Weekly British Colonist.

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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE OSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, April 3.

Unexpected Death.

The community was shocked to hear yesterday of the death at an early hour that morning of Mr. J. Judson Young, deputy provincial treasurer of British Columbia. Death, mournful at all times, further intensified the sorrow of the deceased's family by the startling suddenness with which it came. For two or three days only had Mr. Young been ailing and the nature of his indisposition was thought to be only transient. Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased remarked to one of his daughters that although he had passed a restless night, he hoped, from the appearance of the day, that he would soon be better. Leaving the room, Miss Young returned in a few minutes to be shocked to find that her father was dead. Assistance was summoned but it was seen that the deceased was past all human help. His end, which was so unlooked for, and must have been a painless one, is supposed to be attributable to disease of the heart. Mr. Young, who had held his late position since 1875, was a son of Capt. Young, R. N., and a native of Litchfield, Hants, England, where he was born in the year 1838. Emigrating to Canada in 1857 he left the following year for this province to participate in the gold excitement of the Fraser river. Two years later he obtained a clerkship in the colonial department and also as the late Gov. Douglas' private secretary. When the colony entered confederation he still remained connected with the public service occupying respectively the positions of clerk of the executive council and treasury clerk until receiving the important appointment which he so efficiently filled up to the time of his death. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, while in his family circle, which consists of two daughters, he was a kind and affectionate father. He was a member of several societies and has we believe been enabled to make sufficient provision for his children. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence on Montreal street, and from the R.E. church half an hour later.

Queen of Pacific Passengers.

(Special to The Colonist.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—James Townsley, B. B. Roberts and wife; Mrs. Albert Abel; J. H. Burfield; J. W. Williams and wife; M. J. Murphy; D. Campbell; R. B. Brown; Dr. A. M. Taylor and wife; Thomas Moffatt and wife; E. H. Adams; C. Schmidt; J. A. Campbell; A. McNaughton; Thomas Christie; Miss W. B. Whipple; C. E. Miner and wife; J. K. Barker; C. T. Signor; J. Van Bramer; E. D. Laymet, W. Campbell, Mrs. O. Jackson.

ACCIDENT.—A young lad, named Geo. O'Brien, in the employ of A. Cowan, in the latter's workshop on Langley street, placed his hand under the shears for cutting tin, and accidentally cut the tops of two fingers off. Dr. Davie dressed the fingers, which will in future be a little shorter than they naturally should be.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1886.

Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

MOTIONS.

A bill entitled "An act to repeal 44 Vict., chap. 14, and 47 Vict., chap. 19, Statutes of British Columbia, introduced by Mr. Beaven, was read a first time.

VANCOUVER TRAMWAYS BILL.

On motion of Mr. Drake the house resolved itself into committee on the Vancouver Tramways bill; Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Robson thought the bill should, now that the city was as good as incorporated, be so amended as to empower the mayor and council to say upon what streets, if any, the company should have the right to lay down their tramway.

Mr. Drake said it would not be fair to ask the company to deposit any guarantee when the option of defining the streets rested with the council, which if they refused to do, the work could not commence.

Mr. T. Davie asked if there was no finality to proceedings of this kind in the house. A large majority of the house the other evening had thrown the bill out. Had there been cause for any radical change of opinion—for this sudden change of front? If honorable members had changed their minds, well and good; if not, it was as well that it should be known. He would move that the committee rise.

Hon. Mr. Robson said substantial amendments had been made giving the corporation of the city authority to say whether the company should build its lines or not.

Mr. McLeese thought the bill as it stood was worthy the consideration of the house.

Mr. Dingwall—Oh; you've changed your mind, then?

Mr. McLeese—There's one thing: I don't vote with the majority. [Laughter.] I shall give the bill my support and think it deserves to be carried.

Mr. Grant should vote against the motion of the honorable member (Mr. T. Davie).

Mr. T. Davie said he thought legislation of this kind was entirely premature. A majority had voted against it when it came before the house.

The motion was then put and lost by 10 to 9, the following voting in the affirmative: T. Davie, McTavish, John, Beaven, Raybould, Dunsmuir, Allen, A. E. B. Davie, Dingwall.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Beaven noticed that since he was last in the house the Coquitlam water works had passed its third reading, while he had on the notice paper his intention to move certain amendments, and he thought it would have been only common courtesy to him, who was in his place all day, to have given him the opportunity of moving them. It was within the province of the government to bring the bill on again, and enable him to offer the amendments.

Speaker said that after a bill had passed its third reading it was not necessary to place on the orders of the day notices of amendments to such bill. It also was not necessary to keep notices continually on the orders of the day, although it was sometimes done.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the bill had come up in the usual course, and though the honorable gentleman might not have been in his place, still, if he (Mr. Beaven) had not intended to be present it would have been possible for him to have had the amendments put by another member.

Mr. Beaven explained that the motions had not been pressed to a vote, for when he brought them up he could see by the discussion that the strong feeling against them would ensure their defeat.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Dingwall moved: Whereas the Yukon river, which, with its tributaries, drains a large and important area of Canadian territory, is believed to abound in valuable minerals, flows through Alaska; and

Whereas, great doubt exists as to where the international boundary line intersects said river; and

Whereas, the gold mines in the above mentioned Canadian territory are attracting population and trade, and it is important that the boundary line be properly laid down so as to facilitate trade, protect Canadian revenue, and avoid international complications; be it therefore

Resolved, That a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying his honor to urge upon the Dominion government the importance of an early delineation of the boundary dividing Alaska and Canadian territory.

The mover said the exact boundary had been a matter of dispute for some time, and he thought that such a state of things was detrimental to trade and commerce.

The motion was carried.

CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Mr. Orr in a long resolution of whereases moved that the matter of selection of a permanent site for the capital of the province be referred to a select committee to consist of Messrs. Semlin, McLeese, Raybould, McTavish and the mover. He also said that the mainland contained a very large area of territory, the railway would in all probability thoroughly revolutionize the trade centre, and from a military point of view the capital of the colony should be placed in some position where it would be in a place of safety—he didn't care where, between the seaboard and the rocky mountains, where nobody could get at it. [Roars of laughter.] He thought honorable gentlemen had had this resolution before them long enough [Laughter] and concluded by saying with some warmth that he found there was a stronger sectional feeling in Victoria than anywhere else in the province, and also had remarked that when anyone who came here and resided for some length of time he became imbued with the same spirit and turned traitor to his people [Renewed laughter]

Seconded by Mr. Semlin.

Mr. T. Davie could not see why a committee should be named to select the site when the resolution was so pointed, for it was evident the mover had framed it in regard to the mythical city of Vancouver. He did not think there would be many of the opinion of his crack-brained friend on the right (Mr. Orr), who, he thought, was very foolish to invoke at this time uncalled for sectional feeling. As far as the location of the capital went, it was evident that there was no place in the province for a capital like Victoria with its surroundings of Esquimalt. He moved in amendment to strike out all the words after "Capital of British Columbia" on the 16th line and add, And whereas the growth of the city of Victoria since the said revolution and its present commercial importance have fully exemplified the wisdom of the legislature in its choice.

Mr. Beaven said the change of site for the capital would involve a very heavy outlay, and a proposition of this kind must emanate from the government of the day. The resolution was entirely out order and he asked the speaker's ruling.

Mr. Orr said the previous removal had been effected primarily by resolution of two private members of the legislature.

The Speaker said there was no mention in the terms of union which provided that Victoria should be and remain the capital. On the other point he thought the house could refer the resolution (which was worded rather unhappily, however,) to a select committee if they so chose.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that if the resolution had directly moved the removal of the capital he was inclined to think that involving as it would have done an expenditure of money, it would have been out of order. Apart from the ridiculousness of the view, he noticed that the words were "Be it resolved that the matter, etc." Now, what was the matter? There were certainly a dozen allegations which the resolution might intend to be matters to be considered by a committee, but which the was particular matter to be considered? Of course, the inference was apparent, but nothing specific could be positively gathered from the grouping under the head of "the matter." Victoria was the most commercially accessible place in B. C.—from Cassiar, Queen Charlotte's islands, while even residents in the Rocky mountains were glad enough to come to Victoria. No one in his senses would suggest a change of capital, for if there was anything in the argument that a capital should be situated in the centre of a country the "matter" might well be considered a century hence. He did not think the hon. member would wish for a vote on the resolution and he was inclined to move the previous question. If it came to a vote he should, it was needless to say, vote against the resolution.

Mr. Orr—I don't doubt that.

Hon. Mr. Robson expressed regret that his honorable colleague should have brought in this resolution, as it was evident it would not tend to promote the object it professed to aim at. Indeed, it was to be feared the contrary effect would result, as it would only tend to arouse sectional animosity without accomplishing any practical result. The amendment, so adroitly moved by the second member for Victoria city (Mr. T. Davie) would, if carried, seriously prejudice the whole question and place mainland members in a false position, and would really tend to defeat the object his honorable colleague professed to have in view. As wealth and population increased on the mainland the capital would inevitably gravitate thither; but it was not by the untimely introduction of such resolutions that the object would be gained. He hoped both the resolution and amendment would be withdrawn; but, if pressed to a vote, he would certainly support the resolution; but he made an earnest appeal to honorable members to vote down the amendment.

Mr. Helgesen said that if he had not known anything about the resolution he would have said on its being shown him that it was the crooked freak of someone. [laughter], and knowing it emanated from Mr. Orr he felt it was merely characteristic of that gentleman. [Laughter] In his opinion there was no contention that could be made in favor of the removal of the capital, for Victoria was naturally adapted for it in every way. This was virtually the terminus of the Northern Pacific and in a short time the Canadian Pacific would find itself too far inland and would have to come to the front and locate its terminus here. If his honorable friend in front had any money to invest in Coal Harbor he would advise him to invest his small change first. [Laughter] He could not support the resolution.

Mr. Pooley said he was surprised such a resolution should have been brought forward, as it was only calculated to revive that horrid sectional feeling. Honorable gentlemen in their remarks did not seem to see any motive in the resolution, but he did,—it was a political dodge. Acute diseases, if neglected, became chronic, and he saw that if a remedy were not given the disease of the honorable gentleman it would become chronic and he would introduce this resolution every session. [Laughter] He thought the amendment made by the honorable member for Victoria was a proper remedy and would settle the question for some time to come.

Mr. Wilson said he could not let the resolution pass without expressing his opinion upon it. His first impression was that it was an electioneering dodge; if not, then it was intended as a joke.

Mr. Orr—It is no joke.

