

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- urant 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 eology and actual sur- e 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 been given princi- 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 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 nted 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 retaceous rocks of the islands, were sent to rdward, F.R.S., presi- l Geological Society of uthority on fossil cru- bilitated 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 kingly 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 pecimens 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 sales- aler sells you the Dis- all imitation and im- having your materials

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 Timmins, 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. McTannan 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.

REVELSTOKE. REVELSTOKE, 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; 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. Hassard, 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 Filabusai 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 Inzerso 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 French government 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.

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 reason to suppose that 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. It was decided to invite all 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 to-day. 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 but reliable sources it was known that the federal government 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.

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.

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, Tofrin 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 bill of the Dominion Cold Storage Co., 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 debate last 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. Within the last seven days fifty 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 are now under way by San Franciscans in this district may be gathered from the heavy shipments 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.

Fatal Quarrel Between Brothers.

TORONTO, MARCH 25.—A fatal quarrel between 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.

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 co-operation 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 Cold Storage Co., 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 debate last afternoon and a hot interchange of words."

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 acres. 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 the Egyptian correspondent 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 the Egyptian correspondent also has an editorial on this subject which questions the truth of the rumor and suggests that it is a pilot balloon.

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 contemplated 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 by 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. 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.

It is said concerning the conference that should it be decided not to employ a stenographer, all conversation is to be considered as nil and as having no bearing on the matter. The only way in which the opinion of each side is to be represented is by a written document. No verbal offers or suggestions will be binding or even considered as ever having been made. Black and white will tell the tale. Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q.C., was closeted with the Dominion commissioners in close consultation during the afternoon. As the absence of Premier Greenway from the conference is causing some comment, Attorney-General Sifton gave the press a statement this morning as follows: Regarding the appointment of the Manitoba government representatives, the decision was arrived at last week, when a cabinet council meeting was held, previous to the departure for home of Premier Greenway. The Premier is not in the best of health, and did not wish to act as a commissioner, for fear that his health would not permit of his being present at every session. Mr. Greenway will not be in the city until perhaps Saturday, as he did not care to take the rough drive across country to make connections."

Regarding a paragraph published from an Ottawa correspondent to the effect that the Premier had been asked to take in the mind of the correspondent as to the source of this rumor. The statement given was made by Hon. Mr. Oulmet, the ministers said, with the understanding that, in case the Manitoba government did not carry out any promises they might make, giving relief to the minority, the Catholics would always have the bill to fall back on. Archbishop Langevin attended the dinner given last night to the Manitoba and Dominion Commissioners at Government house.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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 property will be perfectly guarded, and that all the franchises which existed, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued, or, if they are contested, in declaring 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 it was desired to make over such and such property to a particular person. That showed, I think, that they were simple-minded; and they had an idea or belief, that when words were pledged it was as good as all the deeds that could be written; so it was with regard to the promises that were made to them at that time. They knew that they had their schools, and they believed that the promises made would be well and faithfully kept, and they did not care to have anything of a more binding character with regard to them.

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 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 do what in my judgment may 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 me 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 them. 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."

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, 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 trust that the 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; go on. Sir Donald Smith—If we have done so, 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 will, do to others as they desire should be done to 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 us, for further consideration afterwards, what shall be done for the matter. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

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Of course I am not here to give any 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 do so earnestly. I trust, however, gentlemen, that you will all feel that it is their duty, as well as 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 of efforts 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.

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LONDON, Mar from Berlin th Arthur to Russi on the subj h Daily News prin tlenation of a twen Russia a allows Russia to along the coast fleets therein, b Rt. Hon. A. J the treaty, w that he had rec Duke of Camb have accepted posed for him i unaniously, b was opposed by he could not allow ced in the matt Mr. George J. house of comm any truth in th ain had purcha whole strip of ter on the south o pany's territory, no river, consti ary, for the sum to reply, saying t sist upon a pro given of such a q ever, semi-offi that the British chased Delago A All hope of sav entombing in the New Zealand, by damp, which kill has been abando First lord of the J. Balfour, answer to river, consti ary, for the sum to reply, saying t sist upon a pro given of such a q ever, semi-offi that the British chased Delago A All hope of sav entombing in the New Zealand, by damp, which kill has been abando First lord of the J. 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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 Acadian, 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 work 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. "Cambridge wins," was the cry which rang from Barnes to Putney. This, however, was without reckoning upon the reserve of Gold's gallant men.

The cheering only served them to still another beautiful effort, and down they went to it as if their lives depended upon the result. They almost lifted their craft and drove her along in a manner which will long be remembered. The long, slender racing boat fairly tore through the water, and there was a mighty shout when, with the increased power put into the Oxford stroke, she was seen steadily shooting up to her rivals.

Fernie replied with another supreme effort and his plucky Light Blues backed him up to the utmost. Gold, however, was not to be deterred. Frantic excitement reigned on both banks of the river. For a time of the Mortlake church, Cambridge seemed likely to hold her lead across the finish line, but this was not to be the case.

