

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY APRIL 20 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII, NO. 41

## THE DISSOLUTION.

British Columbia in the Supplemental Estimates—Canada at the Queensland Exhibition.

Bisley Team to Sail June 27—Assistance Sought for Montreal's Great Exhibition.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 16.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell informed me to-day that parliament would be prorogued next Thursday, and the formal dissolution take place the following day. It is quite within the competency of the government to allow the parliament to die by efflux of time, but they will not do this. The proclamation of a dissolution naturally calls for the fixing of a date for the elections, and the general impression is that the nominations will take place about June 11 and polling about the 18th. Some members of the government favor the week immediately after the 24th of May, but others say that this will be inconvenient to the farming community. The dates mentioned are held to be the most convenient, as they fall between seed time and harvest.

The day was absolutely wasted in the House of Commons through the obstructive tactics of the opposition, who raised a discussion on the Soulages canal contracts and kept it up until midnight. Not an item in supply passed.

The statement of the Columbian that the government had broken its promise to British Columbia in the matter of the supplementary estimates displays the editor's ignorance. The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year will show that British Columbia receives liberal appropriations.

The bill to permit the subdivision of polling districts in Victoria to secure greater convenience was read a first time in the Senate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell says that a bill will be introduced in the Commons dealing with the electoral district of Yale-Cariboo.

The bill to amend the fisheries act giving power to grant licenses to riparian owners to net salmon on non-tidal waters has been dropped owing to the opposition of the senator.

The proposals for revoting of lapsed railway subsidies have been presented by Hon. Mr. Haggart. They include the Columbia and Esquimaux \$25,000.

New subsidy proposals will be brought down on Saturday.

The House will hold morning sessions commencing Monday.

Commissioner Larke urges Canadian manufacturers to take part in the Queensland exhibition, in Brisbane, next year.

Dalton McCarthy will not contest Burrard division; he will probably run in Centre Toronto.

Montreal is sending up a strong delegation to ask a quarter of a million for the exhibition next year.

The Bisley team sails June 27.

## NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, April 15.—The horse show was opened at half-past two o'clock this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General. At one o'clock a distinguished party sat down to a special luncheon given by the horse show committee. At half-past two an address of welcome to Lord Aberdeen was read on behalf of the Horse Show Association by Secretary Houston, and His Excellency formally declared the show open.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Rev. Alexander Stewart died this morning after two weeks' illness, aged 91 years. He was ordained in the English church by the first bishop of Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, April 16.—Minnie McLaughlin, Laura Jacob and Maggie Burke, inmates of the Good Shepherd's Refuge at Parkdale, escaped on Tuesday night, and are now being cared for by friends, who refuse to reveal their place of concealment to the authorities. The girls state that they were treated with great severity, one of the punishments resorted to being to put them on a diet of bread and water.

TORONTO, April 16.—Bradstreet's this week says of trade in Ontario: "Trade during the past week has been quiet, incident to the breaking up of the country roads. For the past two months locomotion in the country has been difficult owing to the excessive snow falls, and now that spring has arrived there is more than the usual amount of slush. Wholesale trade is moderately active. In dry goods a good many sorting orders are coming from the cities and large towns where spring stocks are light."

MONTREAL, April 16.—(Special.)—It is learned here that as soon as dissolution takes place, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., will be announced to deliver campaign speeches at Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

TORONTO, April 15.—(Special.)—At a conference of committees of the church of England synods in this province, held here yesterday, a committee was appointed to wait on the Minister of Education and urge further provisions for religious instruction in the public schools of the province by giving half an hour daily during school hours for such instruction, and by the introduction of the Bible as a text book.

BARRIE, April 16.—A petition praying for the commutation of the sentence of Michael Brennan, the murderer of J. A. Strath, has been drawn up and is expected to be largely signed, mainly out of sympathy for the prisoner's family.

## IMPERIAL FINANCES.

The British Chancellor Presents His Budget—The Largest Surplus Ever Known.

Evidence of the Improved Condition of the Working Classes—Government Proposals.

LONDON, April 16.—This afternoon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made his budget statement. He said the surplus for 1895-6 was £2,210,000, and he estimated the expenditures for the current year at £100,047,000. This, he said, had been a wonderful year, and one of unexampled revenue in spite of the fact that the expenditures had been the largest since the last war. The surplus was the largest ever known, and a larger sum was devoted to the reduction of the national debt than had ever been known.

The condition of the working classes, he continued, judging from the consumption of tea, tobacco and sugar, had materially improved, and it was a remarkable fact that while the decrease in the exports and imports for the first six months amounted to £7,531,000, the increase for the second half of the year amounted to £28,288,000. Tea, Sir Michael further remarked, was driving coffee out of the market, and British spirits were entirely displacing the foreign product. The increase in the import of tea was 10,000,000 pounds from India and Ceylon, which had replaced much Chinese tea. The increase in the import of tobacco was £108,000 over the estimate, chiefly cigarettes. The customs authorities calculated, he said, that £1,000,000 yearly was thrown into the gutter in the shape of the ends of cigars and cigarettes. The imports of wines had increased £1,256,000; light wines were preferred. The revenue from beer had increased £617,000, the death duties were £2,881,000, and stamps, £1,629,000.

Referring to the estimates for the current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the expenditures were placed at £100,047,000 and the revenue calculated upon was £101,755,000. Touching upon a proposition for reductions in expenses, Sir Michael said the government proposed to reduce the maximum land tax from six to five pence, which would absorb £100,000 of the surplus. Provision would be made for reducing the rating of farm lands; £425,000 would be devoted to the education bill, and £200,000 to a slight alteration of the death duties. This, he concluded, would leave a modest surplus for contingencies.

The financial secretary of the treasury, Hon. F. W. Haulbury, said that representations had been made to the United States relative to the mailing of newspapers and a reply to that effect had been received from the government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement in the House of Commons is commented upon by all the newspapers this morning.

The Times and the Conservative organs praise the Budget. The Graphic, as a friend of the government, says: "Nothing will be gained by pretending that it is anything but a landlord's budget." The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "Nobody who is not a landlord will have any cause to thank the chancellor of the exchequer." The Daily News also complains that the income tax has not long been reduced. The Chronicle, Liberal, says: "His speech establishes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reputation and will rank him as one of the great chancellors of the Gladstone type, but there is nothing to praise in his policy. The rich man with a rent roll is the only man who will get relief."

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 16.—(Special.)—The Manitoba legislature, which adjourned last month owing to the schools conference, was formally prorogued to-day by Lieut. Governor Patterson. In his speech at the close the Governor referred to the removal by death of Sir John Schultz, ex-lieut.-governor of the province. Touching on the school question, he said: "Since your last adjournment my government, through two meetings of its members, have met the commissioners lately appointed by the Dominion government to confer upon the education question at issue between the two governments. The interviews between the commissioners representing the two governments respectively were of the most harmonious nature; but the Dominion commissioners did not consider themselves at liberty to accept either of the propositions made by my government, and I regret to say, therefore, that no settlement was effected. It is hoped, however, that the proceedings of the conference will throw some additional light upon this difficult question, and in the end contribute towards its satisfactory solution."

WINNIPEG, April 15.—(Special.)—John Kemp, second engineer of the Winnipeg waterworks company, while ciling the engine at the pump-house to-day fell into the fly-wheel and was instantly dashed to death, the body being mangled all over. The most recent recognition. The deceased leaves a widow and one child, who is being cared for by the company. The Manitoba government has wired Lady Schultz tendering a state funeral to the remains of Sir John, which are expected to reach this city Sunday or Monday from St. Paul. On receiving Lady Schultz's reply the necessary arrangements will be made. The body will be taken to the legislative chamber, where it will lie in state for a few days.

