhaven, which are practically one town. The score book of the Vancouver Cricket Club for 1895, shows the top score for batting to have been that of Mr. H. J. Sharp, with an average of 32.2. The top scorer in foreign matches was Mr. O. G. Evan-Thomas (37.4), and Mr. Hamilton was premier bowler of the club, his average being 5.0. Out of eleven matches played, the club won six.

On Thursday night the tug, Mystery returned from Seattle with the hull of a new steamer which, when complete, is to be operated in connection with the salmon cannery at Clayoquot Sound. The machinery will be placed in the vessel shortly and she will be made ready for service in a few days. Her dimensions are: keel, 80 feet; beam 16 feet, and depth of hold 6 1/2 feet. Referring to the construction of the vessel, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has the following paragraph, which, though astray in a few details, serves as an interesting item: "The British steamer Mystery towed the newly built hull of a steamer from Ballard to Victoria yesterday, and thereby hangs a tale. The Mystery's tow was a steamer which represents over a year's labor by one man. John Swansen is a boat builder of rare enterprise, and without aid from anyone, built the hull at Ballard, working steadily for more than a year. He is economical, too, and has been using the vessel as a house for his family. The reward for his toil is in the \$1,520 paid for the product of his skill by Alfred Magnusen, the cannery manager at Clayoquot Sound. The Mystery is a Norwegian about 35 years of age. He sold a farm in the East to come West, and first settled in California, but has been in the West for the past year and a half. He is a skilful ship carpenter, and, building temporary ways on the beach below Hopkins' boiler factory, patiently set to work on the construction of a steamer. He worked alone and patiently day after day until the symmetrical form of a boat of about 150 tons dawned on the view of the wondering citizens of Ballard. The vessel is 125 feet long and has a house for forward."

NOTICES TO MARINERS. The following notices to mariners have been sent out from the hydrographic office, Port Townsend: "Notice is hereby given that the Duwamish Head bell buoy, painted red, has been replaced in its old bearings about one quarter mile to the northward of Duwamish Head, south side of the entrance to Seattle harbor. This notice affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1895, page 61. The white buoy, which was recently replaced by the lighthouse tender Columbine, is again reported out of position, several miles to the westward."

THE "TRANSIT" TO CALL. The steamer Transit, which plies between Puget Sound and South American ports, is to make her first visit to Victoria next week, being expected on Monday. It is believed she is coming here to dock, but whether it is for this purpose or that of coaling as previously announced privately is not yet known. The steamer sailed from Santiago on the 24th ultimo.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. The pleasant series of socials given by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society during the present winter was brought to a close yesterday evening, when a very enjoyable programme was submitted to what proved to be only a fair audience. Mr. J. H. Falconer, first vice-president of the society, occupied the chair, and after a short but highly appreciated lecture on "Christian Patriotism" by Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain of the society, the following programme of music, etc., was received with marked appreciation: Bagpipe selection, Master McKenzie; song, Miss Robertson; song, Mr. W. Muir; song, Miss Baker; original poem, Mr. Jas. Deans, the society's bard; song, Mr. Jas. Grant; reading, Miss Martin; song, Mrs. Gregson; song, Mr. Brown. At the close of the concert a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the ladies who have so ably and kindly provided the refreshments for this series of entertainments. After refreshments dancing was indulged in to the wee sma' hour ayont the twal, and all went home with a feeling of satisfaction and pleasure. The pipe music supplied by Master J. E. McKenzie, who is only 12 years of age, specially deserves to be mentioned, and to show their appreciation of his talent the society has elected him one of their pipers.

IT WAS VICTORIA'S DAY.

The Senior Wanderers Win Easily at Nanaimo and Their Juniors at Home.

Both Championships Will Accordingly Come to This City—The Baseball Outlook.

NANAIMO, B.C., March 28.—(Special)—In the championship match of Association football played here to-day the Nanaimos were defeated by 4 to 1. The following scored: For Nanaimo—J. McKinley. For Victoria—Peden, Livingston, Peden and Stewart. Victoria's forwards proved much too swift for the home team, which became hopelessly rattled in the second half. Both H. T. and C. S. Fall distinguished themselves greatly, and A. T. Goward dribbled splendidly. Simpson, of Wellington, acted as referee, some of his decisions giving great offence to Robert Petticrew, and after the match a scrap was narrowly averted.

(The result of yesterday's game, as above, places Victoria well in the lead for the senior championship; in fact it practically establishes the Wanderers as champions of the British Columbia, hope being that Wellington will again give them a game, in which event a tie would be created. The present position of the several teams in the series is as hereunder: Games Points Played. Won. Wanderers..... 3 6 Nanaimo..... 2 0 Wellington..... 2 0

*Wellington defaulted one game to Nanaimo. The Wanderers have still one game to play with Nanaimo, in Victoria; and Nanaimo one game to play with Wellington, at Wellington.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONS. Through the outcome of the game played with the Nanaimo Swifts on the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon the position of the British Columbia intermediate challenge cup has fallen to the Junior Wanderers for the second successive season. Yesterday's game was a good exhibition, although both the high wind and the slippery condition of the ground rendered fine combination work almost impossible. When half time was called only a single goal had been scored, and up to this time the ambitious work of Shandley and Wilson was very noticeable, as was also that of Adams and McCann for the Swifts. The goal taken by the Wanderers put them in good spirits for the remaining game. Gadsby scored the second goal for the Wanderers, but soon after this Challoner took the first for the Swifts, who were now playing their best. When time was called the Swifts had tied with their opponents and an extra hour's play was decided on. Fifteen minutes of the time had elapsed before any efficient work was accomplished, but towards the last the Wanderers, as if specially nerved for the occasion, made play more vigorous, and soon after this Challoner scored. Shandley and Jackson had added two goals to the Wanderers' score, which stood four to two. In the evening the Swifts were entertained at an entertainment given in the Y. C. A. rooms. A specially good program was provided for the occasion, which made the visitors forget all about their defeat during the day.

BASEBALL. VICTORIA'S LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES. Manager Gus Klopff, who will be in charge of Victoria's representatives in the professional baseball league this season and who will play third base for Victoria, arrived over from Puget Sound yesterday morning, and during the next few days complete preliminaries for the opening of the season. The team, which will arrive here to commence training in a fortnight's time is regarded as one of the strongest in the league, and is made up as follows: Pitchers, Darby, Devereaux and Pitt; catcher, Fred Kossuck; first base, Whaling; second base, Tip O'Neil; shortstop, Babbitt; left field, Downs; center field, Pequin; right field, Owen Patton.

HERE AND THERE. SNAPSOTS AT THE PASSING PROCESSION. In the Oxford-Cambridge games yesterday, Jordan won the hundred-yard dash in 10 1/4, but was beaten in the quarter-mile by Fitz-Herbert in 49 3/5. The long jump was won by Batchelor, of Cambridge, with 22 feet, 7 inches. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Garnier, of Oriol; the mile run was captured by Howard, of Trinity Hall; putting the weight was won by Bullock, of Trinity; K. K. of Christ Church, won the high jump; three-mile run was won by Freemantle, of Hartford; Johnson, of Pembroke, won the hammer throwing. Cambridge thus won five events and Oxford four. H. J. Walton has won the premiership in the Metropolitan club, Vancouver, billiard championship tournament.

THE PORTLAND CLUB. The Portland club has now made up its list. Two men are Frisbie, catchers; Bals, Van Giesen, Penimore and Gleason, pitchers; Caverly, Glenalvin, Babb and McGuire, infielders; and Pace, McCarthy and Rarse, outfielders. The club has not as yet completed its arrangements for the opening game, but they are sufficiently far advanced to predict a gala day. It is not unlikely that a special excursion will be run from Victoria, and the rate made so low as to warrant a large number making the trip. The excursionists will be met at the depot, a procession formed and a parade made through the principal streets, escorted by a band to the grounds where there will be a reception of welcome, responses on the part of the visiting British Columbians

and a band concert. After the game it is proposed to entertain the guests of the two clubs at dinner, the dining hall to be decorated with the British, Canadian and American flags and the colors of the Victoria and Portland clubs.