Mr. Wilson—Then it is the emanation of a disordered intellect. [Laughter.] The resolution pretended to embrace a knowledge of finance, civil, military and naval engineering, and the honorable mover had not brought forward a single argument in support of the resolution, but the "whereas" mis-statements in the preamble. There might have been some reason for such a resolution six years since or some time in the future. It was too late as regarded the past, premature with respect to the present. No more inappropriate time could have been chosen for pressing a resolution involving the expenditure of large sums of money for a merely sentimental purpose than the present, when with a deficit in the revenue, the country was clamoring for the expenditure of money for much needed public works and improvements of infinitely more value to the people to the people than the change of capital. The mover had advanced one argument that only exposed him to ridicule, namely, that he wanted to put the capital where no one would be able to find it. It could not be said that Victoria was defenceless from a military point of view, for if so Burrard Inlet was still more defenceless, and Kamloops, the last proposed selection, was open to an enemy on the land. There was one remark of the mover which he did not intend to pass in silence. The honorable mover said that "he would see what mainland members dare to vote against the resolution. Those who did were traitors to their constituents." He (the speaker) was not afraid to go back to his constituents in Cariboo and he intended to do so, and trust to their good sound common sense to say that, wherever the future capital might be, that now was not the time even to discuss a change. He believed his constituents would support this. He was no traitor and never betrayed his constituents. He never betrayed his friends.

Mr. Beaven said the resolution was one that should not take up the time of the house, for there was no member of the house who would advocate the expenditure of a year's revenue of the province to remove the capital even to a better place in the interior. One paragraph of the many whereases in the resolution referred to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific at Burrard Inlet. Now, that terminus was a perambulating one, it was at one place at Burrard inlet for a time, then at another, and then another, and, as the hon. member for Esquimalt had remarked, by the process of gravitation referred to by the provincial secretary it would eventually be at Esquimalt. (Mr. Dunsmuir—Hear, hear.) The Northern Pacific were seeking a terminus nearer the sea, and the Canadian Pacific would also find it necessary to come nearer. It was bound to come. But coming down to facts there was an impossibility in the way of moving the capital as the expenditure would not allow of any such move being made. There were too many urgent requests for improvements in various parts of the province. He would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Semlin said if the capital were ever changed from Victoria, he could assure the honorable introducer of the resolution that it would not stop east of the Cascades [hear, hear] There were many desirable places in the interior for a capital city. There were many instances when capitals had been changed from one part of the country to the other.

Mr. Cunningham felt like voting for the resolution and amendment. He could not see any reason why the honorable introducer should bring in such a resolution which at the present time was calculated to do a great deal of harm, in opening up old wounds and reviving sectional feeling, now almost dead. He trusted that both resolution and amendment would be withdrawn. –

Hon. Mr. Davie trusted that both resolution and amendment would be withdrawn, as he could see no good in either of them. The action was entirely premature, and so far as his constituents were concerned they did not care whether the capital was at Victoria, Vancouver or New Westminster. If the capital were ever changed it would certainly go east of the Cascades. After the preambles, which stated many things that the members of this house knew nothing about, what did it end in? That a committee be appointed —not to report to this house, but to settle the matter as to where the site should be located. This he considered the worst piece of cheek in the whole resolution. [Hear, hear.] He could not see with what intent the resolution was introduced—it must either be an electioneering dodge or the emanation of a disordered brain. He trusted that both resolution and amendment would be withdrawn, as they were only calculated to revive sectional feeling and excite irritation.

Mr. Grant also thought both resolution and amendment unwise, and would certainly vote against the resolution.

Mr. McLeese referred to the removal of the capital from New Westminster and the wrong that was then done, and this was the beginning of sectional feeling. Being a mainlander at heart, he would record his vote for the resolution.

Mr. Dingwall thought that the subject got worse the more it was debated. The day might come when the capital would be removed, but he did not think that any member in the house would live to see it. The resolution was simply one to catch votes.

Mr. Raybould thought that there was no necessity for the removal of the capital, but if it was to be removed he did not know but that Nanaimo had a claim for it. They had many advantages to offer, and probably his honorable colleague would furnish the government with cheap coal. [Laughter]

Mr. Dunsmuir—I will. [Laughter]

Hon. Mr. Robson—He will give them slack.

Mr. Raybould hoped that both resolution and amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Galbraith thought the honorable introducer should not be called a crank and all sorts of names—he probably had some motive. If the capital was ever removed he thought that the most desirable place was at the headwaters of the Columbia. [Cries of Oh! Well, well] While he would be compelled to vote for the resolution if it was pressed he trusted that it would be withdrawn, and he would suggest that his honorable friend take that action.

Mr. Orr said various motives had been imputed to him in bringing forward this resolution—it was a political dodge, sectionalism, crankyism, and a combination of all of them. It was none of them. His sole intention was to prevent the government from expending monies upon buildings which would be necessary when increased representation was given. It was in no sense a political dodge; the matter was one that had cropped up at every election. He did not wish the site at Vancouver, but thought it should be at some place on the line of Canadian Pacific, where it would be most convenient for members. He did not care whether it was at Yale, Farwell, Kamloops, Cache creek, or some other point. He was perfectly willing to amend the resolution, but thought it should pass in an amended form, so that large amounts would not be expended on buildings in Victoria. There was an amount now in the estimates for the building of a supreme court at Victoria which he thought should not be built.

On the request that the resolution be withdrawn, Mr. Orr said he would do so if the amendment was likewise withdrawn.

Mr. T. Davie said that after hearing the expression of opinion by the honorable introducer of the resolution, he could not withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. T. Davie said the resolution was introduced in a spirit of envy, and merely to retard the progress of Victoria. As far as a rival city was concerned he did not think that the city of Vancouver would be a rival of Nanaimo, and as good a town might spring up at Cowichan. He at first was inclined to treat the motion when introduced as a piece of chaff, but he saw now it was merely an envious assault on Victoria.

There was a further attempt to induce the withdrawal of the amendment, when the motion to adjourn the debate was put and lost by a vote of 10 to 11.

On the question "that the words proposed to be struck out form part of the question" being put it was lost.

On the amendment being put it was also lost on a close division.

The original motion was then put and lost by a unanimous "no," not even Mr. Orr's voice being audible in favor of it.

Speaker left the chair at 5:45.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Orr the Vancouver City Incorporation bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Drake the Vancouver Electric Light company incorporation bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

The second and third reports of resolutions from the committee of supply read a first and second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Duck the house resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Pooley in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Duck moved the formal motions which were carried, and the committee rose, reported and obtained leave to sit again.

An act granting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of British Columbia was duly considered and passed.

ALBERNI REPRESENTATION.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved the second reading of the Alberni Representation bill. He said a large number of persons were settled in that district but were not represented in the legislature. In view of the coming election it was deemed advisable to include Alberni in the electoral district of Nanaimo.

Mr. Galbraith was glad to hear that there was a prosperous settlement springing up in Alberni, and it was evidently desirable that the people should have a vote at the coming election.

Mr. Helgesen said the west coast was an important part of the province, and he believed it would be better to leave the settlement alone until it was large enough to be entitled to elect its own representative.

Mr. Raybould thought the last speaker was mistaken in his views. The settlers petitioned for direct representation, but failing to get that, they wished to be united to Nanaimo. There was no reason to think that Alberni would always remain a part of Nanaimo, but it would, in course of time, be of sufficient importance to have direct representation.

Mr. Dunsmuir could not see why there should be any opposition to the bill. It was only giving worthy settlers a voice in the affairs of the province.

Mr. Dingwall was glad to see the bill brought before the house.

Bill was read a second time and considered in committee; Mr. Orr in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments, read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Mr. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to further amend the county court's jurisdiction act, 1885."

Bill read a first time and second reading ordered for Saturday.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. Duck moved the second reading of an act authorizing the borrowing of $300,000.

Mr. Galbraith was surprised at the introduction of this bill, after the statement of the finance minister a few days ago. He moved in amendment that the bill be read this day six months, in order that the people of this province could have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the advisability of authorizing the present government to contract a loan.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the members of the opposition had opposed the several motions and moved their amendments and had really accomplished nothing but delaying the business. The loan would only be made if the revenue should largely decrease. He believed the former arrangement for an overdraft at the bank would be maintained, but it was advisable to have the loan bylaw passed as a guarantee for the government.

Mr. Semlin claimed that the more he examined the estimates the more he became convinced that the government had been guilty of political dishonesty!

Mr. T. Davie had thought that this matter was understood by all the members of the house. The fact was that the government had decided that it would be better to keep the debt in the form of an overdraft, as they would then only be paying interest on whatever the debt might be, sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, whereas, if debentures were issued the government would be compelled to pay interest on a fixed debt. But matters might arise so that the government would not be able to arrange an overdraft, and then they would be at the mercy of the bank unless they were authorized to issue debentures.

Mr. Grant said the object of the amendment was to show that the opposition did not consider the present government worthy of being entrusted with such power.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the force of the amendment was that the improvements provided for in the estimates must be kept back until after the coming elections.

Mr. Dunsmuir thought the finances had never been conducted in so careful a manner as since the present government took the reins of power. The last government had spent $7,500 to gain two votes. They had built a public road over which for three months only one boy, a cow and a self passed. [Laughter.] If it were not for having his friends out of office he would like to see the four (?) opposition members present trying to carry on the government.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Galbraith, Semlin, Grant, McLeese, Helgesen.—5.

Nays—Smithe, Robson, Duck, A. E. B. Davie, Allen, Dingwall, Dunsmuir, Wilson, Cunningham, Raybould, Pooley, Cowan, John, T. Davie, Orr, McTavish, Drake.—17.

Bill was read a second time and considered in committee, Mr. Grant in the chair.

Reported complete with amendments, read a third time and passed.

SMELTING WORKS BILL.

Bill entitled "an act to encourage the erection of smelting works" was read a second and third times and passed.

SUBSIDY BILL.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved the second reading of the Saanich railway subsidy bill.

Mr. Dunsmuir said it was reported that he was trying to kill the bill, and he wished to contradict it squarely. He had a charter to build to Saanich and if he thought there would be anything in it he would build there, no matter whether the present line was built or not. He did not think this line would ever pay the promoters.

Mr. Galbraith complained that the government had not taken the house into their confidence when the Saanich railway bill was before the house. It had not been intimated that any subsidy would be asked.

Hon. Mr Smithe said before the introduction of the railway bill he had been waited on by a deputation, and he had asked for a statement in writing giving the prospects for the road paying. He did not receive this information until the bill had passed its final stage, and did not know that any subsidy would be asked.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was entirely wrong to assume that the government had kept back information from members of the house. He had noticed that there was no mention in the bill of any bonus and he did not know such would be asked for until after the bill had been passed. He thought such apparent crookedness had characterized the action of the promoters of the bill, but that was not sufficient reason to cause opposition to the bill. The effects of the road would be to make the wagon roads much wear and tear, and also to open up parts of the district now lying waste. Every bonus granted by the house should be dependent on continuous operation of the road.