There is activity in Conservative circles in Winnipeg; the result of news from Ottawa.

## RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Denunciations of the Government's Conduct During the Elections—Gens d'Armes Stoned.

Ministerial Circles Fear Action of President Cleveland—More Cruisers Getting Ready.

MADRID, April 16.—The figures of the polls at Madrid gives more votes than there are registered electors. The Marquis of Cabrinana was not elected. He only obtained 14,000, and has protested, contending that votes in his favor were given to other candidates. The Marquis brought sensational charges of fraud against the municipal council, which resulted in a riot and considerable legal complications. The Arts and Crafts Guilds demand that the elections be annulled.

At Inlulada, in the province of Barcelona, there have been serious disturbances. Workmen started a riot and stoned the manufactory of a Liberal candidate who had been elected, and also threw missiles at the police who tried to disperse them. The riot was again dispersed, but the authorities, hurrying additional forces thither, succeeded with some difficulty in restoring order. In the working class quarters the riot was again dispersed, but the authorities, hurrying additional forces thither, succeeded with some difficulty in restoring order. In the working class quarters the riot was again dispersed, but the authorities, hurrying additional forces thither, succeeded with some difficulty in restoring order.

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## CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The official programme of the festivities attending the coronation of the Czar next month has been decided upon. The ceremonies will begin on May 6 and last for twenty days. On the 6th the Czar and Czarina will arrive in Moscow and take up their residence at the Petrovsky palace. On the 7th and 8th the Czar's birthday is celebrated; on the 9th occurs the triumphal entry of their majesties into Moscow, with the Te Deum in the cathedral of Uspensky, and in the evening the Czar and Czarina will retire for three days to the Alexanderinsky palace. On the 10th is the grand reception of ambassadors and diplomats in the throne room of the Kremlin; and from the 11th to the 13th the Imperial couple will travel from one city to another, saying prayers. There will also be a review of the body guards, the blessing of the Czar's standard in the Kremlin, the procession of the crown jewels, and the ceding the entrance of their majesties into the Kremlin amid the roaring of cannons, after which all true Russians are expected to spend half the night in prayer. The 14th is coronation day, the evening being devoted to a banquet in the Granodivna palace. From the 14th to the 26th there will be grand illuminations, dinners and balls to the nobles of all countries, including a number of friendly German and Austrian embassies, the celebration of the Empress' birthday on the 26th, and on the 26th their majesties will leave Moscow.

WINNIPEG, April 16.—The general store of M. Dagg, Rothwell, was destroyed by fire to-day.

## SOUDAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Barbarous African Tribes Assume a Threatening Attitude—The Czar's Coronation.

International Copyright—Financial Matters in Chili—Expelled Missionary Knapp.

LONDON, April 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Times declares that the Sudan question is developing into a question of the mastery of the whole Northeastern Africa. "Evidence accumulates," says this correspondent, "not strong enough to justify an ultimatum, but sufficient to convince any competent observer that France and Russia are beginning the work of organizing the barbarous tribes of that immense mountain country in such a manner that some day a torrent of them may pour down on all the adjacent possessions of European nations." The Daily News reports that 10,000 British troops are going to the Sudan in the autumn.

A Capetown dispatch says that Mr. Rutherford, local agent of the Debeers mining company, who has been undergoing trial on a charge of having shipped arms to the Uitlanders at Johannesburg for use in the late uprising, has been fined £20. C. Van Besschooten, under secretary of state for the Transvaal, sailed from here for Europe to-day.

Mr. Bayard, the United States ambassador, was a guest last night at the dinner of the institution of the civil engineers, and responded to a toast. Among the guests also present were the Duke of Teck, the Right Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the Admiralty, and a host of other prominent persons.

A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "A scene of pomp witnessed by thousands to-day was the removal of the Imperial crown and the removal of the winter palace for conveyance to Moscow for the coronation of the Czar." The coronation of the Czar is a great military display, giving a foretaste of the gorgeous scenes to be enacted at Moscow.

The Times has a dispatch from Santiago de Chili modifying somewhat the intelligence published in the Times regarding the financial distrust existing in Chili. This dispatch says: "Since my last telegram the financial situation has much improved and confidence is returning. It appears that the government has secured the bank and fears for the safety of the conversion plans are disappearing."

The international copyright conference has opened at the foreign office in Paris, 29 nations, including the U. S., being represented. M. Bourgeois, premier, made a speech of welcome, and M. de Freycinet, the distinguished statesman and savant, was elected president of the congress.

Rev. George F. Knapp, the American missionary stationed at Btilis, who was charged by the Turkish authorities with stirring up the Armenians to revolt, and who was afterwards said to be detained by the Valt of Diarbekir, has arrived at Aleppo.

The Times announces that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, will go to Canada in a short time in connection with the business of that company.

Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed the order of the Golden Fleece upon the German imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and Emperor William has decorated Count Gutschowski, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, with the order of the Black Eagle.

Count von Lamberge, and Princess Dorothea von Hohenlohe, youngest daughter of Prince Constantine von Hohenlohe Schillingherg, were married here this morning. Cardinal Guischa, archbishop of Vienna, officiated.

Emperor William had lunch to-day at Josephstadt barracks, and warmly toasted Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian army, crying "Elijen."

## BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The senate in executive session to-day ratified the Behring sea arbitration treaty. The treaty provides for a commission to arbitrate the claims made by citizens of England against the United States for seizures of vessels engaged in the capture of fur seals prior to the Paris award. It was verbally amended by the committee on foreign relations but not an extent to materially change its purport. The Senate ratified it without making any changes in addition to those made in committee and without any dissenting vote. The agreement was explained by Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and by Senators Gray and Cullom. Senators Hoar and Chandler criticized the wording of the document but interposed no obstacle to its final adoption. Some questions were asked as to the amount involved in the proposed settlement, and it was stated in reply that this could not be definitely given. The nearest approach to the figures possible was the sum which Secretary Gresham had agreed to pay, which was something less than half a million dollars.

TACOMA, April 15.—On the recent Fawcett, the citizens carried the Emperor declared elected by a majority of two over the Republican nominee.

## TRANSVAAL ARMING.

Reinforcements for Matabeleland—The Czarewicz Dying—Germany's New Colony.

Landslide in Switzerland—Nicaraguan Rebels Want Peace—Olympian Games Ended.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg points out the threatening condition of affairs in the South African republic. It says that while President Kruger's policy is to disengage England from displaying force in South Africa on the plea that it might excite the burghers, the Transvaal is arming to the teeth.

The Standard also dwells upon the anxiety concerning affairs in Matabeleland, and says that the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, Field Marshal Wolsley, the commander-in-chief of the army, and Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, conferred last evening with reference to sending reinforcements to South Africa. It is understood that some of the troops which are coming from India will be ordered to land at Cape Town.

The Standard has a dispatch from Nice which says the Czarewicz, Grand Duke George of Russia, who has contracted smallpox, has had a relapse and is expected to die. The Emperor and Empress are constantly telegraphing here for news of the patient's condition.

A telegram has just been received from Caracas, Venezuela, saying that a settlement of the railway claim made by Germany from the rebels is now on the way to that city bearing a message from the leaders of the revolt to the U. S. minister, Mr. Lewis Baker. The only terms of the government forces, has taken last night's train for Lima, several hundred of whom are being killed.