As the church was passed, Oxford put out a final effort, there was a spurt from the Dark Blues which will be recorded in the history of rowing as simply magnificent. The men pulled as if they had just started; there was no hesitating. It was a grand sight to see the Oxford crew overtake the Cambridge crew for a moment or so it was "nose and nose," with the winning point in sight; then, putting still more steam into their stroke, the Dark Blues passed the Cambridge boat and finished winners by a short three-quarters of a length, in 20.04, splendid time when the weather and rough water are taken into consideration. This time has only been beaten over the course upon three previous occasions. Cambridge in 1879 did it in 19.35; Oxford in 1892 did it in 19.21, and Oxford in 1893 won in 18.47. Last year Oxford won in 20.50.

The event was pronounced to be the best ever seen on the Thames course. Oxford won simply because her representatives refused to be beaten. Cambridge seemed to have the race well in hand, but did not prove equal to Oxford's final spurt.

The weather conditions were terrible. Almost immediately after the boats started a cold, blinding rain was driven against them. After the first mile had been rounded under these conditions the wind increased in strength and the rain changed into a blinding hailstorm, which obscured the rival crews from the view of the spectators on bank and against which they stood. The hailstorm lasted only a few minutes.

In the final stretch beyond Barnes Bridge, the wind swept over the course with redoubled force and fury. Owing to the bend in the stream the Oxford boat at that stage of the race was on its best station; but it seemed a matter of sheer impossibility for the dark blues to overcome Cambridge's lead. Nothing, however, could withstand the terrific spurt made by Oxford when Gold called for the final effort, it proved too much for Cambridge, and in the last seventy-five yards Oxford shot ahead.

Trade in Ontario Adversely Affected. To men pressed by their wants all change is ever welcome.—Jonson.

As a foe, don't be unmerciful.

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 race 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." "I'll not refuse it," answers Dario eagerly. "You shall grant me permission to prove the honesty of my story, and something more than that. Somewhere here," adds he, glancing around him, "I'd leave a tribute to the honor of that dear lady who brought me back to life."

Don Sanchez assents with a bow to this proposal, but with a rueful glance at the rich panels of the wall, as fearful of the expense of the paper in talent as in his clothes—the latter reflecting discredit on the former—and would disguise the handsome walls with some rude daub.

"Ah," cries Dario, casting his eye upon the ceiling, which was plastered in the Italian mode and embellished with a poor display of cherubs and clouds, "this ceiling is ill done. I could paint a fresco that would less disgrace the room."

"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 trouble than one gentleman would show in receiving an obligation from another, 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 told by the painter.

"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"—"and my mind would be easier if I knew by what curious accident a painter in need should find himself in the heart of Kent, and why, fixing on this house to seek employment, he should linger to the point of starvation before he can pluck up courage to ask a simple question. We must keep our eyes open, Mr. Hopkins, and," adds he, dropping his voice, "our mouths shut."

I could not sleep that night for thinking of housebreakers and bloody struggles for dear life, for 'tis a matter of common report that this sort of robbers, ere they make attack, do contrive to get one of their number into the house that he may learn where good goods are stowed, which part is easiest of attack, etc.

I know not whether these qualms were shared by the don, but certainly our misgivings entered Moll's list of figures"—says Dario, misconceiving her silence.

"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."

quainting himself with its contents and trying that sad there best saying it in 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 or 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 valet, and he condescended to turn out to be no more than an indifferent painter at the best—by proposing that Dario should point out what disposition he would have made for his convenience in working. So he went with in doors, and there Dario gave orders to the gardener, who was a handy sort of fellow, to have the pieces of furniture to 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 we 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.

It seemed to be eating with all the relish in the world.

ters, and, though very rough, was most artistic, making the room look twice its height, and the most admirable, masterly drawing that I did ever see.

And now Moll, who had prepared a courteous speech to cover the contempt she expected to feel for the work, could say naught for astonishment, but stood casting her eyes round at the work like one in a maze.

"If you would prefer an allegory of figures"—says Dario, misconceiving her silence.

"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."

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. Report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garson of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes. Also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

Ms. J. H. Hurty, Chemist, 58 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a severe cough and hoarse throat Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given me instant satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale will no doubt be wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts. 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 jewelled, 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 7 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 Jewellery till Christmas. S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET, OTTAWA.

ENEKS formerly used two-thirds the results at less cost than any other method for frying up 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. EMPLOYING. COCOA-SUPPER. Earnest Men and Women to circulate "The Tearing Armenia," a account of the Eastern and Mohammedan massacres. Numerous on the spot. \$45 per copy, for canvassing to \$50.00 weekly. S. Co. Ltd., Toronto, tel-444-w-12m

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.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Team Name, Games Played, Points Won. Includes Wanderers, Nanaimo, Wellington.

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 a goal for the Swifts, which was equalled by 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 very good program was provided for the occasion, which made the visitors forget all about their defeat during the day.

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.

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.

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 Perry 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.

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.



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. 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

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill.

EASTER! EASTER!

Easter Cards

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, leaving over one day at Barkerville.

When I was in Ross I met some American men developing the mines; they told me that they had been removed two thousand in the interior. They said land removed two thousand in the interior. They said land removed two thousand in the interior.

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

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

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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, 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 into 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 evening.

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.

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