Mr. John said that he was exceedingly obliged to the provincial Secretary for his able speech in support of the Saanich railway, and he thought the present bill granting the subsidy was more of a reward to the company who would build the road first than otherwise. He thought that the subsidy should be made over to the Victoria and Saanich Railway Co. as the promoters of the company had exhibited enterprise in coming forward and offering to build the road and he hoped the leader of the government would consent to the change.

Mr. Wilson agreed with the provincial secretary as to the crookedness of the action of the promoters of the road. Still he believed it would be advantageous to have the road constructed, and he approved of the principle of guaranteeing the interest instead of granting tracts of land.

House in committee; Mr. T. Davie in the chair. Bill was reported complete with amendments.

ROAD TOLLS.

Bill read a second and third time and passed.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

House went into committee on the Municipality Act amendment bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment to clause 10, providing that the mayor or presiding officer shall have one vote with the councillors and in case of a tie the motion shall be negatived.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. T. Davie moved that a clause be inserted providing that in case of incompetence or neglect of duty on the part of the chief or assistant engineers of the fire department it shall be lawful for the council, should they deem it necessary, to declare the office vacant and a new election shall be held.

The amendment was carried, and bill was reported complete with amendments.

LICENSES ACT.

Licenses Act, 1885, amendment bill was considered in committee. Reported complete with amendments, read a third time and passed.

House adjourned at 12:30 until to-day (Saturday) at 11 a. m.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—Mr. William Grimm, of Johnson street, has recently completed a very handsome stage coach for Mr. C. J. King, to be run on the Victoria-Esquimalt route. As a sample of what our local factories can turn out in the way of vehicles this coach speaks volumes. Not only is the mechanical part finished in first class style, but considerable artistic powers have been displayed in the interior upholstering and exterior embellishments.

SEALING.—Capt. Spring arrived from the sealing grounds on the west coast on Wednesday evening in a canoe, bringing Archbishop Seghers as a passenger. There are fourteen schooners from this port engaged in sealing, and by this date they will be in the midst of their work. A fair number of seals had been caught up to the time Capt. Spring left, with the prospect of fully as good returns as those of last year being secured.

SNEAK THIEVING, which was almost entirely suppressed by the appointment of special constables, has begun again. Three small burglaries and attempts have been reported from the suburbs within the past 48 hours. These robberies are not due to the reduction of the police force, which will not take place until after the first of next month. The perpetrators in every case were Chinamen.

POLICE NOTES.—A few drunk and disorderly persons were "treated" in the usual judicial manner, and a Chinaman, Indian, and a Frenchman were severally sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for supplying liquor to Indians.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 2.—A great mass meeting is being held this afternoon in Guild hall to protest against the granting of a parliament to Ireland. The lord mayor presided. Sir John Lubbock, liberal member of parliament for London university moved the adoption of a resolution condemning Gladstone for his intention of handing Ireland over to Parnell, whom he had previously denounced. At every mention of Mr. Parnell's name the audience hissed. The name of the premier was treated in the same way every time any speaker used it. There were cries of "Gladstone is a lunatic." All the speeches were intensely patriotic and the speakers were loudly cheered. Mr. George Potter, ventured to propose an amendment to Lubbock's resolution to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was entitled to the confidence of the audience and the British public; but his voice was drowned by groans and cries of "Go home," "Turn him out." The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, after which the assemblage left the hall singing "Rule Britannia."

LONDON, April 2.—Gladstone is riding straight for a fall. The Pall Mall Gazette declares this afternoon he refuses to modify his Irish scheme and the result will be that the country will have neither home rule in Ireland nor Gladstone. The Gazette announced in the same way precisely that Salisbury would ride for a fall at the time the tory premier was arranging for his own defeat, though the editor has special knowledge that Gladstone, being convinced of the good policy of his Irish proposals, and that the tories and radicals have determined to defeat them, means to force the matter to an issue and bring about the defeat as soon as possible.

In the house of commons this evening the bill repealing the Contagious Diseases act passed the committee, and was a third time unopposed.

Cambridge's crew are slightly the favorite in the betting on the university boat race which takes place to-morrow. The betting is nominally six to five against Oxford, but virtually on a level. The majority of sporting prophets give "fips" on the Cambridge, because, as they say, while the crews are equally matched, Oxford men have a boat which does not suit them, while their opponents are perfectly equipped in that respect.

Tom Challoner, the jockey, is dead.

A deputation of Irish Presbyterians had an interview to-day with Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. Replying to the statement of the Rev. Dr. Martin, to the effect that a parliament in Dublin would be hostile to the rights of Irish Presbyterians, Mr. Morley expressed the opinion that Mr. Gladstone's measure would make ample provisions for the security of every religious body in Ireland. The deputation afterward had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone has declined to receive any deputation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 2.—The majority of M. Pasteur's Russian patients will leave for home to-morrow, their wounds having entirely healed. Four whose wounds have not yet cicatrized will remain in the hospital for several days longer.

The situation at DeCayvith continues strained owing to the strike. The public prosecutor will arrive at DeCayvith to-morrow to institute proceedings against the law breakers.

The French government has given orders for the immediate dispatch of the third naval division to the Levant. The ironclads Morengo and Vauban will leave Toulon to-night. The torpedo flotilla is also under orders.

GREECE.

LONDON, April 2.—Sir Horace Rumbold, British minister to Greece, has been ordered to join with the other foreign diplomatic representatives at Athens in sending to the Greek government a final strong remonstrance against Greece's warlike attitude. This remonstrance will be tantamount to an ultimatum, and if Greece ignores it the foreign fleet will act forthwith. All the foreign squadrons in the waters of Greece are being hastily reinforced.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 2.—The reichstag to-day, by a vote of 169 to 137, decided in favor of prolonging the anti-socialist law.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, April 3.—Beach, the sculler, sailed to day for England. He challenges any man to row him on the Thames for the championship of the world.

ITALY.

MILAN, April 2.—Serious riots have occurred here, in consequence of the resistance to the Octroi tax on bread, on the part of workmen residing in the suburbs and employed in this city. The police are making most strenuous efforts to suppress disorders, and arrests have already been made. Gas and electric lamps have been wrecked in all parts of the city.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

Rapid Work.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia—could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B. B. B. relieved me—3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rappell, of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system. tu-th-sat-dw

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

DOMINION BUDGET SPEECH.

On 30th ult. Mr. McLelan, minister of finance, delivered in the Dominion Commons his maiden budget speech. In his opening remarks he regretted the reason that had caused the duty to devolve upon himself being the withdrawal of Sir Leonard Tilley from the active duties of public life in consequence of ill health. The receipts from customs of last year were $18,913,000, being 18.43 per cent. of the total imports—while the percentage of the United States for the same time was 31.45. These collections were levied not so much on what are known as the necessaries of life as to justify its being said that the increase in revenue were impositions on the poor man. In 1885 the duties collected on silks and velvets were $1,020,627; in 1878 they were only $539,981. There was thus an increase in the receipts from these articles of luxury of $480,676. On spirits and wines the increase was $642,100, and on jewelry and gold the increase last year, as compared with 1878, was $156,728. Here are three classes of goods which are considered to be luxuries, upon which we collected in 1885 $1,279,504 more than in 1878. The expenditure is of two classes, ordinary, as calculated by the late finance minister, and exceptional, arising out of the rebellion. For the latter there is a sum of $1,697,851 paid by the department of militia and defence; by the comptroller of the mounted police, $93,980; and for Indians, $82,375. He maintained by the public accounts not having shown, as in past years, a large surplus, that manufactures have largely increased and imports correspondingly diminished—the former more rapidly than anticipated. Of net debt of $196,499,692, the sum of $103,358,699 represents the debts of the provinces assumed by the Dominion. The remainder, $93,048,993, was incurred since confederation, in the prosecution of railway enterprises and public works.

The expenditure in public works chargeable to revenue was $3,202,362. Allusion was made to the rebellion in the northwest and the epidemic in Montreal as disturbing elements to trade, and to provide for the former it is calculated that $3,500,000 will be necessary. The estimated expenditure for the year, over and above the last-named sum, is fixed at $35,000,000, and the increase of $118,636 interest on the public debt is mainly imputed to the increase of deposits in the savings banks. In alluding to the Canadian Pacific railway being open through to this province, Mr. McLelan said that the amount of duties received and collected in British Columbia and Manitoba had been out of proportion to other parts of the country of similar population because they have been shut off from the manufactures of the country, but he hoped that with the opening of the road a good deal of the trade of this province which has previously gone to the States will be given to Canadian manufacturers. The estimate of revenue for 1886-87 is: Customs, $20,200,000; excise, $7,000,000; postoffice, interest and miscellaneous services, $7,300,000, making a total of $34,500,000, against which is an estimated expenditure of $33,124,550, leaving, as the estimates now stand $1,375,046 for a surplus. The actual increase of shipping for 1885 is not given, but an average increase since the year 1878 places it at 905,000 tons. Then, as to railways: In 1885 there were 10,049 miles of railway in operation, with a train mileage 30,623,000, and 9,672,599 passengers, an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year. The number of traders last year was 70,000, and the amount of the business failures $8,743,000. He claimed that the condition of the wage earner is more prosperous than before, and that while their wages have been increased the price of many manufactures to the consumer has been reduced. In speaking of the Canadian Pacific railway, Mr. McLelan said that the government thought that it might be in the interest of the company and of the country at large if they were to remove the lien held over the whole of the Canadian Pacific railway lands and confine it to a certain portion which they would consider to be value for the nine million dollars. He further announced that arrangements had been made, by which the company agreed to pay the $20,000,000 in cash, which were advanced them, one-half on the 1st of May, and the other half on the 1st July next, and part of the lands to be released to them as stated, at the earliest possible day, and there would be submitted to the house a proposition to carry out this undertaking, and to enable the settlement of all accounts and to receive twenty millions of dollars back. Mr. McLelan concluded by claiming that there was cause for congratulation that so much had been done for the country without the imposition of greater burden than had been actually necessary. The extension of the franchise to a very large body of young men was dwelt upon, and also the national honor with which the country passed through the rebellion, the finance minister taking occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the bravery and loyalty of the Canadian troops which the event had called forth. The deficit is under $1,500,000.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR CANADIAN MILLERS.