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An Athens dispatch to the Times says: "The mayor of the city gave a banquet to the athletes who competed in the Olympic games to-night. The Crown Prince Constantine and the ministers of Greece were present. A reception was given to-night at which the Crown Prince took leave of the athletes."

An immense landslide has occurred at Trub, 20 miles east of Berne, Switzerland. Many farms have been devastated and an entire road cut off. The loss is said to be most serious.

Victor Oscar Tigmer, the celebrated Austrian sculptor, died in Vienna to-day from a stroke of apoplexy. Death occurred only a few days before he was to depart for St. Petersburg, where he was to be present at the coronation of the Czar. He was in his 52nd year.

The steamer conveying Li Hung Chang to Russia, on the way to attend the coronation of the Czar, was given to-night at which the Crown Prince took leave of the athletes."

The Standard announces that ex-King Milan of Servia will start in May for a tour of the United States, which may extend to San Francisco and around the world.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Emperor William's journey was undertaken in order to demonstrate the solidity of the dreibund. A Vienna despatch to the Times points out that the treaties forming the dreibund renew themselves automatically every five years, unless they are denounced by one of the parties concerned. The last renewal, says the despatch, occurred in 1892. The Austro-German entente, however, is binding for an indefinite period, and is therefore not subject to periodical renewal.

The scrutiny of the election returns in the Spanish provinces show that there are only slight differences in the figures from first count, which do not affect the result. The inhabitants of Madrid are very generally signing a petition to annul the elections.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says there is no confirmation of the rumor that the Italians have defeated the Abyssinians and relieved Adagra.

The court circular announces that Queen Victoria at Cimiez has received the Emperor of Germany's aide de camp Major Jacobs, who brought a letter from the Emperor to the Queen.

A despatch to the Times from Suakin says: "Yesterday (Wednesday) a force from Tokar with a number of friendly Arabs encountered Omani Digna's force of dervishes and killed 35 of their enemy and 50 of his infantry. The Egyptians lost seven killed."

## BULUWAYO IN DANGER.

Hostility of the Matabeles Widespread—Cape Colony Garrison to Be Increased.

Boer Policy to Drive British Out of South Africa—Chamberlain's Statement.

LONDON, April 17.—Alarming reports reached here to-day from Cape Town and other parts of South Africa regarding the situation in Matabeleland. According to one report over 15,000 rebels are massing for an attack upon Buluwayo. This is believed to be overdone by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the British Chartered South Africa Company, who say they have no fear for the safety of Buluwayo.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question on the subject, said that the government had decided to replace the troops withdrawn from Natal and Cape Town, therefore a battalion of the line and a body of mounted infantry would be despatched to these places as soon as possible. The movement, he added, was connected with the decision of the government to permanently increase the strength of the garrison of Cape Colony, step which had been urged by the military authorities who were of the opinion that the present garrison at Cape Town was inadequate for the defence of the dock yard and coal deposits. This announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's was greeted with loud cheers and was looked upon as meaning that the government had finally decided to send adequate reinforcements of troops to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain added, however, that except in the greatest emergency the Imperial troops were not suited to the work of quelling a native insurrection, which, in the government's opinion, can most promptly be dealt with by the local forces. There was, he also added, an ample number of men and a sufficient supply of arms for that purpose in South Africa. The only difficulty experienced was that of transporting the men and supplies from one point to another. Finally Mr. Chamberlain said that the government was prepared to authorize the recruiting, if necessary, of colonial troops for the suppression of the disturbances in South Africa; but the chartered company would have to bear the expenses.

CAPE TOWN, April 17.—An immense body of Matabeles is massed for an attack on Buluwayo, which could not hold out against the rushing charge of many to British arms. Officials of the chartered company say they have no fear that Buluwayo will be captured, but the habit of underrating the strength of an enemy has led to many other disasters to British arms. The Matabeles have been steadily gathering for weeks with the intention, apparently, of attacking Buluwayo. The re-capture of King Lobengula's capital would be a fearful blow to the great power in South Africa.

The available force of volunteers, etc., at Buluwayo is not believed to be over 700 men. Machine guns have been hurried to the front from the British flag-ship St. George. The market place has been constructed into a strong Laagerold police camp, and the outside of the town and other points have been fortified, but it would take many men and many munitions to withstand a living tidal wave of over 10,000 fearless Matabeles, especially if it is true that they are being aided and abetted by Boer commandants.

The difficulty in obtaining news of the uprising increases, owing to the restrictions of the authorities, but the situation about Buluwayo has grown darker. The rebellion is so widespread that a large force of troops will be necessary to restore order, and the home government is blamed for postponing the dispatch of reinforcements. The inaction of the war office is due to the desire of Mr. Chamberlain to avoid anything which might be construed into an attempt to force the South African republic; but while Mr. Chamberlain holds his hands the Boers are openly drilling under imported German instructors, accumulating arms and ammunition, constructing fortifications and bringing heavy guns from Germany. The policy of President Kruger here is one of delay, to avoid doing or saying anything definite until the Transvaal is in a position to defy Great Britain and the independence of the South African republic can be declared. The Orange Free State may be actually incorporated into a republic, natives will everywhere be incited to rise against British rule, and an attempt will be made to drive the British out of South Africa. This plan is openly talked of among the Boers, but the home authorities seem utterly blind to the danger ahead and the Chartered Company are doing everything possible to suppress the truth. The belief is growing that nothing short of a terrible disaster, such as the capture of Buluwayo, will bring the government to its senses.

The Times' Berlin despatch says that Prince Arneberg, who was succeeded as chairman of the committee of the German Colonial office by Dr. Peters, Dr. Hammacher and other influential members who succeeded from the Colonial Association on account of the scandalous reports published of Dr. Peters' conduct during his explorations in Africa, have formed a new association.

Arthur Cecil, the actor, is dead at Brighton.

Parties in Spain, as the results of the late elections, are divided somewhat as follows, though the returns are not in: Conservatives, 318; Liberals, 87; Dissident Conservatives, 5; Independents, 11; Carlists, 10, and Republicans 3.

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## URECK

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THE LITTLE LIVER PILLS are in Constipation, curing all the troubles incident to the system, such as Drowsiness, Distress after Meals, etc. When their most has been shown by curing

A very fair amount of work was done during the session of the Legislative Assembly which ended yesterday. There are sixty-two Acts on the list, some of which required long and careful consideration. Although there were no very brilliant or striking measures before the Assembly during the session its legislation will, we believe, prove to be most useful—will tend to promote the welfare of the province. Measures about which little is said or written are often more beneficial in their operation and produce more lasting results than many of those whose passage is preceded and attended by violent agitation. The amendments to the mining acts, which make claim-jumping an impossibility or next to an impossibility, are legislation of this kind. So is the act for the encouragement of dairying. We believe that the change that has been made in the land laws will be followed by good effects. The act to preserve the forests from destruction by fire will, if well carried out, do much to preserve to the Province one of its richest resources. It seems to us that people generally do not place a high enough value on the forests of the country. Lumber has been for some time a drug in the markets of the world, but it will not long remain so. Forests on this continent and almost everywhere else are disappearing at so rapid a rate that the day cannot be far distant when it will be very hard indeed to procure good timber. Twenty or thirty years ago a single individual could wait for adequate returns from his property; but twenty or thirty years is a very small part of the life of a country. At the end of that period the forests that remain in British Columbia will, we are satisfied, be worth many times more than equal areas of timber lands to-day. Consequently, any law that has the effect of preserving its forests and preventing the waste of growing timber must be most advantageous to its inhabitants.