Here is a chance for some baseball enthusiast to secure a season ticket for the new Pacific league matches to be played at Caledonia Park. The problem is, what will be the attendance at the opening game of the home series to be played on May 20 with the Portland team? Note your guess on the coupon printed below and send it to the sporting editor of the COLONIST. The nearest guess will be rewarded with a free season ticket. It costs nothing to try your luck and test your prophetic skill.

BASEBALL LEAGUE COUPON. The Attendance at the Opening Game in Caledonia Park will be..... Name..... Date.....

THE WHEEL. GOOD FRIDAY'S ROAD RACE. Cyclists who contemplate being competitors in the twenty mile road race at Beacon Hill park on Good Friday should remember that the time for receiving their entries closes on next Wednesday at the Colonist hotel. Mr. Harry Harris has requested the following gentlemen to officiate the race: C. H. Gibbons, as referee; Justin Gilbert, starter; Charles Bush, clerk-of-the-course; T. W. Edwards and C. Wenger, timers; C. A. Godson, John Piercy and George E. Powell, judges; H. Wille and W. H. Perry, scorers.

THE TURF. "THE SOARER" TAKES THE GRAND NATIONAL. LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The Grand National handicap steeplechase for 2,500 sovereigns run over Aintree course to-day, was won by Mr. D. G. Campbell's The Soarer, Father O'Flynn second, Biscuit third. The British flat racing season is now fairly ushered in by the running of the Lincolnshire handicap and the Grand National. The Wellbeck stakes are to be run on April 17, the great Surrey on April 21 and the Chester-Doncaster and various cup and stake races follow in swift succession. The prospects of many American horses entered in the latter races are the subject of no little speculation.

THE OAR. REGATTA PROSPECTS BRIGHT. VANCOUVER, March 27.—(Special)—In addition to the programme already adopted for Vancouver's aquatic festival in September, an attempt will be made to pull off a race between Toronto, San Francisco and Winnipeg four-oared amateur crews, and arrangements will also be made with Mr. Jamieson to have the theatre opened each night during the week's carnival of sport. The Knights of Labor are to hold their provincial celebration here on the first day of the celebration, so that all trades, businesses and professions are to go hand in hand to make the sports a success. As everyone appears to want the carnival, there is little doubt that the by-law asking the city to grant \$5,000 will be passed; an additional \$5,000 will then be raised by private subscription. The following oarsmen have been telegraphed to: Rogers, Hanlan, Durman, Teasler, Peterson, Hackett, Sullivan, Bubeur, Gaudaur, Hains, Harding, Stanbury and several others. Replies have been received from Hanlan, Durman and Gaudaur, saying that if expenses are paid and suitable prizes offered as an additional inducement they would attend. There is no doubt all the others will accept on the same terms. Gaudaur says as soon as he sees he can confer with his backers, he will put up \$500 in the hands of a Vancouver citizen as forfeit money to be covered by Stanbury. Stanbury has written to his old trainer, McLean, who is now training the Burrard boys: "As soon as Gaudaur puts up his forfeit money, I will cover it for a race with him at Vancouver for from \$1,000 to \$5,000."

OF COURSE INCLUDING VANCOUVER. TORONTO, Ont., March 27.—(Special)—Halket writes from Rat Portage to Hanlan that he will take part in all the proposed big regattas this year.

HERE AND THERE. SNAPSOTS AT THE PASSING PROCESSION. In the Oxford-Cambridge games yesterday, Jordan won the hundred-yard dash in 10 1/4, but was beaten in the quarter-mile by Fitz-Herbert in 49 3/5. The long jump was won by Batchelor, of Cambridge, with 22 feet, 7 inches. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Garnier, of Oriol; the mile run was captured by Howard, of Trinity Hall; putting the weight was won by Bullock, of Trinity; K. K. of Christ Church, won the high jump; three-mile run was won by Freemantle, of Hartford; Johnson, of Pembroke, won the hammer throwing. Cambridge thus won five events and Oxford four. H. J. Walton has won the premiership in the Metropolitan club, Vancouver, billiard championship tournament.

THE PORTLAND CLUB. The Portland club has now made up its list. Two men are Frisbie, catchers; Bals, Van Giesen, Penimore and Gleason, pitchers; Caverly, Glenalvin, Babb and McGuire, infielders; and Pace, McCarthy and Rarse, outfielders. The club has not as yet completed its arrangements for the opening game, but they are sufficiently far advanced to predict a gala day. It is not unlikely that a special excursion will be run from Victoria, and the rate made so low as to warrant a large number making the trip. The excursionists will be met at the depot, a procession formed and a parade made through the principal streets, escorted by a band to the grounds where there will be a reception of welcome, responses on the part of the visiting British Columbians

and a band concert. After the game it is proposed to entertain the guests of the two clubs at dinner, the dining hall to be decorated with the British, Canadian and American flags and the colors of the Victoria and Portland clubs.

Scott's Emulsion. Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish. Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN.

PAIN-KILLER THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

See Our Prices. California Hams.....13c. per lb. Sugar-Cured Hams.....15c. per lb. Back Bacon.....15c. per lb. Long Clear Pork.....10c. per lb. " " (per 100 lbs.).....0 Canadian Cheese.....12 1/2 c. lb. Glasgow Peas Meal.....35c. pkg. Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish.....10c. per lb. Flaxseed Meal.....10c. per lb. Cattlefeed.....12 1/2 c. lb. MM Tea.....\$1.35 5-lb. Dr. Price's Baking Powder.....40c. Victoria Rolled Oats.....3 1/2 c. lb.

R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill VICTORIA, B.C. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

EASTER! EASTER! A NEW LINE OF

Easter Cards JUST RECEIVED BY

T. N. Hibben & Co. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD. Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet. Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville. Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft to Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These special make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special stages. For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. Ashcroft, B.C.

PROVINCIAL SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SATURDAY

The Speaker took the following bill and read a first time. To amend the act and amending acts—Hon. Mr. Macpherson.

HON. COL. BAKER on the motion for the Premier's remark of that the salaries should be submitted made in the case of generally, and proof of the budget speech made occasion for it mask its batteries of policy and administration and especially policy both in its treasury. But, sir, the position towards an of the opposition has ing a series of years, and I am glad to find events acknowledged of progress. He has this need of praise for our warnings from the government is led into bankruptcy. In this house for ten and in each occasion this state, old time come to look upon it re-lorgon attack of the sir, although during it have been two general notwithstanding the the opposition the position towards an ing majority.

However, sir, I intend to traverse the honorable gentlemen review of the policy of and then by showing that policy has been firmly and conclusively position that the government is in the best interests of this province. The effects of a policy of two or three years because there may be avoidable contingencies porarily check the effect of the in progress. It therefore series of years, and back to the financial marking the effect of government from the present time. And I shall endeavor to show the intellect of the superabundance of it avoid touching upon it can be discussed with we go into committee means.

I shall therefore try the abstract and not if I shall confine myself which are absolutely the policy of it. I shall endeavor to put with figures and ledgermain to the opposition. I must premise my ing upon two of the aspects of the situation, otherwise leading to a cursory administration. I allude to the civil service of the justice of the situation. In consequence configuration of our country most unfair as well attempt to compare of the civil service and a notice with that of provin such as Ontario, Mr. Northwest Territories British Columbia a vast which is but partially sparse population. The society are scattered in and many of them a each other by impact the form of great and the only means lies by long and circuit mining discovery in so brings together, say o ple, and it then beco have a mining record to minister to their res give security to life at the same official would a thousand people. tion of society, and a large area and are g tricts, when it becom establish a court house have a gold commissio them; but here, in tin and his staff would be or treble the populat distances are so great travelling expenses nee large.