Canadian millers are again urging the government to make an amendment to the tariff this session by which the duty on flour and grain will be equalized. It is claimed by the Canadian miller that as the tariff now stands, it favors the miller of the United States, and really affords no protection to the products of Canadian mills. From July 1 to February 28, 1885, there were entered for consumption in Canada from the United States 471,096 barrels of flour and meal, of the value of $1,865,246, while during the corresponding period ending February 28 last, the quantity entered for consumption was only 176,836 barrels, valued at $571,285, or a decrease of 295,060 barrels. The quantity of grain imported from the United States during the same period fell from 1,208,610 to 1,089,154 bushels. As regards the change asked for in the tariff, it entirely depends on the influence the miller can bring to offset the influence of the agricultural class, the latter wanting the tariff on grain to remain as it is at present.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

So settled is the conviction in England that another general election must take place during the present year on the Irish question that already steps are being taken both in Great Britain and in Ireland to prepare for it by the promulgation of a strong agitation in favor of home rule. In the metropolitan district the Irish organization is being rapidly strengthened, and within a few weeks it is calculated that there will be nationalist electoral committees in connection with the national league established in every one of the metropolitan constituencies. What is being done in London is being done throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, and the reports of the organizers point to a large increase in the Irish electorate. The propagandist operations of the nationalist members are to be confined to their own countrymen; but other sections of politicians have undertaken to move purely British opinion in support of Mr. Gladstone. There is no official connection between the newly-formed British Home Rule association and the Irish nationalist party, though it will take a considerable part in the coming home rule campaign in Great Britain. It is intended to hold public meetings of English and Scotch electors in those boroughs and county electoral divisions in which at the general election the Irish vote turned the scales in favor of conservative candidates. Their object will be to obtain pure English and Scotch declarations of opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to settle the Irish difficulty, and the result will be duly notified to the right honorable gentleman. In addition, a statement of the arguments in favor of a restoration of national self-government to Ireland is in preparation and will be circulated among liberal members of both houses of parliament and prominent politicians throughout the country. A great deal is felt will depend on the attitude of the new agricultural constituencies; and Mr. Joseph Arch represents enfranchised Hodge on the political committtee of the new home rule association. In order to secure the vote of the agricultural laboring classes, should an appeal be made, a statement will be put in circulation setting forth the fact that the Irish members supported, and were chiefly instrumental in carrying Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment on allotments, and that thus through their help parliament is at last pledged to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural laboring classes; that several of the Irish members have helped to forward the improvement of the laborers; and that the Irish party in Parliament have carried several principles in agrarian legislation which ought to be applied to the relief of the agricultural classes in Great Britain. It is not improbable that Mr. Michael Davitt will be requested to address several meetings of English and Scotch agricultural laborers throughout the country to explain to them the advantages which the application of the principles recognized in Irish legislation would be to their class in Great Britain. Means are also being taken to organize meetings of the working class element in the large towns for a similar purpose. By such a system of propagandism it is calculated that should an appeal to the country be made on the question of home rule, the liberal programme for Ireland would be carried by a very large majority of public opinion in Great Britain.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

We cannot endorse the very silly and very impertinent remarks of an evening contemporary directed at Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., simply because that Ottawa representative has thought proper to draw the attention of the government to the propriety of according representation in the cabinet to British Columbia. The matter thus brought to the notice of the government is one that should receive the hearty endorsement of all persons who have the advancement of this country at heart. We have long been of opinion that *all* the provinces should have a representative in the cabinet. The Dominion will not be well governed until every province shall have at least one member in the executive. Mr. Shakespeare's motion points in the right direction, and he should be applauded for it instead of being made the object of abuse and ridicule. Can our contemporary show any good reason why men who reside east of the mountains should be regarded as entitled to a monopoly of cabinet positions? Has not British Columbia as much right to a cabinet representative as Prince Edward's Island, or, for the matter of that, any other province?

The Shortest Route to the Granite Mines.

To the Editor:—The Yale route is at least 34 miles shorter than the Hope route, with good bunch grass all the way. The distance is only 25 miles from Spuzzum and very little snow to bother, as the passes are low, which is very different from the Hope or even the Nicola route, where you have to get into the clouds, as it were, to get over the watershed. Messrs. Riley and Northup, the two gentlemen we sent out to explore the route, are highly pleased with the prospect of getting an easy road which could be traveled all the year round. Mr. Teague and others are astonished that the government did not explore this route 20 years ago, instead of going away around by Hope to get to the Similkameen country, but as the old saying goes, "better late than never." So now that the citizens of Yale have gone to so great an expense and proved the feasibility of the shortest route, it behoves the government to see that a trail is constructed at once.

D. McGILLIVRAY.

Yale, April 4, 1886.

An Enterprising Farmer.

To the Editor:—I wish through the columns of your valuable paper, of which I am a constant reader, to make known to you and the public at large the great improvements that are daily being made on some of the farms in the Burnside district. Having occasion a few days ago to go out the Burnside road, I came across the Strawberryvale estate, lately purchased by my old friend John Russell. Although scarcely six months have passed since Mr. Russell has become the proprietor, it is astonishing the change that has taken place on that fine old farm. A handsome and commodious dwelling house on the lovely water frontage has been erected. He is stocking his farm with all the latest improved implements. His horses are high bred French Canadians and Clydesdale stock. He has six head of the best bred cattle I have seen for some time, and I understand he intends to add largely to his horned stock at the earliest opportunity. I am informed he is preparing to build a $2,000 barn. His barnyard is a picture of cleanliness, and it would be well if some more of our farmers would follow his lead.

A CONSTANT READER.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER renews, cleanses, brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world, through their bleached locks, that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

SKATING RINK.—The proceeds of the benefit tendered the Queen City brass band this evening will be applied in aid of procuring new uniforms. The admission is only 25 cents.

A DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Men, Debris and Boilers in Mid-air.

What an Over-Pressure of Steam Did.

(London Times, March 12.)

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning the Cardiff Docks were the scene of a terrific explosion, which caused the death of seven men and severe injury to another.

The explosion occurred on board the steam tug Rifleman, owned by Mr. Spears, of Cardiff, which was at the time lying in the West Dock, her captain and crew, together with a pilot, being on board. The Rifleman, which was built on the Tyne in 1860 and was refitted with a new boiler about five years ago, had engines of 30-horse power. She tugged a large vessel into the docks at a somewhat early hour yesterday morning, and while lying in the dock continued to keep up a good supply of steam, the captain anticipating an engagement to tow another vessel into the roads. At five minutes to 9, however, the boiler blew up with a loud report, while all the unfortunate men on board, excepting two, were thrown high into the air and killed on the spot, and the fatal effects of the explosion were not confined to those on board. The boiler which weighed nearly five tons, was blown aloft, and after being carried a distance of 400 yards descended with great force upon the deck of the Italian barque Clotida B. In the course of its descent it came in contact with a seaman named Hunt, and decapitated him, his head being severed from the body as if with a knife. The boiler lodged in the stern of the Italian barque, which was much damaged. A great rent was made in the bulwarks, while the wheel house and wheel were smashed to pieces. The funnel and other parts of the tug were hurled for great distances about the docks, and, considering the number of men congregated about waiting for work, it is astonishing that so few were injured.

The effect of the explosion on those on board was appalling. The captain was thrown into the air to a great height, and fell to the ground a begrimed and mangled mass. Eye-witnesses state that they were compelled to dodge the falling bodies and debris which showered upon the quay side. Some few were not successful in getting out of the way in time, and subsequently suffered injuries. At the time the explosion occurred there were six persons on board the tug—namely, Henry Pell, captain; John Lovell, driver; George Clare, seaman; William Henry Gerish, fireman; Price Phillips, a boy; and Thomas Owen, pilot. Of these the first four were killed upon the spot, and the other two died shortly after admission to the hospital. Hopes are entertained that the pilot, who, as well as the boy, is at the Hamadryad hospital, will come round, for he was below, and therefore did not feel the full force of the explosion like the rest. The number of dead at the time of telegraphing was five. All of the bodies have been recovered, though some are so mutilated as to make them almost unrecognizable. Some of them were found at distances of 50 and 60 yards from the scene of the explosion. Among the outsiders injured is Captain John Brown, a steaming owner. While standing upon the paddle-box of the Pleiades he was knocked down by some falling iron and rendered insensible. Upon his examination by a doctor some of his ribs were found to be broken, while the face and arms were badly hurt. Several men were seen making their way home after the explosion with cut faces and bruised heads. Very little of the tug remains. She is reduced to floating matchwood.

Mr. James A. Sweeney, of the Bute Engineering and Dry Dock Company, who witnessed the explosion states:

"At three minutes to 9 o'clock I was standing in close proximity to the paddle-box of the tug Rifleman. Suddenly I noticed a large volume of black and white smoke issuing from between the fancy work covering the paddle-box. Immediately afterwards I heard a loud report, and I could plainly see all the fore part of the tug. I noticed one man on it. I think it was Owen, a pilot. I had seen enough to know that he could not have been hurt at that time. The paddle box nearest the pier-head rose above the wall, but I could see nothing more of any description from where I was standing, except debris of every kind flying about in all directions. I then noticed a man named William Challicomb jumping from the pier-head on board a smack called the Breeze, laden with apples. Immediately afterwards I saw him struggling in the water with a man who proved to be William Owen. I found myself a few seconds later near the small brick house, known as the Watch-house. There the Custom-house officer and myself remained a moment, when within four or five yards of us the body of a man, the deceased captain fell to the ground face downwards. I distinctly saw him turn his head after he was on the ground. Another man also dropped from the air a little further away. Near the railings facing the new Merchants' Exchange a third man came by me with one side of his face and I believe his ear off, but he was able to walk."

A Love Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A New Haven dispatch says: John Andrews, of Oxford, in this county, proposed marriage to Miss Louisa P. Williams to-day, and her refusal seemed at once to transform him into a madman. "You will never marry any one else, then," he said, and seizing an axe, he dealt her a terrible blow over the head that crushed her skull. Miss Williams fell to the floor with a moan. In less than a moment her family rushed in, but she was dead. Andrews fled at once. Half an hour later a crowd of lynchers found him dead near the outer edge of the town, where he had poisoned himself.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Great Debate—A Tremendous Majority—British Columbia Solid—The McCarthy Act—A Canadian National Park—News Notes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 27.