A great deal of the work done during the session is not seen and, we fear, not fully appreciated by the people. The representatives of the people have aided the Government in making provision for the different services which go a very long way towards making the Province a pleasant place to live in and towards helping its inhabitants to take its resources available. They have had to provide for the maintenance of the roads and bridges of the Province, and to see that no part of it suffers for want of more and better road accommodation. They have to take measures to keep the excellent school system of the Province in a state of efficiency, and to have new school districts marked out and new school houses built where they are wanted. The representatives of the people, too, keep the Government informed as to the way in which justice is administered in the different districts, and suggest improvements where they are needed. Very little, indeed, is said about this part of the work of the members of the Legislative Assembly, but it is as necessary as the enactment of new laws, and it is sometimes very difficult of performance. It is often said that the members have very little to do while they are in Victoria, but this is quite a mistake. They have much to do and it is very creditable to them that they do it so well.

**SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.**  
It is to be hoped that the Liberal Conservatives of Vancouver will soon come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained but a great deal to be lost by disagreement and dissension. They can, if they are cordially united, carry the district easily, but if they continue divided they will be pretty sure to be defeated, and defeat under such circumstances will be peculiarly ignominious. Let the discreet men among them set to work earnestly to heal the breach that may have been made, and let the members of the party unite upon a candidate with the determination to have him returned. It will be impossible to get a candidate that will please everyone. Some will, in any case, have to give way to others to ensure success, and this consideration should prevent any one being too tenacious of his own opinion or too determined to have the candidate of his choice selected by the party. There is no time to lose in mere disputing. The time has come to work and to work with a will. We trust that the next news we hear from Vancouver will be that the party has chosen its candidate by a unanimous vote and that it is in good shape to go on with the canvass.

**AN ARTFUL DODGER.**  
Mr. Joseph Martin has been acting the busybody as far as British Columbia matters are concerned. He has only to say a word or two on a British Columbia subject and his fellow Grits in Victoria are ready to cry out, "See what Martin has done!" The trick is not an ingenious one, and we are very greatly mistaken if it deceives anybody. No one in Victoria is really such a fool as to believe that Martin can get an advantage for this province which has been refused to its representatives, or that he is more earnest or more effective in pushing its claims than they are. The dodge

is to puff Martin at the expense of Messrs. Prior and Earle particularly. We do not think that Martin will be greatly elevated by their puffing, or that Messrs. Prior and Earle will be in the least discredited. British Columbia would have got as much as it has obtained this session if Martin had been among the bandits of Nicaragua this session instead of filibustering in Ottawa.

**EVASION, A FINE ART.**  
Everyone remembers that Mr. Laurier was reported by a French Liberal paper to have, in a speech which he made in Chicoutimi, thanked Heaven that there were no Orangemen in the Liberal party. The matter came up in the House of Commons on the 10th. Mr. McGilivray read from Le Progrès de Saguenay an article containing the statement attributed to Mr. Laurier. There was quite a dispute about the matter, some honorable gentlemen, among whom was the member from Chicoutimi, declaring that Mr. Laurier did use the words attributed to him, and others maintaining that he did not—that the whole story was a "lie." Mr. Laurier himself was evasive. He did not say distinctly that he did not utter the words, neither did he admit in definite terms that he did. It will be seen below how the discussion, if it can be properly called a discussion, ended. The intelligent reader will be able from the remarks of Mr. Foster and Mr. Laurier to form his own conclusions in the matter—whether the Liberal French-Canadian reporter put words into Mr. Laurier's mouth that he never uttered, or whether Mr. Laurier, considering he was safe in Chicoutimi to say what would be most pleasing to his hearers respecting the Orangemen, used expressions which did not sound well in Ontario, and which it is his interest now to repudiate as far as he dares. Here are Mr. Foster's remarks:

Mr. Foster—It would be far more satisfactory if we had a direct statement from the leader of the Opposition himself. If he did make such a speech at Chicoutimi, he could not have made such a statement without it being pretty firmly imprinted on his memory. It would be far more satisfactory if he could say himself whether he really did make such a statement or not. The hon. leader of the Opposition, who is the principal in the matter, surely knows exactly what he did say. He has never denied it as far as I have heard, since that statement.

Mr. Foster then read from La Patrie what purported to be a revised and corrected report of the hon. gentleman's speech, in which occurred the sentence, "Thank God there are no Orangemen among us, the Liberals." Mr. Foster continued: Now, that is the statement made officially by a very respectable Liberal paper, La Patrie, which is looked upon as one of the first French papers in the Province of Quebec. The statement has done service all through the province. I have never seen a French paper, an explicit denial by the hon. member of the statement. It is a most important statement for any man to make. I hope the hon. member has not made it, and if he denies it will willingly suppose that he has not made it. He has never denied it in the Province of Quebec; will he deny it now?

Mr. Laurier—If the honorable gentleman thinks that his cleverness will draw me from the position which I have taken he is very much mistaken (cries of oh, oh, oh, and laughter from the Conservative benches), and so are the man who sit behind him. I have been in the habit of speaking for a great many years in this house and out of it. I think I have been in the habit of governing my tongue, and I think I have been given credit for possessing some common sense. I am responsible, I repeat again, for every speech which was delivered by me, but I demand that the report should be a verbatim report. The honorable gentleman calls this an official statement.

Mr. Foster—It says that it gives the exact words.  
Mr. Laurier replied that it was a mere reproduction from the report of the Elector to his constituents. He received the report from Chicoutimi, and it only consisted of ten or twelve lines. He declined to be held responsible for such a report as that, and he appealed to the sense of fairness of the members of the House. He was traveling at the time, and his attention was called to the matter by Mr. Smith, the Liberal organizer for the province of Ontario. He wrote Mr. Smith a letter, which was published in the Globe, which contained all the denial he had to give, and all he intended to give.

We give the report as it is published in the Montreal Gazette. Mr. Foster's plain and pertinent remarks are suppressed by the Toronto Globe. This is very significant. From the very evasive nature of Mr. Laurier's replies, those who conclude that Mr. Laurier did say the words attributed to him cannot, with justice, be said to be uncharitable.

Mr. Laurier's statement that he cannot be made responsible for words he is said to have uttered unless they formed part of a speech reported verbatim is much more ingenious than honest. Nothing is more common than for a hearer to take down verbatim an striking expression that a speaker may use, and the expression so taken is much more likely to be exactly the words uttered than a sentence taken from what purports to be a verbatim report. We never heard that Mr. Vanderbilt repudiated the very striking expression which he used with regard to the public because the report of the conversation in which it occurred was not taken verbatim by a skilled shorthand reporter. We do not believe that there is a reporter in the Province of Quebec, French Canadian or English, who would dream of attributing the devout expression of thanks to Mr. Laurier if he had not used it. Mr. Laurier should, in

his denials and evasions, have some regard for what the men of his own race designate "vraisemblance."