These are some of swell the expenditure service and administrat far larger proportions necessary in a more op we must not lose sight aspect of our admini. We can turn with just and order which prev widest regions of our and if it were not for tization which exists d breaks the cost of th which would be far p present annual expen

I met some American are developing in they told me that they tonished at the law an maintained in that b over two thousand in the Maxwell's mine on constable. They said land been removed tw south, across the intern it would have require of the surveillance an then the peace woul anything like the sam our own country. We that the law and orde in our province is an in tempting capitalist capital in our country, liminary remarks I w

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. FORTY-FIRST DAY.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. The following bills were introduced and read a first time: To amend the election regulation act and to amend the act respecting the... To amend the land act and amending act—Hon. Mr. Martin. To amend the mechanics lien act, 1891—Mr. Macpherson.

THE BUDGET. HON. COL. BAKER resumed the debate on the motion for committee of supply. He opened with an endorsement of the Premier's remarks of the previous day, and stated that the salaries of the ministers should be submitted to the reduction made in the case of government employees generally, and proceeded: The advent of the budget has been a happy and a noble occasion for the opposition to unmask its batteries of attack upon the policy and administration of the government and especially against the financial policy both in and out of the legislature. But, sir, the government is able to show that it occupies an impregnable position towards any attack which may be launched against it. The hon. leader of the opposition has taken a brief review of the policy of the government, and then by showing what the effect of that policy has been, I shall hope to firmly and conclusively establish the position that that date up to the present for the best interests of the people of this province. In analysing the effects of a policy it is not sufficient to take the results of one or even of two or three years, but to take the results of a long period, because there may be unforeseen and unavoidable contingencies which may temporarily check the continuity, and obscure the effect of the policy which is in progress. It is not, therefore, necessary to extend the area of criticism over a series of years, and I purpose going back to the financial year 1886-87 and marking the effect of the policy of the government from that date up to the present time. And in doing this, Mr. Speaker, I shall endeavor not to cloud the intellect of the opposition with a superabundance of figures, and I shall touch upon such details as may be discussed with greater profit when we go into committee on ways and means.

I shall therefore treat the subject in the abstract and not in the concrete, and I shall confine myself to those figures which are absolutely necessary to elucidate the policy of the government. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to confound with figures and I shall leave the legendman to the necessities of the opposition. I must premise my remarks by touching upon two of the salient points in our expenditure which require some explanation, otherwise they might be misleading to a cursory critic upon our administration, I allude to the expenditure on the civil service and administration of justice and also to that on education. In consequence of the peculiar configuration of our country it would be most unfair as well as misleading to attempt to compare our expenditure on the civil service and administration of justice with that of provinces, for example, such as Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which have in British Columbia a vast area of country which is but partially settled by a very sparse population. Small sections of sparsely are scattered over the large area and many of them are separated from each other by impassable barriers in the form of great mountain ranges and the only means of communication lies by long and circuitous routes. A mining discovery in any remote region brings together, say one hundred people, and it then becomes necessary to have a mining recorder and a constable to minister to their requirements and to give security to all of their property; but the same official would be sufficient for a thousand people. These small sections of society become scattered over a large area and are grouped into districts, when as necessary a constable to establish a court house and a jail and to have a gold commissioner to superintend them; but here again the same officer and his staff would be ample for double or triple the number of people. Again, distances are so great that the item for travelling expenses necessarily becomes large.

These are some of the causes which swell the expenditure upon the civil service and administration of justice to far larger proportions than would be necessary in a more open country. And we must not lose sight of the preventive aspect of our administration of justice. We can turn with just pride to the law and order which prevails in even the wildest regions of our Rocky mountains, and if it were not for the efficient organization which exists there might be outbreaks the cost of which in oppression of which would be far greater than our present annual expenditure. When I was in Rossland last summer I met some American capitalists who are developing the mines there, and they told me that they were quite astonished at the law and order which was maintained in that booming town of over two thousand inhabitants, under the surveillance of only a recorder and a constable. They said that had Rossland been removed twenty miles further south, across the international boundary, it would have required at least twenty officials to maintain order, and even these would have been kept in anything like the same degree it is in our own country. We must remember that the law and order which prevails in our province is an important factor in tempting capitalists to invest their capital in our country. With these preliminary remarks I will now turn to the

consideration of the effect of the policy of the government from the financial year 1886-87 up to the present time. I may state that the very foundation of the policy of the government—the very basis upon which we have reared our actions—has been unshaken faith in the wealth and the magnitude of the natural resources of our fair province.

We have recognized that by opening up the interior communications of the country and placing our vast natural resources in touch with capital and labor we should convert our potential wealth into kinetic or active wealth, and that in pursuit of this policy we might reasonably expect, in normal times of commercial prosperity, an annual expansion of our revenue and a rapid increase to our population as a natural sequence to a liberal expenditure on public works. In order to prove that our anticipations were correct we must first consider the excess of expenditure over revenue in each successive year from 1886-87 up to the present time; secondly, the amount expended in each of these successive years upon public works; and thirdly, the effect of this expenditure on public works upon the development of the natural resources of our province.

Firstly, the amount expended in each of these successive years upon public works. I include roads, streets, bridges, wharves, surveys and public buildings. Now we find that in the financial year 1886-87 the excess of expenditure over revenue amounted to \$172,753. In the following year 1887-88, the excess was reduced to \$137,293. In 1888-89 it was \$109,488; in 1889-90 it was \$65,886, and in 1890-91 it had come down to the comparatively small amount of \$28,812. So that the Minister of Finance had almost arrived at that state of beatitude when he could come down to this house and say: "Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say that our revenue has met our expenditure."

Now, sir, what was the cause of this satisfactory effect? Was it brought about by a parsimonious policy, by starving the administrative affairs of the country, or by a niggardly expenditure on public works? No, sir. On the contrary, we find that the whole of the administration of the affairs of the country were carried on in a high state of efficiency. We especially find a liberal expenditure upon that important item in the well being of every community, the department of education; and the satisfactory result of that expenditure is shown by the fact that while in 1886-87 there were in the province only 83 public schools, 101 teachers and 4,471 pupils, there were in 1891 as many as 128 public schools, 185 teachers and 9,260 pupils, showing that the number of children far more than doubled in five years! I do not pretend that the government assumes the credit—or the responsibility—for the fecundity of the population, but I do say that we are greatly in sympathy with it. And now let us turn to the expenditure upon public works during these years. Do we find any niggardness here? Not at all. In 1886-87 there was expended \$244,628; in '87-'88, \$238,278; in '88-'89, \$233,963; in '89-'90, \$364,265, and in '90-'91, \$331,825, thus showing a most liberal expenditure in this direction.

And now we come to the crucial test of this policy, namely, what was the effect of this liberal expenditure upon public works upon the annual expansion of the public revenues? Always remembering that during these five years of normal commercial prosperity the excess of expenditure over revenue had annually decreased almost to zero. We find that the net revenue in the year 1886-87 amounted to \$504,398; in '87-'88 it had increased to \$608,678; in '88-'89 to \$706,779; in '89-'90 to \$845,822 and in '90-'91 to \$964,943, showing that in normal years of commercial prosperity the net revenue expanded annually by approximately \$100,000, and that it nearly doubled itself in five years! Therefore, sir, I maintain that the policy of the government was a statesmanlike policy for the best interests of the province. This brings us to the year 1891-92, and whereas in the previous year the excess of expenditure over revenue had only amounted to \$28,812, we find that it suddenly jumps up to the large sum of \$392,683. What was the cause of this sudden effect? It is easily explained. In this year the government negotiated a loan for \$1,000,000 and the cost of floating the loan added to the discount amounted to \$174,000, and this was placed to revenue account. I think this practice a mistake and that it should be placed to debit account, otherwise it gives an erroneous idea of excess of expenditure over revenue for the year. However we find it charged in this case to expenditure and we also find a sum of \$20,000 for a portion of the annual interest on the loan, and this makes up a total increase of \$194,000.