"And behold a greater than Solomon is here." The solon of the opposition has met his match on his own ground. It was recognized a week ago that the new minister of justice had one of those opportunities within his grasp which a man obtains about once in a lifetime, that "tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Mr. Thompson proved himself worthy of the occasion. In a calm and judicial spirit he set himself to work to demolish the arguments of the opposition leader and the minor lights on the benches to the left of the speaker, and the general concensus of opinion is that he did his work well. There is no necessity for me to elaborate his speech in detail. Some of your readers will doubtless have the opportunity of reading it in full as I understand it will be published in pamphlet form. Suffice it to say the handling of the "more papers" cry, the fairness of the trial, the question of the recommendation to mercy, the duty of the executive, and the question of Riel's mental condition, were dealt with in a manner so conclusive, even to members of the opposition, that a prominent reformer said in my presence, "Well, he has just knocked the spots off some of our men." The ovation Mr. Thompson received on resuming his speech was one any man might well be proud of, and it was well deserved. He was followed by Mills, Casey, Orton, and others, but they added little interest to the debate, in fact the discussion rather flagged until Wednesday evening when Mr. Chapleau took the floor and set to work to handle his traducers. The secretary of state was not at all well; he had been laid up for two or three days previous, but seemingly he set aside his indisposition and in a magnificent manner defended his course of action during the past four months. The only objectionable feature about his speech was its length. Few men are able to keep up the interest in a speech for four hours and this was where Mr. Laurier was wiser than Mr. Chapleau. The member for Quebec east delivered his now memorable speech in about an hour and a half and succeeded in enchaining the house during the whole of its delivery. The secretary of state was at times equally as eloquent as Mr. Laurier, but taking his speech on the whole he was slightly over weighted. His justification of the course adopted by himself and colleagues was most ample and his eloquent appeal to his compatriots not to be led away by the race and revenge cry evidently had considerable effect upon them, and doubtless reduced the vote of the recalcitrants. Before he sat down he gave the insanity plea its death-blow when he said Riel was only shamming insanity when confined in the asylum some years ago, and he read a certificate from Dr Brunelle, of Beauport, in proof of the statement. It was two o'clock on Thursday morning before the Speaker said "Call in the members," and the vote on the previous question was taken. The previous question was carried by 53, and then followed the division on the main motion; yeas 52, nays 146, giving the government the enormous majority of 94. Such a result the most sanguine on the government side had never looked for, in fact, one of the whips told me only that evening the government expected a majority of about 50. The result was brought about largely by 24 English liberals voting for the government, thus more than off-setting the 17 French secessionists. Usually those members sitting to the right of the speaker are recorded first in the division and when the clerk turned round to the opposition side to see who voted "nay" and Sir Cartwright, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. Paterson and other prominent reformers stood up the conservatives cheered loud and long. When the announcement of the great majority was made I thought everybody had gone wild. Such a cheer went up from the conservative benches as almost made the walls quiver, members shook hands, flourished hats, sticks and handkerchiefs, banged the desks, and otherwise expressed their delight. Then some one started "God Save the Queen," and as if by magic it was taken up and the grand anthem resounded through the hall as I have never heard it before. What will be the outcome of the vote is hard to say. Those liberals who set themselves up as Rielites will have a hard row to hoe when they meet their constituents, and it is just likely the whole affair may be the political death-knell of Mr. Blake. To the credit of your province I may say all the British Columbia representatives voted against Landry's motion and with the government.

THE VOTE.

The majorities for the government by provinces are as follows: Ontario, 47; Quebec, 8; Nova Scotia, 18; New Brunswick, 13; P. E. I., 3; British Columbia, 6; Manitoba, 4. By nationalities the vote stands: For the government, English conservatives, 96; against none. French conservatives for the government, 26; against 17. English liberals for, 24; against, 24. French liberals, against the government, 11. The French vote, considered separately, gives a majority of two against the government. Every Irish Catholic and every Scotch Catholic save one voted with the government.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Mr. Shakespeare the other day obtained from the government an assurance that parliament would be asked to vote money to pay all sums actually due to the commissioners and inspectors appointed under the Liquor License Act of 1883. All those who paid license fees under the act, and can properly establish their claim to refund will have their money returned. When these two matters have been disposed of I suppose we shall have heard the last of the unfortunate McCarthy act.

A NATIONAL PARK.

Now is the time for British Columbia to speak out. The government proposes to establish one or more national parks along the line of the C. P. R. in the Northwest territories or British Columbia, but the number, extent, or precise location have not yet been decided upon. The people of your province have a grand opportunity before them by representing the natural beauties of the Columbian rockies to the government, of securing that which should be the means of bringing thousands of visitors annually to British Columbia. The Yellowstone national park is acknowledged to be worthy of the states, but it is said there are natural wonders in the Canadian rockies which completely transcend the Yellowstone.

NOTES.

The budget will have been delivered before this reaches you. It is not expected there will be much change in the tariff.

Mr. Shakespeare is going to bring forward the question of an increased duty on rice.

It is announced that Mr. Tasse, M. P., will be appointed chief of the proposed government printing bureau, and that Sir Hector Langevin will contest Ottawa at the next election.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada last year is reported to be 106,096. Of these 25,927 were passengers for the Western States. According to the reports of the government agents was 79,166, as against 103,824 in 1884. Chinese to the number of 4,079 arrived in British Columbia. The value of settlers' effects is placed at one million dollars.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway)

PETERBOROUGH, March 29.—On Saturday Chief of Police Cooper, on the strength of a telegram received from Orillia telling of the arrest of a man named Ball for passing counterfeit money, made a search of the photographic establishment of Hammill & Ball, and arrested Hammill as an accomplice of Ball's. In the place were found a kit of stamps, pads, different colored inks, and a box of type, the same as that used in numbering bank bills. There was an affecting scene between Hammill and his wife when he was arrested. The affair causes great excitement in town. Before the Police Magistrate Hammill pleaded not guilty, and denied all knowledge of the purpose for which Ball used the pads and stamps. He was released on bail.

TORONTO, March 29.—The instigators of the quo warranto proceedings to unseat Mr. Howland as mayor assert that he cannot even yet qualify, and that at the nomination on Thursday a protest will be entered. Should Mr. Howland be elected again they say quo warranto proceedings will be instituted at once to unseat him. There is great diversity of opinion on the question of Mr. Howland's qualifications even yet.

Since Mr. Howland's disqualification for mayor, offers have poured into him from citizens anxious to see him again in the civic chair, until, as he said to-day, "$100,000 worth of property is placed at my disposal."

A dispatch from Schenectady, New York, on Sunday says: Wm. Barton, live stock dealer at Point Edward, Ont., arrived at Albany last night from Hillsdale, Mass., and took the 10:20 train on the New York Central Road for the West. The conductor punched his ticket soon after leaving Albany. Just before leaving Amsterdam the conductor observed Barton's absence from the car, and telegraphed an inquiry to Schenectady about him. An engine was sent up the road, and at Athens Junction, three miles east of the city, Barton's lifeless body was found alongside of the track, with a hole in his head. His satchel lay beside him. It is supposed he walked from the train in his sleep.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The whole of the guarantee of $25,000 for the Halifax dry dock is now in the hands of the Halifax city authorities, the balance having been cabled from London yesterday, and work will be commenced within a few weeks.

At the adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery, held yesterday in Halifax, the financial proposals to enable the company to resume operations were agreed to. The arrangement will give the company a working capital of about $135,000.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Mr. Justice Mousseau, who has been ill with inflammation of the lungs, became rapidly worse during the afternoon, and died at 7:30 this evening. He received the Communion at 1 o'clock, and Cure Sentennes remained with him to the last. The funeral will probably take place on Saturday from his late residence, Dubord street.

The Crawford-Dilke Case.

A dramatic, or melo-dramatic, or theatric incident occurred in the house Friday on a question asked by a liberal member about the law on divorce and a recent divorce case, it being plainly leveled at Sir Charles Dilke. The attorney-general answered the question. Then Dilke suddenly stood up from behind the treasury bench. The house was crowded with members waiting for Mr. Gladstone's statement, and every eye turned on Dilke, who spoke in a tone of artificial firmness, now and then tremulous with emotion. He claimed the indulgence of the house in a personal matter. The house listened in breathless silence. It proved, however, that he had nothing to say in particular, and only asked the member to bring up the question in a way to admit of debate. Practically there is no such way. The incident was unfortunate, and Sir Charles Dilke was ill-advised, and once more his enemies will only say that twice he has had the chance of denying publicly the charge made against him and has failed to deny it, once in the divorce court and once in the house of commons. When he got up everyone in the house

EXPECTED SOME DENIAL

coming, so most of us would have cordially welcomed it, and no rule of the house could then prevent him from giving it, for he had appealed to the indulgence of the house, according to regular form, and the house had consented to hear him. If he had no denial to make he should have kept his seat and held his lips closed, as he only made his position worse than ever by his unexpected, extraordinary and inexplicable performance.

American News.

Spear S. Hollingsworth, county treasurer of Knox county, Indiana, alleges to be short in his accounts between $80,000 and $100,000. His bondsmen include thirty-five of the best citizens.

Kate Dawson, the pretty young wife of a wealthy young farmer living near Indianapolis, Ind., recently eloped with her stepson, Oscar Dawson. The elder Dawson secured a divorce, but $1,000 alimony was allowed the wife. This her attorneys attached. The woman, becoming despondent, committed suicide by taking arsenic. On Friday Oscar Dawson killed himself in the same way.

GLADSTONE

Unfolds His Home Rule Policy

To a Crowded House.

Great Excitement in London and Elsewhere.

Outline of the Irish Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, April 8.—Before the nightwatchmen in the house were relieved or the lights were extinguished a number of members of parliament, gentlemen possessed of assured admittance, began to arrive to make themselves doubly certain of their privileges by getting to their seats, eleven hours before Mr. Gladstone would reach the house, and retaining them during long intervals. Mr. Sullivan, nationalist, member for Southwest Meath, was the first man to gain entrance to the house. He got in as early as 5:30 this morning and at once proceeded to make sure of his place. The Southwest Meath member was for a little time the sole occupant of the echoing chamber. He was almost immediately followed by a score of Parnell's colleagues. It was not long before all the Parnellites were in the house, and they pre-empted the best places in the locality invaded by Sullivan, and all got places in front of Mr. Gladstone during his speech. A rush of the English members followed close upon the advent of the Parnellites. It was yet early in the morning when all the seats on the floor had been taken.

Soon after 8 p.m. the thoroughfares about St. Stephens were crowded with people, that all attempts to carry on traffic in the neighborhood had to be suspended.

Mounted police were placed on duty patrolling, because it was impossible for officers on foot to get about.

Members now began to divide themselves into parties, with a view to their probable support or opposition to the coming speech. It was ascertained that no less than 450 of the 670 members had entered and secured seats by "hatting," or personal occupation, before 12 o'clock.

THE HOUSE OPENS.

Mr. Speaker took the chair promptly at 4 o'clock. The chamber at the time was packed to the very extreme limit of its capacity, and every door showed the hallways crammed with people, all craving to see and hear. The weather at this time suddenly changed; the clouds lowered and thunder was heard. Nevertheless, the mass of people outside increased and became denser. Catholic priests were conspicuously numerous in the crowds, and no less than 35 branches of the London organization of the Irish national league represented by full delegations, whose identity could be established even at a distance by their green regalias. Political clubs beyond numbering were also present to take part in the popular demonstration. At 4 o'clock deputations from thirty-two liberal clubs alone could be counted in the throng. Gladstone went in an open carriage, and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way from the door of his house to the commons entrance was spontaneous and thrilling; it vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar great enough to make most statesmen dizzy; when the whole multitude caught the signal one tremendous long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London, and which was plainly audible in the house. The cheering continued until long after Gladstone had entered the parliament buildings. Within the buildings the prime minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally enthusiastic with that he had just had without. He was apparently in the best of spirits, and bowed to right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them.