**AN EXPERIENCED MANITOBIAN.**

Mr. James Fisher, M.P.P. for Russell, Manitoba, is a Liberal and a Presbyterian. He therefore is not open to the imputation of being favorable to separate schools or being unduly partial to Roman Catholics. His remarks to an interviewer on the alternative proposal made by the Manitoba Government show that he is well acquainted with the working of common schools in the rural districts of the Dominion. Here is a passage from the interview: "As to the counter proposal of the local Government, its acceptance could never have been looked for. Mr. Greenway and Mr. Sitton have repeatedly declared themselves opposed to purely secular schools. The alternative proposal to close the regular school exercises at half past three and allow clergymen of all the denominations to teach religion for the other half hour would never work in practice. In the first place it is no part of a clergyman's duty to take the class of work; they have all the work on their hands now that they can attend to. Then in the rural districts it would be utterly impossible for clergymen to attend the schools. In the next place it would be a practical secularization of the schools, because it would mean non-recognition of religion in any form during the regular school hours. It would be driving the Bible out of the schools almost as effectively as if they were made wholly secular. What is wanted by Anglicans and Presbyterians, as well as by Catholics, is that in the school itself as conducted by the teacher, there should be a recognition of religion and Christianity. And when these are driven out of the regular school, the mere opening of the school buildings for voluntary exercises by clergymen who have the time to conduct them, and on whom no duty is cast in the matter, the state practically secularizes the school."

"I think," continued Mr. Fisher, "that the local authorities have assumed a grave responsibility in failing to take the proposition of the Dominion commissioners as a basis of settlement. In detail several modifications might probably have been made. If parliament shall proceed now to pass the remedial bill into law, on the local government must rest the responsibility for the province losing control over its educational law."

Anyone who knows how much the pastor of a large country congregation has to do must conclude that it is simply a physical impossibility for him to take charge of the religious instruction of a number of classes in the district schools attended by the children of his congregation. The truth is, even when the clergyman takes a deep interest in the education of children and when he would like to visit the schools frequently, he finds that he can take very little time from his other work for the performance of that duty. The teacher who looks to him for help is often necessarily disappointed. It is evident that if religion is to be taught in the schools at all it must be taught by the regular teacher. This can be done best when the children are divided as they are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that is, under the system which the Government of Manitoba rejected apparently without hesitation.

**AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.**

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne have taken time by the forelock. Their joint address "To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria" appeared on the editorial page of Friday evening's Times. It reads very much like an extract from a Grit stump speech or a passage clipped from an ultra-Grit editorial. The story it tells is very old, and the gentlemen will, we think, find when they have time to examine them that some of their statements are not exactly accurate.

We do not propose just now to review the address in detail. There will be plenty of time for that. We propose merely to direct attention to the principal plank of the platform of the Grit candidates and to one of their statements, which they, of course, wish the electors to regard as mathematically accurate. "We fully endorse," they say, "the Opposition platform adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has had a trial of eighteen years," etc., etc., and so forth.

Let us turn to the Liberal platform, conveniently kept standing in the Times, to see what it is that Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne as candidates for the suffrages of the electors of Victoria "fully endorse." The Liberal party in that platform declare: "That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service."

Here, again, is what Messrs. Templeman and Milne "fully endorse": "We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors."

This is the ground on which the two Grit candidates take their stand and from which they cannot now recede, for it is the ground on which their party stands. They are opposed not only to the National Policy, but they denounce the principle of protection in toto. They would not give any struggling industry in this Dominion the slightest degree of

protection or they would not defend it against any competition, no matter how powerful it might be or how certain it would be to crush any infant industry that tried to contend against it. They would allow the farmers and stockraisers of the Province to be swamped by the importation duty free of the cheap farm products, cattle, sheep and hogs of Washington, Oregon and California. They would have our farmers and ranchers fight against this competition without a shred of protection or leave the country. And they would have young manufacturing industries struggle on as best they might under a revenue tariff or dwindle and die. This is how, according to their own address, Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne would treat the farmers, the stockraisers and the manufacturers of the Victoria district and the rest of the province, for they do not say that they fully endorse the opposition platform adopted at the Ottawa convention in 1893, which platform denounces "the principle of protection as radically unsound." What stronger language could they use in condemnation of protection than this?

We are glad, however, to see the candidates come out squarely on this trade issue and we trust that they will not for their own credit sake try to shuffle out of the position which they have now so openly and so boldly taken. The statement which we wish to notice is not a matter of party politics at all. In fact its subject matter is a grievance of which, if we remember rightly, we were the first to complain. Messrs. Templeman and Milne say: "We are opposed to the bleeding process the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion Treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other duties and to Eastern monopolists over two millions a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes."

We should like to see how the candidates figure out these two millions. We believe if they went over the blue books fairly and carefully they would find to excess, as they put it, considerably over two million. However, they have staked their credit for truthfulness and accuracy on the two millions, and they must show the electors of the district that they have not been either careless, ignorant or dishonest in making this representation.

As we have said before, this is not a party matter. The Federal Government takes from the province no more than that to which it is entitled by the terms of Confederation, and we have not heard that Mr. Laurier or the Liberal Convention has become bound to refund to any province any part of the receipts from that province over and above what is expended in it out of the Federal Treasury. We know very well that the Grits did not act upon this principle when they were in power. They then took from the provinces every dollar that the Dominion was entitled to, and gave back as little as they possibly could. The old-timers in this province have a very distinct recollection of how close-fisted the Grits were when they were entrusted with the keys of the Treasury. They, in fact, tried very hard indeed to wriggle out of expending on British Columbia's behalf what they were bound to do by the terms of Confederation. So acute did the dispute between the Grit Government and the Province of British Columbia become that an Imperial Minister of the Crown was called in to arbitrate between them.

Until Messrs. Templeman and Milne get the Liberal leader and his party fully to endorse the paragraph of their address that we have quoted above it must be taken by the intelligent electors of Victoria as so much buncombe.

**PHYSICIANS' SECRETS.**

When is a physician justified in revealing secrets imparted to him in confidence by patients or that he discovers for himself in the course of his practice, is a question which an English jury was called upon the other day practically to decide. Dr. Playfair was called in to attend Mrs. Arthur Kitson, who had not lived with her husband since 1892. The Doctor, in the course of his attendance on the lady, believed that he had found out something which, if it were generally known, would be ruinous to her reputation. Dr. Playfair believed it to be his duty to mention the fact to his wife, who was intimate with Mrs. Kitson, and Mrs. Playfair thought it incumbent on her to mention the discovery which her husband thought he had made to Sir James Kitson, Mrs. Kitson's brother-in-law, who thereupon withdrew from the lady the allowance of £400 a year which he had been paying to her for some time, and which had been her only means of support.

Mrs. Kitson then prosecuted Dr. Playfair for slander. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Hawkins, and the trial lasted seven days. Dr. Playfair pleaded that he had only done his duty in mentioning the matter to his wife to prevent her continuing to associate with Mrs. Kitson. Evidence was given by medical men as to when a physician is justified in revealing professional secrets. Judge Hawkins in his address to the jury said that "The medical men called said that there were two exceptions to the rule imposing on them secrecy as to confidences gained during professional attendance. The first was as to giving evidence in a court of law. His Lordship did not altogether agree with what

they said as to that. It all depended upon the judge. The judge might in some cases refuse to commit a medical man for contempt in refusing to reveal confidences. Each case would be governed by the particular circumstances, and the ruling of the judge deciding no doubt according to law, would be the test. Secondly, they said if there were circumstances from which they supposed a crime was intended to be committed, they would have to inform the Public Prosecutor."

The jury found that Dr. Playfair was in the wrong, and they assessed the damages at £12,000 (\$60,000). The verdict was certainly a pretty stiff one, but the judge evidently approved of it and it was received with loud applause in court.