It was now that the wonderful resources in mineral wealth of the Kootenay district and also of other parts of the province were forcing themselves upon the attention of the government, and I will remember my hon. friend the member for West Kootenay, Mr. Kellie, predicting the part of a prophet in this house and telling us that in five years time we should see 100,000 tons of bullion coming out of the Kootenay district. His remarks were received with a smile of incredulity at the time, but has turned out a true prophet. However, the government fully realized the importance of the situation and determined to spend freely upon public works as to open up the resources of the country and induce capital to come in to develop them. Accordingly we find a sum of \$458,333 spent upon public works for this year, which was an excess of \$129,508 over the expenditure for a similar purpose in the previous year, and this sum added to the \$194,000 in connection with the loan makes \$323,508, which largely accounts for the excess of expenditure over revenue of \$392,683. But there was another cause for this excess. It was in this year that the people had a craze for rural municipalities and we find several of them established, which largely contracted the public revenue. Thus the net revenue of 1891-92 amounts to \$1,088,237, which, although an increase, does not keep up to the annual increase of the five previous years.

So, sir, we see that the policy of the government in the year 1891-92 was a statesmanlike policy, and one calculated to meet the emergencies which arose. In 1892-93, and I say the memorable year because there now appears the crest of that great wave of commercial depression which rolled over the civilized nations of the world leaving ruin and desolation in its path. All the springs of private enterprise were suddenly dried up and capital ceased to flow into the country. The working man could not

find hire for his labor; the retail storekeeper could not get for his goods, and the wholesale merchant sought in vain for a safe market. The helping hand of enterprise became paralyzed. The government was now brought face to face with a universal commercial crisis which has been seldom, if ever, paralleled in history.

It was a time when a timid and faltering policy on the part of the government would assuredly have brought ruin upon the people and would have thrown back the progress of our country by a quarter of a century. But, sir, the government boldly stepped into the breach. All though it was impossible for private enterprise to borrow capital at any rate of interest, such was the confidence of the money market in the resources of our country and the administration of our government that it was possible to lend us money at an exceedingly low rate of interest. The government therefore determined to meet the crisis by spending liberally upon public works and by introducing a low rate of interest and a low rate of interest and a low rate of interest upon public works. We foresaw that the money would first pass into the pockets of the working men, and then pass to the retail storekeepers; from the latter to the wholesale merchants, and thus this foreign capital would permeate through every tier of the social scale, and would do the debilitated enterprise of the people and give to them sufficient strength and sufficient vigor to meet the impending crisis which had already commenced to overshadow the country.

In consequence of these sinister times we find that in 1892-93 the excess of expenditure over revenue amounts to \$412,232, but the expenditure upon public works was \$759,759, and the net revenue of the year was \$1,019,206. But the difficulties of the government were only commencing. In the year 1893-94 not only was the commercial depression throughout the world greatly accentuated, but this country was afflicted by a terrible visitation in the form of the most disastrous flood which has been experienced since the first settlement of the colony. Many bridges were large and small in the interior as well as roads were swept away, and all communication became disjointed. In the Fraser river valley and other portions of the province the result of that disaster was that many of the farms and stock were destroyed, and their cattle and stock were endangered. It seemed as though the last touch had been given to the despair of the people, and that the situation and came to the rescue of the people. Bridges and roads were repaired; seed and fodder were provided for the farmers; their cattle and stock were saved; and twelve months afterwards it was difficult to realize the grave crisis which the country had passed through. The excess of expenditure over revenue for this year was of necessity increased, and amounts to \$772,437, and the expenditure on public works amounts to \$458,941, and so great was the commercial depression that the public revenue falls to \$321,660. It was the bitterest hour of our history.

We now arrive at last year's accounts, which had to meet a large portion of the burdens of the previous year, and we find that the excess of expenditure over revenue for this year was \$1,019,206, while the expenditure on public works is \$554,681. But now, sir, there is a silver lining to the lowering cloud, for we find that the annual revenue is not only sufficient to pay the interest on the loan, but it shows an increase over the previous year of \$74,365, which indicates that the zero of commercial depression has been passed and that we are emerging into better times.

That such is the case we have every reason to believe, in consequence of the highly satisfactory mining reports which I have received from every mining district in the province, and which in consequence of the generous policy of the government in spending liberally upon public works to open up communication to our mineral wealth, enormous sums of private capital have been invested in our mining industry during the past year, and such a loud shout of wonder has gone up at the magnitude of our mineral wealth that the echo of it is heard in every corner throughout every money market in the world.

Although we have bravely weathered the financial storm which has been sweeping over the world, it has necessitated a heavy expenditure of public money, and accordingly last year the government negotiated a loan for \$2,037,000 which we have repaid at the low rate of 3 per cent. interest, and the loan realized \$1,867,544 net cash. The whole of this loan, or nearly the whole of it, together with the \$1,000,000 borrowed in 1891-92, has been expended and distributed among the people; and, sir, I ask any unprejudiced business man of this country, who knows full well how, for a long time, there was trembling in the ranks of the people in this province—the one scale and starvation in the other—I ask what would have been the effect upon the people in this grave crisis if the government had withheld from them the millions of dollars in the bitter hour of their need? Sir, there can be but one answer to that question, and it is comprised in the one word, ruin.

Therefore I maintain that I have made good my postulate that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

public debt become double or treble that it is we have only to fan the embers of our vast natural wealth, to create such a potential heat as will dissolve away this debt like the sun upon a summer's snow.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

Therefore I maintain that the policy of the government in the grave crisis which the country has been passing through was a statesmanlike policy, and one which was conducive to the best interests of the people. And, sir, when honorable gentlemen opposite moan and groan over the debt which has been incurred, I ask what does that debt amount to? Why, sir, the net debt of this great province at the present time only amounts to \$5,679,039, and I have shown how—in normal times of commercial prosperity—our revenue equals or exceeds the amount of the debt at the same time developing our resources by a liberal expenditure on public works and are liquidating our debt through the sinking fund.

held the government responsible for the defaultations of Prevost, Falding and Warwick, because a proper system of inspection would have prevented them. He proceeded to criticise the action of the government in paying to the Bank of British Columbia on account of the estate of the late Frederick Adams \$10,000 of the amount deducted from the contract price in substitution for bonds for its completion, and also the sum of \$8,200 due to Mr. Adams, and argued that they had practically given this sum of \$18,200 in cash in consideration of a bond for \$20,000 from the new contractor. He could only surmise that in financing the contract for the late Mr. Adams the bank were in a hole and the government came to their rescue by making them a present of \$10,000 and loaning them \$8,200 afterwards.

Mr. Macpherson deplored that he had to charge the government with gross political immorality in the treatment of the several constituencies; and that having survived the dripping of the sword upon them. After half an hour he moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. The house adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

THE CITY.

VICTORIA Camp, No. 52, Woodmen of the World, is considering the advisability of lowering the entrance fee for a stated time. This camp is now the largest but one in the order and proposes to take front rank as a live concern.

Messrs. J. Bullen, J. Gerow, William Hodge, W. Grimm, F. Fell and J. Wood acted as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late contractor, Mr. Christopher J. King, which took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Pandora avenue.

On Wednesday evening at the 8 o'clock service at St. Saviour's church, Victoria, West, the choir will render E. V. Hall's cantata, "Is it nothing to you, all ye who pass by," the tenor solo being taken by Mr. H. J. Cave. Rev. W. D. Barber will deliver an address. The cantata will be repeated on Good Friday at the evening service.

JOHN COURTNEY, a resident of this city, and for some time past regarded as one of the most daring and enterprising smugglers operating between the British Columbia ports and the American side, is supposed to have been removed between San Juan and New Whatcom a few days ago, while trying to escape from the officers of the customs service.

THERE was little change yesterday in the condition of Nels Johnson, of Port Hadlock, who so narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation at the Hotel Victoria on Friday morning. He was removed yesterday to the public hospital, where he is receiving the best of skilled attention, despite which he had not yet even recovered the power of speech last evening. The medical men are still sanguine, however, that he will be brought through.

THE tableaux and concert which the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church propose to give in Philharmonic hall Easter Monday evening, will no doubt draw a large audience, as the excellence of the musical talent and the skill of the lovers of good music and scenic display. The programme is unusually attractive. There will be an exhibition of musical drill by a company from the Fifth Regiment, assisted by the File and Drum Band of No. 3 Company.