At 4:30 Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes.

As soon as the cheering had ceased Gladstone rose and asked permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making this motion, Gladstone said the time had arrived when both honor and duty required parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a footing of free institutions in which Scotchmen and Irishmen have a live interest. Since the year 1833, he said, only two years have passed away without coercive legislation in Ireland, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded, because it is invested, in the eyes of the Irish, with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful, it would require two conditions, autocracy on the part of the government, and secrecy of its public transactions. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law, and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of legislation. He believed that the government had found a solution to this problem in the establishment of a parliament at Dublin for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative. [Tremendous cheering by the Parnellites.] The political equality of the three countries, said Mr. Gladstone, must be recognized. Therefore, there must be an equitable distribution of Imperial funds. Peculiar circumstances existed in Ireland and to make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country the government will be obliged to consider a clause connected with lands and the relations which they will sustain with the Protestant ministry. As Ireland is to have a domestic legislature, it will, therefore, be impracticable for the Irish representatives to come here. The intention of the government bill, Gladstone said, is that the parliament of Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members; the second order 206. Twenty eight at present Irish peers will continue to sit in the house of lords. They will be granted the option to have life seats. The viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the viceroy shall remain and the office shall hereafter be non-political; that its incumbent of office will not be expected to retire upon the downfall of any British ministry. The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose. The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect. It will be empowered, however, to deal with laws relating to trade and navigation; affecting coinage; weights and measures and postal communication. The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire; but the entire proceeds arising from customs and excise duties in Ireland shall be held for the benefit of that country. These funds are to be used for the discharge of Irish obligations. Any balance which might remain after this is to remain in the Irish exchequer; provisions of the bill vest in the Irish legislature a general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown, such as the army, the navy or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs.

STARVING IN A DORY.

Cannibalism to Allay Hunger and Thirst.

Horrible Details of the Survivors.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Further particulars of the experience of the men in the dory of the schooner Law were received on Thursday. James McDonald, the weakest and most thinly-clad of the four, began to sink, and died after bidding his companions an affectionate and tearful farewell. The body of the dead man had hardly grown cold when Angus McDonald said he must have something to eat and drink or he would die also. Despite the protestations of Chisholm and McEacher, he took his knife and cut the right arm off the dead man, sucking the blood and devouring the flesh. He offered some to the others, but they refused it, though some hours later Chisholm tasted a piece of the flesh, but was unable to swallow it. McDonald, having sucked all the blood from the severed arm, said he was going for the throat of the dead man, but was for some time restrained from doing so. During Friday night, however, while the other men were sleeping, he committed the act, and finding no blood, cut a piece of the flesh from each thigh, drinking the blood and eating a portion of the flesh. On the following day he became delirious, and before night he died. They got into a heavy drift of ice cakes, one of which they hauled into the boat and licked with their tongues to allay their thirst. On Saturday night they came in sight of Guion island, some miles off the coast of Cape Breton; but their exhaustion was so great they were unable to reach it. They tried to sleep through the night, but a piercing wind and heavy sea prevented their doing so. In the morning they managed to get to land.

LIBELLING THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

Judgment for $1,000 Against the Toronto News—The Article Malicious and Unjustifiable.

In the superior court yesterday afternoon Hon. Justice Torrance rendered judgment in the Dugas-Sheppard libel case. Defendant, it will be remembered, published a scurrilous article on the 65th battalion, of which plaintiff is major, and the latter took criminal and civil proceedings. Sheppard was fined $200 in the court of Queen's bench, and the present action was taken to recover $50,000 damages. Judge Torrance held that the article was malicious, libellous and totally unjustifiable. It was a serious reflection on our citizen soldiers, whom it made out to be drunkards and thieves. Major Dugas was partially responsible for the good conduct of the men, and the article was a reflection on his character. His honor then went on to speak of the distinguished position Major Dugas and the other officers of the 65th held in this city, but said on the other hand that it must be taken into account that Sheppard neither wrote the letter nor saw it before it was published, although he had assumed the responsibility by refusing to retract. In consideration of the fact that the other officers had already taken or were going to take similar actions against defendant, judgment was given for $1,000 with *contrainte par corps*.

MULCTING THE "MAIL."

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Court of Review rendered judgment to-day in the Laflamme-Mail libel case. Hon Rudolph Laflamme had sued the Toronto Mail for $15,000 for libelous article accusing him of complicity in the ballot-box fraud at the Jacques Cartier election. In the Supreme court a verdict of $6,000 was given against the Mail for the original article and $4,000 for its plea. Defendants moved for a new trial.

The verdict of the Court of Review was that the verdict should stand, and also that the motion of plaintiff for judgment in accordance with verdict be granted with costs.

Judge Doherty concurred and spoke severely of the aggravation of original libel in defendant's plea, which showed malice was persisted in.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. ap9-eod-dw

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

April 2—Str Geo E Starr, Pt Townsend
April 3—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str G. W. Elder, Pt Townsend
Str Maude, Burrard Inlet
April 5—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Queen of the Pacific, San Francisco
April 6—Str Geo. E. Starr, Port Townsend
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, Pt Townsend
April 7—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend

CLEARED.

April 2—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
April 3—Str. North Pacific, Port Townsend.
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str G. W. Elder, San Francisco
Str Maude, Burrard Inlet
April 5—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
April 6—Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, Sitka
Str Western Slope, Burrard Inlet
April 7—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend

DEATHS.

At Victoria, on the 2nd instant, James Judson Young, deputy treasurer of the province of British Columbia, a native of Hampshire, England, in his forty-eighth year.

In this city, on the 5th instant, George Frederick, fifth son of Isaac and Mary Walsh, aged 5 years.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, April 4.

DUALITY.

Two Comets Speeding Their Way Towards Earth.

They Will Deposit a Double Vote in May.

Prof. Lewis Swift, in a letter to the Rochester Democrat, dated 17th inst., says: Barnard's comet on the day of its greatest brightness (May 24) will be about 20 deg. north (towards the north star) from the Pleiades or seven stars. It is now about 4 deg. north of Alpha Aritis. It is visible through small telescopes. Fabry's is now in a vacant part of the sky some 12 deg. northwest of Alpha Andromeda, low down in the northwest. On April 30 it will be some 4 deg. from east of the place where Barnard's will be when brightest a month later. It will be a unique if not an altogether unheard of spectacle of two bright comets in the same quarter of the heavens being almost simultaneously visible. Fabry's, or the Paris comet, as it is often called, will probably become visible to the naked eye in less than two weeks from now, and fortunately, moonlight will not interfere with its visibility, neither will it but very little on April 30, when brightest. It may be advisable to note that the two comets, both being visible to the naked eye, will, on April 22, be within 9 deg. of each other. It may be also interesting to state that on Feb. 22 Fabry's and Brook's comets were but 2 deg., 44 min. apart, and with a telescope of low power both were in one field. On April 25 Fabry's comet will cross a point which Barnard's comet will pass on March 22, and on May 20 Barnard's will be where Fabry's had passed 23 days previously. It is Fabry's, not Barnard's, comet that is supposed to be identical with Miss Caroline Herschel's comet of 1785."

Nanaimo Notes.

(Free Press.)

A destitute Chinaman hanged himself at Wellington the other day.

Wm. Lukey, sen., while mining in the Esplanade shaft on Wednesday night, fired a sudden outburst of gas from the coal he was mining. He is burnt about the face and arms, not seriously, but sufficient to keep him from work for a few weeks. Mr. Lukey has been actively engaged in coal mining for the past 26 years (10 in this city), and this is the first time he has met with an accident that prevented him from continuing his work.

A report has been current for the past few days that the 'longshoremen at San Francisco had refused to discharge the cargo of coal on board the steamship Barnard Castle because Chinamen had assisted in loading it. From inquiries made at the office of Dunsmuir & Son at Departure bay we learn that the managing partner had heard nothing of an attempt to boycott the landing of Wellington coal at San Francisco.

A letter from Mr. D. W. Gordon, M. P. for Vancouver district, states that the patents for those island railway lands which had been incorrectly described would be issued as soon as a correct description was received by the Dominion government from the provincial government.

A number of Chinamen left this city on Wednesday in the direction of the headwaters of the Nanaimo river, and it is presumed they are returning to the gold mines on Boulder creek, reported last year.

The exports of coal from the port of Nanaimo for the month of March amounted to 19,714 tons. This amount was exported in fourteen vessels, the details of which are laid over till next issue.

Nanaimo customs collections for March, $4,836.72.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company is one of the largest companies in the world. Its assets equal the capital of a Rothschild, and the eighty million dollars it has paid during its fifty years of existence are a sufficient landmark on the road of Time to attract the attention of the civilized world.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company has grown to such giant proportions that it now does the largest business of any of the companies of the Pacific coast. It is noted more especially for the liberal payment of its losses.

The total assets of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company are greater than those of any other fire insurance company on the globe. They amount to $38,263,482. Of this sum, there is deposited in the United States, invested in the names of the trustees, for the protection of American policy-holders, $5,923,011. In the United States, since 1846—the date of its first American agency—there has been paid out upwards of $36,000,000 in losses. During the year 1885, this company paid out $2,035,133 in losses, and took in premiums amounting to $3,553,506. In the California branch, the premiums amounted, in 1885, to $275,769, the largest business done on this coast, as stated before.—*S. F. Ingleside.*

GRANITE CREEK MAIL.—Hon. Mr. Smithe announced in the legislature last evening that he had been informed by telegram from the secretary of state at Ottawa that a mail service had been arranged for Granite creek and a postmaster appointed.

What Some People Say.

That the locomotive and cars will pass over the completed trestle work of Double-Headed ravine, on the Island line to-day. This makes the track continuous to Niagara cañon—a distance from Esquimalt of about twelve miles.

That Willie Simms, the comedian, went crazy at Butte, Montana, on the 5th ult., and was brought by Bishop to San Francisco. Pecuniary losses are supposed to be the cause of his insanity.

That a rector speaking at an election meeting on Saturday, in a Western town, said that his parish clerk had actually told him that he had selected three acres of glebe for himself, and was looking through the farmyards for the likeliest cow to annex!

That Chamberlain and Trevelyan are preparing to unite all English parties in opposition to the home-rule policy.

That advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, report that in the history of that colony destitution has not prevailed to such an extent as at present. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation, being entirely dependent on local charity and government aid to keep them alive.