The Times concludes quite a long article on the case as follows: "We need not assume that in his (Dr. Playfair's) after conduct he was actuated by malice in the common sense of the word. But we cannot but consider that he made a grave mistake of judgment. He has been severely punished for it, both by the findings of the jury and the damages he will have to pay. Our only satisfaction in the case is that it teaches a lesson not, we feel sure, greatly needed by the medical profession, that if a medical man reveals a professionally gained secret he does so at his peril. An exceptional confidence is reposed in him. His consulting room is in the nature of a confessional, and the disclosures made in it are hardly less sacred than those made to the confessor priest. Occasionally in the interests of justice he may feel bound to break silence and to answer questions put to him in a court of law, but he must himself choose rather to offend by silence than to expose himself to the shadow of a charge of indiscretion and unbecoming babbling. On no other terms can he claim the full confidence which he now constantly enjoys."

**THE NEWS FROM AFRICA.**

Matters appear to be in a critical condition in South Africa. The Boers are assuming a threatening attitude and the Matabele are in open revolt. In times like these one feels almost sorry that the telegraph news-service is not under a rigid censorship. Newspaper correspondents are in these days so fond of sensationalism, they are so prone to exaggerate and to make the worst of things, that readers are altogether at a loss to know how much of the telegraphic news they read to accept as true and how much to reject as false. There are again there are newsmongers, when the news is not sensational enough or spicy enough to please them, who do not hesitate to invent rumors and to give accounts of incidents that never took place. As to their surmises and predictions it is not safe to place the slightest reliance upon them. It is possible for them to know what has taken place and many telegraphic correspondents give fair and truthful accounts of what has been openly said and done. But when they come to deal with what has taken place in secret and to speculate as to what is going to take place it is not safe to place the slightest reliance upon their announcements and predictions. The situation in Matabele and the Transvaal may be as serious as the telegrams describe it to be but we think it will be prudent to discount the news they contain liberally for it is quite likely the reader may find by and by to his disgust that he has been grossly imposed upon and that matters were not half so bad as the telegrams described them to be.

A. W. Smith, M.P.P., and D. A. Stoddart, M.P.P., left for home by this morning's Clarendon.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

What the Miners Are Doing in Kootenay—Interesting and Important Developments.

Prospectors for Texada Island—Chilliwack Produce for Victoria and Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 16.—H. B. Warren, C.E., left yesterday for the Golden Gate Mining Co.'s claim on Granite creek in Similkameen, he having been appointed manager for the company.

The funeral of the late Frank Kelly took place yesterday afternoon. Among those present was Mr. J. Sparrow, who met him here about three months ago, and who was a fellow page with Kelly many years ago in the Ontario legislature.

J. C. Henderson, the well known "Chilliwack rustler," brought down three carloads of live stock, provisions, etc., one half of which was sent over to Victoria by him and the balance divided between New Westminster and this city.

VANCOUVER, April 17.—B. J. Garrett, of the Vancouver post office, has been appointed to the position in the railway mail service made vacant through the death of G. Hampden.

The fancy dress ball to be given by the Vancouver Cricket Club at the Hotel Vancouver to-night promises to be a great social success. It is an annual affair of the cricket club.

The Nationalist Society met on Wednesday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. James Ker was elected president and R. McPherson, M.P.P., vice-president. A delegation from the Trades and Labor Council waited upon the executive with regard to the possibility of running a labor representative as a candidate at the approaching general election.

A correspondent at Granite Creek writes that the prospects for the mines in that section of the province are extremely favorable. All is going on well. There are 40 men at work on the property of the Granite Creek Mining Company, which number will shortly be increased to 50. It is the intention of the president, Robert Stevenson, to start the mine at work about the first of May.

Preparations are in progress to start a coupe a month later and another about the 4th of July.

The board of trade met in the board room last night to consider the programme of subjects proposed for discussion at the forthcoming congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire. President H. O. Bell-Irving occupying the chair. The following resolutions were passed: That the Vancouver Board of Trade desires to record its unanimous approval of the programme and has passed the following resolutions on those subjects which it considers of special importance, viz.: Resolved:

That this board records its opinion that in the present treaty between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies lie the future prosperity and the maintenance of the unity of the Empire.

That in the opinion of this board the British system of trade measures and currency now in use is unworthy of the greatest commercial nation of the world, and that the adoption of a decimal system throughout the Empire should not be long delayed.

That this board wishes to call special attention to the desirability of urging toward the Pacific cable project on commercial as on strategic grounds.

That the early inauguration of the fast Atlantic service is a matter of the first importance to Canada, and with it should follow the acceleration of the transcontinental mail service, together with a corresponding improvement of the dredge service from Vancouver to Australia.

That this board is of opinion that the appointment of a resident representative of the United Kingdom in the Province of British Columbia would be attended with the most beneficial results.

That in the opinion of this board the formation of an Imperial council for the consideration of questions of Imperial interest is a matter of great importance and would not only be the best means of furthering the general objects of the congress, but would prove a powerful agent in the consolidation and strengthening of the Empire.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, April 16.—W. H. Bullock-Webster has in his possession a scorpion which he brought down from the Upper Country. The insect was regarded with cautious curiosity by those who inspected it.

On Tuesday evening Peter Grant, of the customs department, made a seizure of thirty cases of fine wine and two boxes of tobacco which had been smuggled from one of the steamers trading between this province and China and had been stored in business premises situated in the lower part of the city. The goods have been confiscated, and there the matter may rest, for the Celestials occupying the premises in which they were stored pleaded entire ignorance of them or their owner.

New Westminster, April 17.—In connection with the proposed works for extracting gold from the sands of the Fraser river the first consignment of machinery has arrived from New York for the Dominion Pulverizing Company. During the last few days Mr. Luckenbach has been engaged in laboratory work on samples of sand, and reports the tests as being entirely satisfactory.

The dredge will work down river for about a mile below where she is to commence and will then probably work upwards for a longer distance.

Plothing has been delayed in portions of Surrey by recent rains. With a

return of fine weather the work of cultivation will proceed more expeditiously. Reports from the Delta district state that although farming operations are well forward, crops show very little growth so far.

Numbers of settlers in Burnaby district, apart from those who are on the Small Holdings thrown open by the provincial government in 1894, are this year clearing new ground for cultivation.

A May Day celebration is to be held at Ladner this year.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 16.—Mr. Blewett, the Chicago mining expert, left for Texada Island yesterday morning, accompanied by some ten prospectors, with whom were Henry Saunders, of Victoria, and W. E. Devereux, the provincial land surveyor, of Victoria, who accompanied the party in order to locate the lines of the various claims. The latter are situated at the northeast of the island, and it is understood the people represented by Mr. Blewett intend to proceed with their development at an early date. F. W. Groves, of Victoria, also went up on the Joan for the purpose of locating claims on the island.

The concert recently given at Wellington in aid of the Nanaimo hospital, netted the sum of \$217, which has been handed over to the hospital board.

The trouble between the members of the licensing board still continues, and in consequence no business is done by the two antagonistic gentlemen who constitute the board.

NANAIMO, April 17.—At a meeting of the Wellington District Agricultural Association the following officers were elected: J. Dunsmuir and J. Bryden, M.P.P., hon. presidents; Rev. C. E. Cooper, M.A., president; Dr. D. W. Eberts, Rev. T. H. Rogers and A. Bryden, vice-presidents; Capt. H. A. Dillon, secretary; and Thos. E. Bate, treasurer. The exhibition will be held on Saturday, August 22.