MISS ALICE M. PERRY, who is to deliver her popular lecture on "Physical Culture" at A.O.U.W. hall next Tuesday evening, is spoken of by all who have met her, or who have had the opportunity to attend any of her addresses, as one of the most graceful and clever exponents of the advantages of physical culture yet appearing on the coast. She was formerly teacher of calisthenics and physical culture in the Deaf and Dumb Institute and Albert College, Belleville, Ont., and throughout the East, whence she comes highly recommended, she met with general and pronounced success.

TRUMPET LODGE, I.O.G.T., was officered at last Thursday evening's meeting by Pride of the Ridge lodge and a pleasant programme of songs, readings and instrumental music was given. Colfax Rebekah lodge, I.O.O.F., intends having a social on April 14 to which Sisters of Rebekah, brother Odd Fellows and friends are invited. Another social to be given after Lent is being prepared by Rathbone Sisters, Behnsen Temple, No. 3. The temple is growing in membership rapidly and on April 1 will have initiations. Col. W. Behnsen is drilling the floor team in the initiatory work.

WITH the aid of the strong sou' wester blowing yesterday the steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, made a flying run up the Strait, returning from the West Coast on Uet night. She had been as far as Uet, and had there met the only sealers seen or heard of on the trip. These were the Carrie C. W. with a catch of 59 skins; the Dora Seward with 157, and the Kildy with 92. The passengers who arrived on the Maude were: J. P. Thompson, Rev. Menzies, James E. Sutton, Wm. J. Sutton, R. K. Sutton, Miss Sutton, T. Keyworth, T. Parsons, H. Brecher, J. Brecher and G. F. Emery.

AT the last regular meeting of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., the motion to reduce the entrance fee by granting a rebate of three months to all members paying nine months' dues before the 1st of October in each year, was ruled out of order by the N.G., it being contrary to the constitution. A communication from the Grand Master was read requesting all lodges to appropriately celebrate the 26th of April, the anniversary of the order, and granting permission for them to appear in regalia in public on that occasion. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with like committees from the other city lodges in devising and carrying out some fitting mode of observing the occasion.

A WELL-ATTENDED social was held at the First Congregational church last night, the programme being a long and interesting one. Miss R. Stoddard played a pianoforte solo in splendid style; Mr. J. G. Brown supplied a solo; Miss A. Stoddard rendered "Day Dreams" in her usual style which is tantamount to saying she sang very well; Mr. Andrews gave a violin solo. The choir of the church, assisted by lady friends of the congregation, sang a glee; Messrs. Jackson and Stoddard recited an original; Adams told some of his recollections.

A motion thanking those who took part in the evening's entertainment was passed and the audience dispersed after having spent a very agreeable evening.

IN PEACE, AT REST, WITH GOD.

Right Rev. Bishop Lemmens Refers in Fitting Terms to the Loss Sustained by the Community in Mrs. Davie's Death.

The feelings of the entire community with reference to the loss sustained by the city in the recent death of Mrs. Theodore Davie, whose funeral took place on Thursday, were very feelingly expressed on that occasion by St. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, in the course of his sermon at St. Andrew's cathedral. His Lordship said:

"Beloved brethren, the occasion that has brought us together this morning is one of unusual sadness and grief. We are here to give back to earth the mortal remains of one whose premature death has filled the whole community with grief and sorrow, and sympathy for the bereaved family, for she was held in great esteem for her excellent qualities and many virtues. It is not to praise the dead but to pray for them that the church has ordered this funeral rite. Yet it may be permitted us to utter a word of mourning and praise of a life of dutifulness and purity and faithfulness to God. The presence here of a shining example of genuine piety and of a blameless life by the faithful discharge of the duties of a Christian wife and a Christian mother. The manner of her death also is not wanting in edifying traits, and her life a fund of earnest faith and intelligent piety is revealed to us in her anxious inquiry from the priest who attended her in her last hour whether he had brought the blessed sacrament." Because there was not time for him to return, and how great her joy was assured that this, her pious wish, was to be gratified! "O, see, she was indeed watching for the coming of her Lord; and 'Blessed,' says Christ, 'blessed are they whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching.' Amen. I say to you that He will find Himself and make them sit down at the banquet and, passing, will minister unto them."

"When a prominent member of a Christian community thus passes away, my dear friends, it suggests to our minds how precarious is the present life and how careful we should be to hold ourselves in readiness for eternity. When, as in the present case, that death is as beautiful and holy as the life which it closes, death indeed loses its sting and bitterness; and for the dear ones she leaves behind, though their tears may flow and a deep sorrow fill their breasts, yet there is no bitterness in their grief, no rebellious thought in their mind, but a sweet consolation born out of confident Christian hope, which is an adequate remedy for all earthly afflictions, and this hope is all the more comforting because of our belief in the Communion of Saints, that beautiful and consoling teaching of Christianity which, by many, is little understood. We say in the Apostles' Creed, 'I believe in the Communion of Saints.' The saints are all the children of God, whether still on earth or have already passed into heaven, or are yet detained in purgatory. All these form the great family of God; they all are members of the universal church of Christ, and there exists between them a real and intimate communion by virtue of which they may benefit one another by their prayers and good works; for God, their common Father, has willed that brotherly love should be a chief characteristic of it to distinguish his true children.

"We have the Saviour's word for it that what we do for one another He accounts it as done to Himself; and so it is that by our prayers and sacrifices we can benefit our brethren, the members of the suffering church in purgatory. It is certain that many good and pious Christians, who die in the grace of God, who depart this life free from all guilt of any serious offences, may yet be accountable for smaller faults and imperfections, and these are a hindrance to their immediate admission into heaven, into that which the scripture says, nothing defiled can enter. Now by virtue of the Communion of Saints we can assist them, we can atone for, we can hasten the day of their glorification; although our eyes cannot follow them, the tie is not broken, the reality of their relationship to us is in no way impaired, we are still in communion with them and find in this our best consolation. Hence the scripture says, 'A holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins. And in this respect the distinguished lady whose death we mourn is fortunate in having amongst her nearest relatives a priest of God, who will not fail to offer up for her, again and again, the clean oblation of the new law, the holy sacrifice of the altar, the most efficacious intercessory prayer Christ has bequeathed to His church, as it is a renewal of the great sacrifice of Golgotha, which atoned for the sins of a whole world."

"I am sure also that you all, out of your charity, will pray and intercede for her before the throne of God's mercy, that the lesser stains of her life may soon be washed away and that, according to the prayer of the church, the Lord may grant her eternal rest, and the light perpetual shine upon her. Requiescat in pace."

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine honest man, who is now permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain in her usual style which is tantamount to saying she sang very well; Mr. Andrews gave a violin solo. The choir of the church, assisted by lady friends of the congregation, sang a glee; Messrs. Jackson and Stoddard recited an original; Adams told some of his recollections.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine honest man, who is now permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain in her usual style which is tantamount to saying she sang very well; Mr. Andrews gave a violin solo. The choir of the church, assisted by lady friends of the congregation, sang a glee; Messrs. Jackson and Stoddard recited an original; Adams told some of his recollections.

THING IS BURNING KILLER IS PAIN KILLER IS GREAT Medicine of the Age. It Cures Pain in the Head, Throat, Sudden Colic, etc. It Cures Burns, Scalds, Sprains, In the Face, Neuralgia, Stomach Ache, etc.

Our Pills. 13c. per lb. 15c. per lb. 10c. per lb. (per 100 lbs.) 8c. per lb. 12c. per lb. 35c. pkg. 10c. per lb. 12c. per lb. \$1.25 5-lb. 40c. 3c. per lb.

ameson, St. Victoria, B.C. 1212-B-W

TORIA Flour Mill TORIA, B.C.

FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. FINE FLOUR, WHEAT MEAL, recommended by the Medical Profession. FLOUR, BAKING FLOUR, used on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, or Salt required.

FEED, HORTS, ETC. AL AND does not keep these in direct to the Mill. 25-46-w

EASTER! W LINE OF

ster aras

RECEIVED BY bben & Co. MBIA EXPRESS COY, LD. or Cariboo.