That the action of Bishop Bagshawe in denouncing the Primrose League is generally attributed to a spirit of retaliation. The conservatives are "down on" the National League, and his Catholic lordship thought he would give tit for tat by prohibiting his flock joining the tory organization.

That the reply of Mr. Mundella, in the house of commons, to Mr. Macfarlane, member for Argyleshire, caused a painful shock to the listeners. He said that the Oregon carried 878 passengers and her boats would hold 365 persons. It is likely this startling revelation will lead to some special legislation on the subject.

That the bitter feud existing for some time between Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, and Father Kolasuiski, a Polish priest, has at last been settled, the priest yielding to the decision arrived at in the courts in favor of his ecclesiastical superior. Father Kolasuiski agrees to leave the parish in two weeks.

That Capt. A. Manson, of the schooner Charles E. Batch, has examined the boat that was picked up and taken into New York and pronounced it to be one belonging to the schooner Charles H. Morse, the vessel supposed to have been in collision with the steamer Oregon. He formerly commanded the vessel, and is familiar with the boat.

That the family of Thos. Rollins, a farmer living eight miles from Laginaw, Mich., ate wild parsnips. Two of the children, aged five and two, died from the effects of the poison, and the mother is not expected to recover.

That few women have aged more in a few years than the Princess of Wales, and her present illness had added to her worn appearance. She looks pale and thin, and though her indisposition is spoken of as "only a cold," it is rumored that she is suffering from a serious chronic complaint that is certain to curtail her span of life.

That Columbia river fishermen have fixed the price of fish for canneries at 60 cents each. Owners have not signified their assent to the price, but in case no further disturbance of the labor market is threatened they will probably concede it.

That each corrupt New York alderman received for his vote on Broadway railway franchise a drink and a "package."

That Mons. Labbe, French consul at Portland, is paralyzed.

Across the Pacific.

Sir John Robertson, prime minister of New South Wales, has received the following cablegram from Sir John Macdonald, the premier of Canada: "The Canadian government desires a conference with the governments of New South Wales and New Zealand with regard to the establishment of a mail service between the three countries, ending in British Columbia, without transhipment. Before the final arrangement is made for a line to San Francisco the subject might be discussed by our respective London agents or otherwise as arranged."

Marine.

Steamship Geo. W. Elder, with 500 tons of Nanaimo coal and a large passenger list, sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Bark Otago is on the way for a cargo of East Wellington coal, and the steamship Empire will also return for her usual complement.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Sailed—Steamship Empire, Nanaimo; steamship Columbia, Astoria; bark Cassandra Adams, Nanaimo; bark Cowlitz, Puget Sound.

Bull-Dog Kelly in the Leash.

A telegram from St. Paul announces that Edward Laughlin, alias Bulldog Kelly, has been committed for extradition. Deputy Attorney-General Irving and the Crown witnesses are on their way to Victoria. Kelly will follow in a few days.

Battery "C" Coming to Victoria.

Major-General Middleton, in his report just laid before parliament, says: "Before I next have to report to you on the state of the force the 3d or "C" Battery, School of Instruction, will have been organized at Victoria, British Columbia, *where it is much required.*"

SERIOUS ATTACK.—On Tuesday last, Joseph Wilson, eldest son of Mr. William Wilson, of Birdcage Walk, complained of severe pains in his back, and, as they increased, it was noticed that the muscles of his lower jaw were becoming rigid, indicating that *tetanus* or lock jaw had set in. Drs. Helmcken and Davie, who are attending the patient, spoke of the symptoms having been more favorable yesterday, although the nervous system, necessarily, is considerably prostrated.

THE ALASKAN.—Capt. Moore's new steamer Alaskan was launched at Seattle on Thursday. She is 86 feet long, has 21½ feet beam, and 5¼ depth of hold. Her engines will be 95 horsepower and her boilers will be of steel. It is announced that she will leave Seattle for Stickeen river about the 20th inst.; but some are of the opinion that she is intended for the Victoria-Vancouver trade.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night the Port Moody stage in which Judge Walkem was riding was upset by the antics of a balky horse. The judge got a severe blow under the eye, and a lady passenger was frightened nearly to death.

FOR "Nanaimo" in the Dominion estimates item for quarantine station, read "Vancouver."

THE OLD GAOL BUILDING.

Some Facts as to Its Early History.

The gaol, or city barracks, on Bastion square, soon to be torn down and replaced by a substantial court house, is one of historic interest in connection with the settlement of the province, as it has been associated with the progress of Victoria since the occupation of the island by the H. B. Co. As is pretty generally known, the fort was in a large enclosure reaching from Government street to the water front. The name Bastion street is taken from the fact that a heavy log bastion stood on the corner of the street where Mr. Sayward's brick building is located. The wooden building in the inner yard, within which are the cells of the present gaol premises, was built in 1853 by the Hudson Bay Co., inclosed with pickets and used as a lockup for prisoners. Governor Blanchard's residence occupied an acre of ground on a part of which the Adelphi saloon is now situated, and the gaol stood a short distance away. The very few prisoners who were arrested in those early days were summarily tried by Judge Cameron, who was then the only magistrate on the island. If convicted the prisoners were at once compelled to work on the public roads. Governor Blanchard came to the province in 1852, under no salary, but was to have 1000 acres of land. When he arrived he found this townsite a mass of rock and swamp; but being a man of wealth, he paid his own expenses and discharged the duties of the office.

The old log gaol, which was but a short distance from the walls that enclosed the fort, was the only place of detention necessary until the golden days of 1858, when the corner stone of the present brick building was laid, Mr. Trounce being the architect. It was completed in 1859 and answered not only for gaol purposes, but was also used as an armory until the date of the construction of the drill shed when the firearms were removed to that place. What is now the city police barracks room was used in 1859 and later on for Methodist church purposes, while the courts were also held within its halls, justice, religion and defence being thus made companions. It afterwards became a debtor's prison.

There were lively times in 1858 9, from 10,000 to 12,000 people being then in Victoria, principally miners flush with gold from the diggings. There was maintained a staff of police numbering about twenty and a large gaol guard. Dr. J. S. Helmcken has been the gaol surgeon from the time the lockup was under the administration of Sir James Douglas, who was governor of the Hudson's Bay company during the '50s, and afterwards, for six years, governor of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Since the erection of the brick building fronting on Bastion square the premises have at various times been added to and enclosed, the last addition being about six months ago, when three new cells were erected. In a few days its usefulness will have departed and the spacious and handsome premises on Topaz avenue will have taken its place as a penitentiary. It is the intention of the provincial government to pull down the old prison that has served the ends of justice for many years, and erect thereon a handsome building for supreme and county court purposes.

During its occupation nine prisoners have undergone the severest sentence of the law. The first were three Indians, who in 1859 were hanged in the little yard to the left of the brick building, for firing on a man-of-war. Later, Indian Tom was hanged for murdering his wife. Tom, a Chemainus Indian, was hanged for killing a white man; Archewan and four others for killing a white man and a girl at Saturna Island; a white man named Bell was hanged for killing another at Nanaimo; Schooley for murdering his father-in-law, Councillor Foreman; Lemon, a French half-breed, for murdering an Indian. The last murderer who suffered death was Rogers, in 1885, for shooting a brother penitentiary guard at New Westminster.

In the inner yard, just in front of entrance to the wooden cells, a terrible tragedy was enacted in the summer of 1860. "Captain John," a noted chief of the Hydah tribe, had been arrested, along with his brother-in-law, for some offence. As the constables were searching the two Indians, they suddenly drew knives and savagely assaulted the constables. The latter fired in self-defence and both men fell dead.

There are many recollections clinging around the walls of the old gaol about men who have been incarcerated within for various offences; but they have expiated their offences, and a veil must be drawn. There will not be many who will regret the usurpation of the old gaol site by a new and handsome structure.

(From the Daily Colonist, April 6.)

A GOOD REPORT.—Yesterday's Standard contained a most excellent report of the proceedings of the legislative assembly. This unusual occurrence is accounted for by the fact that the entire report is taken from that appearing in Sunday morning's issue of *The Colonist*. An addenda to the report purports to be an account of the after-proceedings. A reporter of the Standard was not present at Saturday's session, and Mr. Dunsmuir, whom it playfully delights to honor with possessing unlimited influence with the government was, at the time he is stated as having been led to the speaker's chair, deep in the land of dreams and slumber of the just.

FUNERAL OF J. JUDSON YOUNG.—The funeral of the late J. Judson Young took place on Sunday afternoon and was attended by a large number of friends of the deceased, including members of the government and legislature and officers of the departments. The service for the dead was held at the R. E. church, at which Right Rev. Bishop Cridge officiated. The remains were then taken to Ross bay cemetery where they were deposited in their last resting place. The following were the pall-bearers: J. C. Prevost, H. Roycraft, C. J. Leggatt, W. S. Gore, R. F. Tolmie, Jas. McB. Smith, Alf. Flett and R. Wolfenden.

A PROFESSIONAL.—There arrived on the North Pacific yesterday a man whose arms and legs were twisted into a variety of shapes. He was seated in a wheeled chair, which was propelled by a boy. He claimed that he had been born in the neighborhood of New Westminster and that he had money to pay his way, but as he could not furnish satisfactory evidence to this fact and had beat his way from Port Townsend, the authorities would not allow him to land. There could be no doubt about his being a professional beggar.

PATRIOTIC.—The New Westminster town council has voted $1000 towards defraying the expense of the local rifle team at the next Dominion meeting.

FOR THE INLET.—The steamer Western Slope has been got in order for summer work and will leave this afternoon for Burrard Inlet ports.

Mr. Enrico Sorge's Concert.

Humboldt Hall was crowded last evening, and a large audience listened with evident pleasure to an excellent programme. More than usual interest attached to this concert, the performers being pupils of Mr. Sorge, several of whom had not before appeared in public. The pieces were generally successful, and abundant evidence was furnished that there is much latent musical talent in this city which only requires careful training to bring it out. A grand quartette (Beethoven), by Miss Young and Messrs. B. Young, Jacoby and Sorge, was excellently rendered. The waltz song, L'Estasi, by Miss N. Cridge, was so well sung that an encore was demanded. Mrs. Frank Barnard delighted the audience with a solo on the piano, and declined an enthusiastic encore. Miss Mouatt sang "Should he Upbraid," a charming English ballad, with great beauty of execution, and was encored. The duet, "Crudel Perche," by Mrs. D. R. Harris and Mr. H. Kent, received a deserved encore. Miss Dunsmuir and Mr. Sorge followed with a duet on the piano. This piece was brilliantly executed and the audience insisted upon a recall, which was conceded. Miss Jessie Dunsmuir sang "The Life Clock," with much expression and compass. Her execution is full of promise. There was an enthusiastic encore, "Lost and Found," by Mr. H. Kent, was loudly encored. Miss P. Hartnagle's waltz song was nearly faultless, her voice possessing great range and the execution being almost perfect. The audience demanded an encore and would not be denied. Mr. Jacoby having played a solo on the violincello, which was warmly applauded, Mrs. D. R. Harris sang the "Love Song" in a manner so effective and pleasing as to win an encore. The programme closed with a solo on the piano forte by Miss Ethel Mouatt. This young lady's playing was the theme of general admiration, and was loudly cheered. The taking at the door amounted to $98 25, all of which was most generously handed over to the ladies' conversazione committee by Professor Sorge.