A case of considerable interest will shortly be decided in the Supreme court here. This is a suit in which R. W. P. Parsons is the plaintiff and C. N. Westwood defendant, and is undertaken to obtain possession of two town lots on Prichard street. These lots were purchased by the defendant in 1891, and a complete registered title was obtained for them. The plaintiff, however, claims that the property was deeded to him in 1875, and that he never conveyed away his interests. Since 1878 it has passed through three or four different hands, until finally purchased by the defendant in 1891, and during that interval it has always been on the register.

The lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this city propose to celebrate the seventy-seventh anniversary of their order by attending divine service in the Baptist church on Sunday, April 26, at 11 a.m., when Rev. Mr. Gunton will preach the sermon. On Monday evening a fraternal social will be held in the lodge room after the usual meeting of Centennial lodge.

The boilers and engines of No. 2 shaft, East Wellington (which has been abandoned) will be removed to the E. & N. Alexandria mine, and the smaller engine and boiler at the Alexandria mine will in turn be removed to the slope being put down at the E. & N. Extension mine.

The departure of the sloop Boss yesterday morning for Cook's Inlet was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The following made up the party: Capt. J. McLeod, L. H. Hill, A. Popplewell, S. Goler, T. Hiley and S. G. Stevens. The sloop is thoroughly equipped, the outfit of the party including supplies for eight months, a full stock of implements and 200 feet of lumber, and is intended to sail direct to Cook's Inlet, but to stop at several points en route and prospect ground in promising localities.

A movement is on foot to organize a mining company. Sergeant W. W. Southin, formerly a drill instructor in the Imperial army, who has seen ten years' active service in India and Malta, has taken the initiative. Sergeant Southin is now a resident of Chemainus. The members of the Nanaimo Rifle Association will probably be the nucleus of a company, in the event of its formation.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, April 16.—In order to have the Volunteer loaded within the specified time and thus save demurrage the Victoria Lumber Co. are running their mill till two hours a day.

In appreciation of the faithful services of Rev. Mr. Mannal in this neighborhood a petition to the conference, which will soon assemble, is now in circulation earnestly requesting that he be not removed from this circuit. Owing to the inadequate accommodation for the large congregations in the schoolhouse church will soon be built. The Victoria Lumber Co. have generously donated the necessary lumber and a lot for the new building.

Chief Engineer J. W. Richardson moved his family here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott will leave for Victoria on Tuesday.

On Thursday last week a dance was given in the Westhome hall. The proceeds were to pay off the insurance premium on the Episcopal church.

The Daisy arrived with a boom of logs to-night.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

Twenty-two car loads of ore from Ainsworth and Slooan mines have reached the smelter at Pueblo, Colorado. The ore averaged 95 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead to the ton.

The following is a list of metallic minerals recognized so far in West Kootenay district: Native gold, native silver, native copper, native arsenic, galena, uranite, anglesite, alataite, argenteite, pyrrargyrite, proustite, chalcocite, chalcocite, bronite, siderite, hematite, magnetite, ironstone, mica, greenockite, stibnite, jamesonite, mispickel.

The C. & K. S. N. Co.'s new boat was launched at Nelson on Tuesday with the usual formalities, and was christened "Kokonee" by Mrs. Ironp. As soon as inspected by the Dominion authorities she will be put in commission.

G. A. Petty, owner of the Monitor mine at Three Forks, reports that the mine at a nice small mine, from which he has shipped eight carloads of ore this winter. A cross-cut tunnel seventy-two feet long taps the ledge, and the ore shipped was taken from a drift run back to the company at Revelstoke. The only ones who are to be supplied from the car in future are section men and bridge

men, who are not counted as being in Revelstoke.

H. W. Kent, manager of the New Westminister and Barrard Inlet Telephone Company, is in the city arranging for the installation of a telephone service here. The company propose to give intending subscribers the service for three months free of charge in order to satisfy them not alone of the usefulness of the service, but of its thorough efficiency as well.

T. Lloyd Graham, late from England, his home, is expected in Ashcroft soon. He is to go out with Mr. Manson for a season's hunt in the Bridge river country for grizzlies. Graham is one of a half dozen sportsmen who formed a pool last autumn, throwing in £500 a piece, and the hunter making the best record is to take the sum total. In their rates of counting grizzly bear are at the top notch and a few grizzlies will very materially swell the score of the energetic sportsman who gets them.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The work of grading Rossland's streets has at last been begun vigorously. On Monday a contract was let to Billy Carpenter in the sum of \$5,000 for the grading of portions of Spokane street and Le Roi avenue.

The second of the two new smelting plants erected here will be on the line of the Spokane and Northern railroad. It is to be a matting plant rather than a smelter, and will make a specialty of copper matte which will be sent to another place to be refined. The company back of this enterprise is an American concern and the plant is to be operated in the States. The new works may possibly be at Northport, Sheep Creek falls or still nearer Rossland, built to serve the purposes of the Spokane & Northern railroad, but the other one will be built to serve the purposes of the Canadian Pacific.

(By starting its working tunnel down in the gulch the Centre Star obtains an advantage of importance, which becomes very apparent as work proceeds. Without sinking a foot from the tunnel it has a vertical depth of 320 feet, and it will have taken out many hoisting requirements.

Jumbo shares are quoted on the stock board at \$1.10.

The Iron Mask has enough ore in sight to pay many big dividends.

A big development work on the Cracker Jack is giving encouraging results.

The 40-foot shaft on the Poorman Fraction was sunk on the lead and the bottom of a tunnel was struck at 300 feet and a 70-foot upraise started to connect with the shaft. Only 35 feet remain between the upraise and the shaft. When this connection is made the extent of the ore body can be more readily determined.

Since the big showing in the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle was struck about three weeks ago, drifting along the hanging wall has progressed about 100 feet. There is no foot wall in sight and the width of the ledge is therefore not determined.

Only about sixty men are employed at the Le Roi, but that number will be increased as soon as the double-compartment shaft, started at the 300-foot level, reaches the surface. It is now up 250 feet and progressing at the rate of five feet a day. Someone has computed the ore blocked out by the crosscuts on the 350 and 450 levels. A tunnel was started yesterday a start was made for the 500-foot level.

Interest in the developments in the west end of the camp are likely to be still further increased by the work on the Gold Hill. As far back as August, '94, a tunnel was sunk to a depth of 65 feet and was shipped from this property. Last fall a tunnel was run some distance, and a short time ago the present owners of the Gold Hill Mining Company let contract to run this tunnel 100 feet further. It will cut a ledge to a depth of 265 feet, and thereafter the mine is expected to be a regular shipper.

Mr. L. Warner having interested Mr. Hedley Chapman and other Victorians in the Georgia, returned to camp on Tuesday evening and offered the Georgia people \$10,000 cash and \$15,000 on the 25th of May. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Warner will be superintendent, and will develop the property by driving a tunnel from the gulch which divides Monte Christo mountain from Columbia mountain, and by drafts and tunnels, without recourse to shafts, as from the tunnel in the gulch 300 feet of stoping ground is readily attained.

VERNON.

(From the Verdon.)

Wm. Mitchell, an experienced miner, has discovered some very valuable gold-bearing quartz near his residence. He is greatly elated over the discovery, which he says he will work to the best advantage.

Farmers near Coldstream are almost through seeding, and large areas of land will be under crop. Mr. George Kieffer will have 200 acres sown with wheat; Mr. B. Swift 430 acres; with Messrs. Wood, Bassette and other farmers in like proportion.