Stage for all points in and Elliott. Every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, leaving only and making each way, living over one night to Clinton, on Fridays. Returning on Saturdays, Ashcroft on Wednesdays. Stage notice and at reasonable rates or more persons, fare will be charged. These stage times, changing as they do. General express matter stages. Fast freight by application apply to C. EXPRESS CO., LTD., Ashcroft, B.C.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SANDERSON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada. \$10 00

Per week, if delivered, 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$1 50

Six months, 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every kind of transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile, Manufacturing, Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.

Not more than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted only ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL RIGHTS—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

A POLITICAL TEACHER.

Mr. David Mills is very properly looked upon as the constitutional lawyer of the Opposition. He is so considered by the members of his party, and he deserves the position. He is an able man to begin with, and he has devoted much of his time to the study of constitutional law. Though always an out-and-out Liberal, age and long parliamentary experience have softened and mellowed his partisanship, so that he well deserves the title, "philosopher," given him by both friends and opponents.

Mr. Mills, in the debate on the remedial bill, delivered a speech which, intelligently read, convicts the rank and file of the Grit party and the great majority of the Grit newspapers of ignorance or dishonesty. We have all seen that the cry of Grit partisans, high and low, learned and unlearned, has been, "Hands off Manitoba!"

Mr. Mills shows that this cry is perfectly senseless and that anyone who knows how to read and understand English must, when he reads the Manitoba Act or the British North America Act, be convinced of its dishonesty. The Toronto Globe's report of his speech contains the following passage:

"He was prepared to maintain that there should be rendered to the secular and civil authorities the jurisdiction which is claimed. When a modus vivendi had been settled by compact it ought to be observed, but in the enforcement of the compact Parliament should act in accordance with the law. He never knew a question brought before Parliament or the public in respect to which the action called for by the law and by public policy was more clearly marked out than this one. He never knew a question that afforded greater facilities for misleading the public mind and confusing the public judgment, a question which required to be approached with more tact, good sense, patience and consideration for the rights of the other party to the controversy than this one."

Mr. Mills might have added that he never knew a party so unscrupulous and so persistent in its efforts to mislead the public mind and confuse the public judgment on an important public question as the party to which he belongs; on this subject of the Manitoba schools. The Grits asserted, and kept on asserting, that the Federal Parliament had nothing to do with the school legislation of Manitoba, and that if it did meddle with the matter it would be an unconstitutional and a tyrannical interference with the rights of the province. What has Mr. Mills to say about this matter? Parliamentary interference was designated by the whole crowd—newspapers and all—"coercion." It is this:

"The extent of the authority given to Parliament was to pass in their last resort a measure of remedial legislation which would be requisite to restore to the minority the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived."

This is what the Hon. David Mills said, according to the Globe report. Who wants more than this? No one. Let the Grits note this. The Constitution, according to the Hon. David Mills, gives Parliament the authority "to restore to the minority the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived." This is concise, and it is most comprehensive. Neither Sir Charles Tupper, nor Mr. Foster, nor the Minister of Justice said anything stronger than this. And for a very good reason. It would be impossible. This clear and comprehensive statement cannot be explained away, or by the most ingenious process of muddling be made to appear to mean less than it says. Mr. Mills, too, entertains and expresses the highest respect for the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for he says "Whenever the House brushed aside the opinion of the

Judicial Committee it would have passed the stage of nominal legislation into the field of revolution."

It is not surprising that Sir Charles Tupper, who spoke immediately after Mr. Mills, said: "The Opposition had been obliged to listen to a long, able and unanswerable argument on the part of Mr. Mills maintaining the position that the Government had taken, and controverting in the clearest and most unmistakable manner the arguments that had been addressed in opposition to it. He had dealt with the long and labored argument of Mr. McCarthy and he had scattered his reasoning to the winds. He had shown how utterly fallacious were the opinions that Mr. McCarthy had advanced."

These were strong statements, couched in strong language, yet neither Mr. Mills nor Mr. McCarthy nor any other member of the Opposition so much as hinted that Sir Charles Tupper had formed a mistaken estimate of the nature and the effect of the speech which Mr. Mills had just delivered. It is to be hoped that our Grit contemporaries, now that the ablest man of their party has proved to a demonstration that their cry of coercion is either silly or dishonest, will have the grace to admit their error and refrain for the future from using it in connection with the Manitoba school question.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONER.

Sir Donald A. Smith is beyond a doubt the best man in the Dominion who could be sent to Winnipeg to bring about, if possible, an amicable settlement of the Manitoba School question. Sir Donald Smith is well known to the people of Manitoba and they have the utmost confidence in him. They know that he is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and they know that he has the welfare of the province at heart. He was Chief of the Commission which negotiated with the Manitobans previous to their entrance into the Confederacy. His mission was a peculiarly delicate one, and it was chiefly through his exertions and the faith that the Manitoba settlers had in him that it was brought to a successful issue. Every promise that he made them was fulfilled to the letter. Sir Donald who knows all about the negotiations with the Manitobans preliminary to Confederation testifies that they were assured that all the rights and privileges with regard to education which they exercised and enjoyed before they entered the Dominion, would be continued under confederation. No one who reads Sir Donald's most interesting speech and has any idea of the kind of man he is can have a single doubt about that. His speech is in fact a most valuable contribution to the history of Manitoba and of the Dominion. In that speech, too, he says that when he last visited Winnipeg he found Premier Greenway most desirous to settle the question as to the rights of the minority and the redress of the grievance amicably. The reader of his speech must feel satisfied that if Sir Donald does not succeed in bringing about a satisfactory settlement it will be no use for any one else to try. He is emphatically the right man in the right place.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The politicians of the United States are looking about them for candidates for the Presidency. Eligible candidates are by no means plentiful as might be expected. It seems to be generally believed that the Republicans, if they play their cards at all well, will be pretty sure to elect their candidate. They calculate that they will get a majority of the electoral votes. They count so many states as sure, so many pretty sure, and the doubtful ones are fewer than they generally are at the opening of a Presidential campaign.

The Democrats do not boast of their prospects. In fact they do not seem just now to be in a very hopeful frame of mind. It is generally admitted that the election will turn on the money question, and it is suspected by many that the silver men are going to hold the balance of power. The Republicans as a party are for sound money, but there are among them a good many men who are not implicitly to be relied upon when the currency question is on the carpet. The Democrats are said to be almost hopelessly divided on the silver question. There is a section of the party as staunch as any of the Republicans are for sound money and a single standard; but, then, there are quite a number of the party, and those men of prominence and ability, who show a strong disposition to coquet with the silver men. The President, as is well known, is what his enemies call a gold-bug, and it does not seem to be expected that the President's influence is going to count for much in the coming election. The indications are that he is not to be a candidate. Mr. Carlisle is, as far as is known, his favorite; but Mr. Carlisle does not seem to stand high in the esteem of the Democrats generally.

Mr. McKinley is just now the man for the Republicans. Reed, of Maine, has fallen into the background. He is an able man and a good worker, but for some reason or other he is out of favor with his party just at this moment. Morton is talked about chiefly in New York, but his chances of being nominated are slim. But matters with regard to the Presidential election are somewhat chaotic just now. They will

doubtless get into shape before very long. The politicians who are purposely silent now may in a little while let the world know what they are thinking about and give a favored few an inkling of what they intend to do. What is wanted in the States at this juncture appears to be a man and a question.

A LOWERED TONE.