Monday's train brought a car of pedigree Ayrshire cows which Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, has imported from Ontario.

W. E. Knowles, Presbyterian student-missionary, has arrived to take charge of the White Valley district.

The owners of the Black Horse mineral claim, back of the B X ranch, will commence in a few days to strip their ledge, which is one of the largest bodies of low-grade free-milling rock in the country, and is capital can be secured to take hold of it, it is confidently anticipated that a big thing may be made out of this proposition.

The Spallumcheen Shippers' Union has already got to work. On April 4 they shipped a load of mixed vegetables to Kootenay, and on April 14 a carload of potatoes.

The outfit of L. Clark, who has the contract for enlarging and extending the Coldstream ranch irrigation ditch, arrived last week from Calgary and consists of five teams of horses, scrapers and other tools. Mr. Clark has had much experience at this kind of work in the Western States, and of recent years has been engaged in forwarding some of the irrigation schemes in Alberta.

Work on G. Milligan's claim at Camp Lefroy is being rapidly pushed forward. The tunnel, which is now some considerable distance in the hills in order to locate the dimensions of the ledge, and

as soon as that is done interesting developments in the way of a rich strike in quartz may be looked for. Evidences of considerable iron and gold have already been unearthed.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.)

A quartz location was made last week by R. G. Sidley near the line. The showing is good.

A claim named the Will o' the Wisp, on Ingraham mountain, was located at the dead of night on Monday by J. McNicol and J. C. Haas.

A large body of ore has been found at the "Frimrose," in Deadwood camp. The claim is likely, in every sense, to prove the equal of the Mother Lode.

Mr. Turner has obtained an option of half interest in the Jewel, Long Lake camp—one partner not wishing to sell. The Jewel is one of the most promising claims in that section of the camp.

Mr. Graham, owner of the Texas claim on Ingraham mountain, arrived from Spokane last week and is stopping at the Boundary hotel. He intends doing considerable development work on his claim this summer.

Development work is to be done on the Magnet claim to the west of the Becklerick Dhu in Long Lake camp, owned by Joe Franks and S. Bennerman. It is understood that an option has been given on the property.

H. H. Halstead and S. Bennerman are doing assessment work on claim up the West Fork of Kettle river. The ore in that locality resembles closely that found in Greenwood. It however carries less gold and more silver.

The claim on Kruger mountain located by Dick Boeing and Jim Anderson has now a capital showing of ore, containing tellurium and free gold in large quantities. The claim has the advantage of being on a precipitous side hill, development is therefore less difficult.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES AND WHY IS IT PERMITTED?

The Great Work That is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Affording a Striking Illustration.

(From the Erin Advocate.)

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses in the economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service to the end that tortured bodies might have release from

anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that these poor victims of disease thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefited?

Such a one is Miss Drucilla Shingler, of Erin, Ont., who tells a tale of pain endured through weary years, and of final relief and cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the greatest medicine of the age. Miss Shingler says: "Twelve years ago I became afflicted with rheumatism, from which I have suffered greatly. Two years later this trouble was aggravated by a growth which started in the throat, and which each year became larger and larger, until it finally became so bad that I could hardly obtain any sleep, as when I would lay down it would fill my throat, causing a feeling of suffocation. What I suffered is almost beyond description, and the medical aid I had did me no good, and I was told that I could only hope for relief through the medium of an operation. I dreaded such a course and declined undergoing the operation. All this time the rheumatism was taking a firmer hold upon my system, and I felt like giving up in despair. I lost the power of my limbs and my hands got so bad that I could scarcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who from personal experience had strong faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply and urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after I had used a little more than a box, and after using them for a few weeks there was no longer room to doubt that they were helping me. I was taking the Pink Pills in the hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but to my great joy I found that the medicine was not only driving this painful malady from my system, but was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used about a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I was completely cured, and, although a considerable time has now elapsed, I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and an enjoyment of the best of health. For the help my statement may be to others, I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This greatest of nineteenth century medicines positively cures all troubles arising from a disordered or weak state of the blood, or shattered nerves. If you are feeling weak or depressed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act as a prompt tonic, and if seriously ill no other remedy can so promptly restore you to health and strength. The genuine Pink Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

Two sons of ex-Congressman Williams, who arrived in New York from Havana yesterday, brought with them a box which they jealously guard. It is only three feet high and a foot square, but the importance attached to it lay in the prominence of the sender and the person to whom it was sent. Written on the top in large, bold letters, are the words "From the Captain-General of Cuba for Mrs. Grover Cleveland." No one knows the contents of the box.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President yesterday transmitted to Congress without comment the correspondence asked for by the senate at the instance of Senator Hoar, relative to the attempt at mediation between the United States government during the course of the preceding rebellion in Cuba. The correspondence covers the period from November, 1875, to August, 1876, and comprises about 400 typewritten pages. A great part of it has already been made public, some of it in Wharton's digest of international law and some in correspondence formerly supplied to congress.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

MONTREAL, April 15.—(Special)—A despatch was received here to-day from Toronto asking if it were true that Sir Donald Smith had resigned his seat and broken with the government on the question of the Manitoba school matters. When Sir Donald was shown the despatch he laughed heartily at the absurdity of the rumor. He denied most emphatically the report that he had resigned. Sir Donald will vacate his seat when parliament is dissolved, but will be the ministerial candidate in St. Antoine division against all comers.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ICE FIELDS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 16.—The steamer Durance, towing the steamer Coquette with the screw of her propeller broken, passed Ferryland at noon to-day, bound here. Two hours afterwards she sighted the ice field which has blocked this coast for the past week, and, being afraid to take the risk of injuring the boat, started back towards Cape Race, thence proceeding to Halifax. The steamer Grand Lake, leaving here to-day, carries 250 emigrants from Canada to the United States. This is the largest batch of emigrants on record.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly every body at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unaccountable nervous prostration, in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

UNHAPPY CUBA.

New York, April 16.—The World prints the following correspondence from Santiago de Cuba, dated April 7: A Spanish force of 1,400 men made up from the Simanca regiment and the Manzanillo guerrillas under Col. Santos, defeated 800 insurgents led by Tamaya on April 2, near Vega. The insurgents lost 28 killed and 67 wounded, the Spanish losing an insignificant number.

This defeat enraged the rebels, who were aware that the Spanish General Gonzalez, with 1,000 men, must pass a place called Gallego that day, and decided to lay in wait for them. The rebels were reinforced by Wilson's party and their number 1,600. As soon as the Spaniards appeared the Cubans began firing steadily. General Gonzalez placed his vanguard in charge of Colonel Mendez, who made a gallant defence, but the rebels won a complete victory. The Spanish abandoned the field, leaving three dead and seventeen wounded. The Cubans lost nine killed. The rebels captured sixty guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Near Anzuet the Spanish captain, Perez, with 150 guerrillas, was defeated April 1 by Lieutenant Carranza at the head of 400 insurgents. The Spanish loss was 19 killed and 36 wounded; the insurgents lost 4 killed and 9 wounded.

General Obregon, with 1,000 Spanish infantry and cavalry, met the insurgent forces of General Vasquez, 800 strong. The insurgent leader attacked the Spanish vanguards with rifles and a machine gun, and won a complete victory. The Spanish abandoned the field, leaving three dead and seventeen wounded. The Cubans lost nine killed. The rebels captured sixty guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

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