It is quite evident that the Congress of the United States has become convinced that it has been making itself ridiculous in the eyes of intelligent men, in the Republic and out of it. The truculent attitude which its members assumed towards Spain and Great Britain has been taken by the citizens of the United States and by foreigners generally as the empty vaporing of talkers who have not the remotest intention of following up their brave words by brave deeds. Indeed, it is known by all the world that that country is not in a position to carry out their unfriendly resolutions by action correspondingly hostile. The Cuban resolutions are hanging fire and it is pretty certain that many of the representatives of the people and the members of the Senate are ashamed of them and heartily wish that they had never been passed. It was not until the people of the United States realized what an immense discrepancy there is between the swelling words of the resolutions and their ability, or even their will, to carry them out, that they saw the ridiculous position in which Congress had placed their country. The Americans, although they like to talk about what they can do if they choose, are not a fighting people. This is not for want of courage, for they are, as a nation, brave enough; but they see, when they come to reflect, that fighting is expensive, and that it interferes with business, and that it is the worst kind of foolishness to plunge into war unnecessarily; consequently when they came to see what the blustering and the howling of the members of Congress were likely to lead to they gave them to know that the sooner they dropped that kind of nonsense the better, and so it has been dropped.

CONTEMPTIBLE TACTICS.

There are indications that the Opposition in Ottawa have determined to do all they can to prevent the Government doing any business worth while during the remaining of the session. It is well known that even a small minority can by an ingenious misuse of the privileges of debate throw obstacles which are well nigh insurmountable in the way of doing business. Such tactics are not chivalrous, they are not even honest, for the rules of debate were devised not to hinder the transaction of business, but to promote it, as well as to protect minorities from being silenced by overwhelming majorities. There is, as is well known, on the part of the majority of the present parliament, not the slightest inclination to restrict the minority unfairly in the exercise of their parliamentary rights. There is, on the contrary, every disposition to deal with them liberally, so that when they obstruct they do so wantonly and for an improper purpose.

It is clear that the Grits have for a long time been manoeuvring to delay the settlement of the Manitoba school question until after the general election. They have evidently thought it would be to their advantage to go to the country with that question unsettled. They have to a certain extent been foiled in their design. Mr. Laurier has been forced to leave the shelter of his Torres Vedras and to do battle with his opponents in the open. He has been compelled to declare himself, if not openly, at least with less disguise than he has of late been in the habit of wearing. He is evidently anxious to avoid being put to a position to tell the electors what he would have done towards settling the Manitoba school question if he had been afforded the opportunity. If he can by his obstructive tactics prevent the remedial bill being passed before the 25th of April, he will be sure to lay the blame of the failure on the Government, and thus to score a point against them. It is to be hoped that the Government will be able to out-general him and give him and his followers cause to mourn a second defeat.

NO EXCUSE LEFT.

Now that the Dominion Government have sent messengers of peace to Manitoba to endeavor to settle the school question by "the sunny ways of diplomacy," Mr. Laurier, the Winnipeg Nor'wester thinks, should withdraw his opposition to remedial measures and do what he can to aid the Ministry in their good work. It says:

Mr. Laurier and half of the Liberal party are ostensibly opposing the remedial bill, not that they are opposed to remedial legislation or separate schools, but they claim that all means have not been exhausted whereby a settlement can be brought about. Mr. Mills, in one of the greatest speeches of his life, and one of the most valuable in the debate, practically approves of the stand of the Government on the question. Mr. Mills is not only an honorable man, with high ideals of the duty of a public man, but also a constitutional authority who has won the respect of every member of the House of Commons. Mr. Mills' objections to supporting the bill on the ground that further efforts should be made to arrive at

a settlement, will be removed in a few days. The conference, investigation or commission, or by whatever name it may be called, will meet in Winnipeg almost forthwith. Now, if Mr. Laurier is honest, if he was sincere in his demand for a commission, for an investigation, surely his demand has been granted. If Mr. Laurier believed that Mr. Greenway would yield to the sunny ways of patriotism surely he will admit that the government has gone as far as it is possible for any government to go with consistency and dignity in endeavoring to avoid passing federal legislation! Could the Dominion government be more conciliatory? Could Mr. Laurier's ways be sunnier? What objection then can Mr. Laurier have to remedial legislation being passed if Mr. Greenway remains obstinate? Will it be with all Mr. Laurier's professions of personal honor that he will be actuated by a mere desire for the defeat of the government and his own accession to power, and vote against a measure to which his only real ostensible opposition has been removed?

A CANADIAN WORLD'S FAIR.

Enterprising men are still talking about getting up an International Exhibition in Montreal in the Year of Grace, 1897. This is an immense undertaking, not only for the city of Montreal but for the whole Dominion, and it should not be entered into rashly. A World's Fair in Montreal is very far from being an impossibility. Montreal possesses many attractions and advantages. Steam, electricity and its favorable situation have made it one of the world's business centres. Canada is to men and women of the Old World a comparatively new and unknown country. Very many, when they hear of a World's Fair being held in Montreal, the principal city of the Dominion of Canada, will feel a desire to see for themselves what Montreal and Canada are like. This laudable curiosity will no doubt impel large numbers who would not spend a shilling or a franc to see an Industrial Exposition in any of the great cities of Europe or the United States to take a trip to Montreal.

But the projectors of the Montreal Exhibition have wisely determined not to take a step towards carrying out their grand idea until they have found out whether they are likely to get money enough to complete it in a style worthy of both Montreal and the Dominion. The Montreal Star of the 21st, in reply to the question "Shall we have an Exhibition?" says:

The committee charged with the task of considering whether or not Montreal should have an Exposition next year has wisely come to the conclusion that the decision must depend entirely upon the amount of financial aid which will be given by those who would benefit if it were held. We understand that a prospectus will be placed in the hands of the railway and hotel companies and other interested parties, inviting them to state what they will subscribe toward the cost of the enterprise, and that upon their answers the whole question will be settled in a few hours. If an ample guarantee fund cannot be had promptly, it is idle for any few people to talk of getting up an exhibition for '97 which shall do honor to Montreal.

We hope to hear in a very short time that the committee has been so successful in its appeal that it has considered itself justified in going to work without an hour's unnecessary delay.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHWEST.

In an article on the late Grit defeat in the House of Commons the Toronto Globe says: "Throughout the West, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, public sentiment is strongly in favor of a non-denominational system, yet fourteen members voted for the establishment of a separate school system by the Federal authority and only one vote is recorded against the measure." Throughout the West the people believe in honest dealing in fulfilling the conditions of bargains and contracts and covenants to the letter. They believe that the compact which the provinces of the Dominion made with each other should be honestly carried out, no matter what views men may hold with regard to this or that system of education. In their opinion it is of far greater importance that strict faith should be kept as regards the confederation than that Manitoba or any other province should have the system of education which they like best. In fact, nearly all intelligent men in the West now see that their individual preferences have nothing whatever to do with the matter. The question which they have to consider is, have the denominational minority of Manitoba rights guaranteed to them by the constitution? It is now admitted on all hands that they have. The next question for them to decide is—Is it honest or fair to deprive them of those rights? They see, as the Hon. David Mills sees, that neither separate nor denominational schools have anything to do with the issue. The whole question resolves itself into the honest fulfillment of the conditions of a bargain. They expect the Federal Government on its part to carry out faithfully and punctually all the conditions of the federal compact, and they believe that it is only fair that each province should be equally faithful and punctual in carrying out the condition of its bargain.

It is a very great misfortune that the Toronto Globe and other Grit organs of public opinion should be so persistent in their attempts to "mislead the public mind and confuse the public judgment" on this really simple question—for it is after all a simple question—being merely this—Has Manitoba bound

itself by a compact to preserve to the denominational minority of the province its rights and privileges as regards education? Beyond doubt and by the admission of men of all parties it has. Well then, let Manitoba perform the conditions of its compact, should be the decision of every honest man whether he lives in the East or the West. How the Manitobans are to be prevailed upon to do what is fair and honest is a matter of minor importance. Let them once acknowledge their obligation to do the fair thing and there will be little difficulty in finding a way to do it.

"When a modus vivendi has been settled by compact," says the Hon. David Mills, "it ought to be observed." The modus vivendi as between the denominational majority and the denominational minority of Manitoba has been settled by compact. "Then let it be observed," say the men of the West, and if the Toronto Globe were honest and patriotic it would say so, too. Instead of muddling the question by appeals to personal predilections and religious prejudices, it should exhort the Manitobans and the members of Parliament who are engaged in endeavoring to settle the Manitoba dispute to "do right though the heavens should fall." For our part we are proud of the fourteen representatives of the Northwest who had the manliness, the honesty and the courage to vote according to their convictions.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The outbreak in the Transvaal has had a very bad effect on business in Johannesburg and the country generally. It has caused a decrease in the output of the mines, which, previous to Jameson's raid, was some 200,000 ounces a month. The loss is estimated at 100,000 ounces. Then the rumors of war scared the Kaffir miners and they left in crowds. This emigration caused a further loss to the mine owners. Altogether it is calculated that the lost footings up some \$2,625,000. Then the unsettled state of the country lowered the value of mining stock generally. "It is not possible," writes Bradstreet's South African correspondent, "to calculate the losses sustained through depreciation of share values and mining properties, for the simple reason that no one can apportion the extent to which the rebellion then in prospect was responsible for the severe slump which took place in all descriptions of South African securities during the last three months of 1895."

Then the unpleasantness affected the business generally. Prices fell and the demand for goods became slack. There was a good deal of distress among the floating population of Johannesburg. So severe was it that it was found necessary to open relief depots, and as much as \$400,000 was subscribed for charitable purposes in a single day.

One is not greatly shocked to find that the Boer Government suffered and are suffering a good deal of inconvenience. The Government keeps between two and three thousand Boers under arms at a very considerable expense, and the farmers find that Johannesburg is not nearly so good a market as it was in the piping times of peace, when the mines were working up to their utmost capacity. The Orange Free State alone marketed produce in that city to the value of \$5,000,000 at highly remunerative prices. To make things worse for the Boers, there has been a failure of the crops in that part of South Africa so that much of the food used by the miners must be for some time to come, at any rate, imported from abroad. If the latest news from South Africa is to be relied upon the troubles of the whole country have just commenced.

IMPROVING THE ROADBED.

With the intention of keeping their roadbed in as perfect condition as possible, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company are about to replace several of the wooden trestles across canyons with substantial steel bridges, and some of the smaller ravines are being filled in with solid earthwork. Specifications have been prepared and submitted to several of the large iron works, including the Albion iron works, for tenders for steel bridges across Goldstream, Arbutus and Niagara canyons, which average in width about 600 feet. Arbutus canyon, just this side of the Summit, is 200 feet high, being the greatest of the three canyons. The work will have to be done in a most substantial manner and it is stipulated that traffic must not be interrupted while the wooden trestles are being replaced by the steel structures.

The E. & N. railway have recently put into force a new passenger tariff of 4 1/2 cents a mile. This will make the rate to Wellington \$3.50, to Nanaimo \$3.50—somewhat higher than the old fare, but to points as far as Chemainus there is a reduction. To Goldstream the fare is reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents; to Shawigan it will be \$1.25 instead of \$1.50, and to Duncan \$1.80 instead of \$2. On two days of the week, Saturday and Sunday, there will be a double train service, with a special excursion rate of a single fare for the round trip.

Toronto, March 26.—Bradstreet this week says that the trade in Ontario has been adversely affected during the past week by declines in farmers' staples and the snow blockades, which extended over the central portions of the province. Further declines have occurred in wheat, peas, barley, oats and corn.

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

EXTENSIVE UPRISING.

The Movement of Natives in Matabeleland Likely to Become Widespread.

Boers Becoming More Defiant—President Kruger Will Not Go to England.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—Dispatches from Bulawayo show the disturbance in Matabeleland to be widespread and becoming more alarming. An extensive uprising of natives is understood to have taken place, which is likely to spread to other parts of South Africa. The towns are being placed in a state of defence and volunteers are being enrolled everywhere and reinforcements are being hurried to Bulawayo by Col. Napier, who is in charge of the government forces. The natives are raiding farms, killing white settlers in the Matapo hills district and rumor has it that over fifty people have been slain.

The governor of Cape Town, Sir Hercules Robinson, telegraphs upon yesterday's date, saying a courier from Shangani district had arrived at Bulawayo and reports that seven white men had been killed and wounded and four more are missing. The remaining whites of Shangani district, the courier reported, have fled from their farms and encamped in two layers twenty miles apart. In official circles here it is believed the uprising in Matabeleland will be promptly quelled and the disturbance will not spread to any extent. Other advices received from Bulawayo to-day say there was great alarm on Wednesday and Thursday, caused by a report which turned out to be false, saying the natives were only half a mile distant. Women and children were ordered to the court house and the men all armed for the defence of the town. Scouting parties were sent in all directions. Miners hurrying into Bulawayo report numerous native atrocities.

A patrol of mounted police sent out from Bulawayo yesterday, had a sharp engagement with the natives, and although the official report says the troops were "retired in good order," unofficial advices here say that the police patrol lost several men killed and a number wounded, and beat a hasty retreat, closely pursued by the Matabeles. A small detachment of volunteers, which also pushed forward yesterday, to protect the endangered settlers, has been compelled to halt and is now occupying a fortified position 25 miles from Bulawayo, awaiting reinforcements from Selous, which may be able to leave Bulawayo to-day. There are plenty of volunteers, but the horses, arms, ammunition and supplies necessary are not forthcoming as promptly as desired. The authorities have been caught unprepared for an outbreak and the usual detachments of mounted police have been drawn on to provide troop service elsewhere.

Frederick C. Selous, the well known fighting explorer, who distinguished himself during the Matabele war, has been driven from his farm, and has sought safety in Bulawayo. He brought with him three Indians, whom he arrested as a matter of precaution, and asks that they be held as prisoners until the cattle from the Selous estate, raided by the natives, are restored. In the meantime he is enrolling volunteers and will shortly start for the front at the head of a strong force of South African troops. In an interview Selous is quoted as saying that the government must act quickly and effectively, otherwise the revolt will spread in all directions and the government will experience great difficulty in restoring order.

The opinion is expressed here that the outbreak is an outcome of the Jameson raid, and the defeat inflicted by the Boers upon the British. The news has spread far and wide and is greatly exaggerated, and coupled with the arming of the Boers from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, as well as exodus of Boers from other parts of South Africa to the two republics, has excited the natives, who believe that the British are to be driven out of South Africa. The Transvaal and Orange Free State are making common cause against Great Britain in which they are said to be secretly encouraged by German agents, who for some time have been actively intriguing against everything British. Nobody believes that President Kruger will go to England, and close observers do not hesitate to express the opinion that the British government will soon have a nasty war on their hands.

The Boers are daily becoming more and more defiant, and the question of demanding a large indemnity from Great Britain as a result of the Jameson raid is openly discussed. It is said that in the event of the refusal of Great Britain to pay the amount demanded the property of the Uitlanders now took part in the demonstration against the government of the Transvaal will be confiscated.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—Advices from Ottawa state that the census of Manitoba will be taken this year.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE COLONY

The Distinguished Lamentation—Express

Disensions in Criminal

(Special) QUEBEC, Mar

Guillaume Amy

minion parlame

found dead this

here. He had b

for several days

was not consid

is supposed to

sudden attack o

The late Col.

of the oldest Fre

having descend

Amoy, who woul

came to Canada

in 1635. The de

and soldier was

laune Amoy, th

ter of the late M

was born in St

Bellechasse, in

College de Ste. A

called to the bar

in 1867. During

ful career he, f

L'Organ de la M

for a time of

An enthusiastic

was identified s

Battalion Voltig

corps he comm

west rebellion,

was commanding

his death. His

from 1881, in w

helected to the

Comtative of his

OTTAWA, Marc

eral regret is e

xplicity demise

of Bellechasse,

the building is

in the memory

of the full wreath

was placed by

the day by the

Consehouse. Col.

fourth vacancy

in being Pontiac,

being Pontiac,

OTTAWA, Marc

South Middlesex

at Delaware, on

has arisen in th

to the issue of

Lays, a wealthy

and is announc

ing his death.

Robert Boston,

member, if the

Toronto, Marc

son was struck

by today and killed.

Toronto, Marc

North Brevin

and Mackie for

the Comm

WINNIPEG, Mar

patch received

that Hon. Jos

phered his det

politics and w

will peg for the

Comm

Toronto, Marc

examination of

Edward Leslie,