Mistook the Nag.

Two worthy citizens, each in the company of another, and each in possession of a gray horse and buggy, drove out to the cemetery on Sunday and tied their nags to the fence. After the services were completed Citizen No. 1 and his companion came out and drove away. Citizen No. 2 saw them driving off and noticed that they had his rig. He and his companion made after them, one following the rig up the road toward Shopland's, and the other cut across the country and came out by Judge Gray's on Fort street. Soon he noticed his horse coming tearing down the road, and when he came up Citizen No. 2 stopped it and demanded his property. The buggy was occupied by a leading merchant, who was astonished to find himself in the wrong rig. He had thought the old horse was making much livelier time than usual, but placed it to an extra feed of oats. Citizen No. 2 drove him back to the cemetery, and there, tied to the fence and quietly nibbling the buds from a tree, was the old gray horse and open buggy, the other rig being a covered one. Citizen No. 1 offered to set 'em up, but as No. 2 was a straight temperance man and there was no available place, the glass of reconciliation was declined.

China and the Chinese.

Mr. J. E. Vrooman will give the next lecture in aid of the Mechanic's institute, on April 13th. The following will be a general outline of the lecture: Preliminary remarks upon China and the Chinese; whence came these people; why are they called Chinese; what is the population—how large a portion abroad; the general features of the empire; religion, education and literature of the Chinese; structure of the Chinese language—(characters illustrated on blackboard) and a short recitation in the Canton dialect; science among the Chinese—astronomy, geography, surgery, etc; commerce—articles and language; social customs and manners, superstitions, dress and diet of the people; justice in Chinese courts and what it is worth; the Chinese idea of an oath; their virtues and vices. False notions and erroneous impressions concerning the Chinese will be corrected, and the object of Chinese secret societies (some of which are in this city) will be exposed and revealed. Reference will be made to the blunders in the Chinese Restriction Act. The whole to close with "The future prospects of China as indicated by present events."

Personal.

Dr. A. M. Taylor, wife and son, arrived from Chicago yesterday, and are registered at the Driard.

At the Driard: M. H. Tappen, C. E., Boston; B. B. Roberts and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Murphy, E. H. Adams, New York; L. Raymur, Rhode Island; Mrs. H. Whipple, San Francisco.

Mr. R. D. Welch, senior member of the firm of Welch, Rithet & Co., arrived yesterday from Liverpool, Eng., and is at the Driard.

At the Occidental: G. Christie, Owen Sound, Ont.; J. H. Favor, wife and son, Granville; E. C. McKenzie, San Francisco; M. C. Robertson, Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. W. Williams, ex-M. P. P., and Mrs. Williams, arrived by the Queen yesterday, after an extended trip through the United States.

At the Oriental: H. Borland, Bowmanville, Ont; W. A. Simmon, Kamloops; E. E. Miner and wife, San Francisco; A. Fering and wife, Tacoma.

Marine.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific, Capt. Alexander, arrived yesterday morning, with 82 passengers and 276 tons of freight for this port.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—8 p.m.—Indications for the next 32 hours: Increasing cloudiness, with rain; winds shifting to southerly and increasing in force along the coast; slightly cooler.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—The wife of Mr. Henry King, farmer, Cedar Hill road, was giving their 8-year old daughter a Saturday night bath in a tub placed on a chair before the fire, when she left the room for a couple of minutes. In the interval the tub fell from the chair and threw the little girl into an open grate fire, where her left side and hand were severely burned before she could be removed from her dangerous position. They immediately dressed the little sufferer's wounds, which were more acute from the fact of her being undressed at the time of the unfortunate occurrence.

THE Alexander towed the barge Taylor to Chemainus last evening to load stone for the drydock.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Sentence of death was pronounced upon John Kernaghan this morning by Judge Wilson, for the murder of his sister-in-law, Martha Hood, last October. At the request of prisoner's counsel the date of execution was not set, as an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Mr. Walker, living four miles east of Arroyo Grande, was shot and killed Wednesday, and his wife was subsequently shot twice and fatally wounded by Peter Hemmi, or his son, both being present. The trouble arose from a dispute regarding occupancy of the railroad land. Mrs. Walker, after being shot, took her only child and found her way to a neighbor's in a dying condition. Peter Hemmi and his son were arrested by Constable Whitby and confined in the calaboose at Arroyo Grande, and later in the night they were taken out by a body of men, who overpowered the constable and hanged them to a railroad bridge.

Passenger fare to China, which for the past two months has been $25, during which time about 30,000 Chinese have departed, the last steamer having taken away about 500, has been raised by the Pacific Mail company to $50. The Oceanic, which sails to-morrow, will carry only about twenty-five of the heathens.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Over 1,000,000 railroad ties have been ordered for shipment to the terminus of the California & Oregon railroad, where active construction is still going on. The first train load will soon be ready to start.

A resolution was carried at a meeting last night of the Greek-Russian-Slavonian society, declaring that A. E. Olarovsky, Russian consul, is dishonestly conducting his office, and the society petitions the emperor of Russia to remove him.

The case of G. W. Tyler, indicted for felony in preparing the Isabella Clark affidavit in the Sharon case, came up on a motion to dismiss the indictment to-day. Mrs. E. P. Weil and James Brown, now serving a term at San Quentin for participation in procuring the Clark affidavit, testified that they had been promised immunity from punishment by two of the jurors who found the indictment against Tyler, if they would implicate Tyler in the matter of the false affidavit. On conclusion of their testimony, the case went over till next Saturday.

All doubts as to cause wreck of schooner J. H. Congdon off Point Reyes several days ago, have been settled by telegram from steamer Yaquina at Yaquina bay, received to-day. He states that his ship struck the schooner at 7:40 p. m. on March 30th off Point Reyes, and ran her down; but he saved the crew, consisting of the captain and one man, who were taken on board and carried to the steamer's destination to be returned on the next trip down.

Detectives Cox and S. P. Weston, of Petaluma, sailed on the steamer Oceanic this afternoon for Hong Kong, to bring back Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams.

EASTERN STATES.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, says: Reports have just reached this city from the Missouri Pacific yards that part of the track has been torn up, and officers have been sent to look into the matter. The strikers and mob element have their way on the Missouri Pacific.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A stock firm here received a dispatch to-day from New York, saying it had been reported there that the telegraph company now running in opposition to the Western Union, were taking an inventory of their property preparatory to consolidation. The new combination will complete their lines to the Pacific coast. The lines referred to are the Baltimore & Ohio, Postal and United lines.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—Eight companies of Col. Patrick's first regiment, Kansas National Guards, arrived this evening numbering about 400 men. Just after passing Ottawa, a gang of ruffians came up on the track and signalled the engineer to stop, which he did, and the leader, a man named Semple, handed a note to the engineer inviting him not to pull the cars out of Ottawa. The major was in the front part of the train and getting the note drew a rifle and threatened to shoot the leader, whereupon they fled from the track.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The details of the desperate affair at Fort Worth is given as follows in a special: The suggestive quiet that marked the passage of the freight train through the city was not without its sequel. When the train left the depot it was under the protection of officers commanded by James Courtwright. The train proceeded to the crossing of the Fort Worth & New Orleans road, when it stopped as customary. What followed is reported by a railroad employé who was on the train. He says that when the train stopped it was noticed that several men were congregated on the track, in front of the train. The posse's commander approached the men and asked why they impeded the progress of the train, to which they replied that they had nothing to do with it; that they were not armed, and had no intention of interfering with the road. As the officers returned to the train they noticed several men sitting, or lying, on the grass a few yards from the track. The entire posse advanced towards the men in ambush until they had reached a ditch alongside the track, when they commanded them to throw up hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles with them, which belched forth a deadly fire. The posse returned the fire with fatal results. There were perhaps a hundred shots fired. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The ambush retreated behind some piles of ties, which proved most excellent breastworks, and from the security of which they poured a murderous fire into the posse. From this position they were finally dislodged and driven beyond the range of the posse's pistols. The casualties among the posse were found to be three police officers—Tufford, shot through both thighs; special officer Townsend, shot through left breast near the nipple, fatal; special officer Sneed, shot through the heart and jaw. The casualties among the ambushers is only a matter of conjecture, though there is good grounds for saying three or four of them were wounded, probably fatally. The same authority says there were half a dozen or more horses visible from the train, which were ambushed, which it is believed belonged to the ambushing party. The posse carried the wounded man aboard the train, which backed into the depot, where the wounded men were lying when the Mail reporter saw them.

From another source the Mail gets the following: "It is the determination of the strikers that no trains should run on the Missouri Pacific, injunction or no injunction. It was arranged that should the train pass through Fort Worth it must be stopped elsewhere. To this end a number of strikers had been detailed to watch the road south of the city. The train arrived at the crossing, when it was flagged by the strikers. Not obeying the flag the strikers next resorted to throwing switches. The narrator says it was not the intention of the strikers to resort to violence unless forced to; but when they were fired upon they returned the fire. They were well armed, and their work shows that they were pretty good marksmen.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—The dam of the Stoddard pond, seven miles long, gave way yesterday noon. It is feared that the factories at Hillsboro bridge and other places on the river will be carried off. At 4 o'clock the water had reached Antrim, carrying a mass of ice fifty feet in height.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following dispatches have just been received at the Texas & Pacific railroad offices: The greatest excitement is prevailing at Fort Worth. The mayor and citizens are turning out and organizing for a mounted police. The train is on the siding. Train No. 115 left at parson's at 12:50 without interference. Thirty soldiers went on the train as guards. This makes four trains on the way south. A train is now being made up at Parson's to start with.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon: "There is nothing in the rumor from Fort Worth as to strikers tearing up the tracks. At this hour, 1 p. m., everything is quiet. Two trains have gone south this morning well guarded; no interference."

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—The following cables have been exchanged between Hon. T. Harrington, M. P., secretary Irish national league, Dublin, and President Egan of the American league:

"To Egan, Lincoln, Neb.—English papers publish cables from America saying Egan and Sullivan condemn Parnell's peaceful policy and threaten to revolt. This is done to prejudice Gladstone's statement on Thursday. Wire authority to contradict.

(Signed) HARRINGTON.

"LINCOLN, Neb.—To Harrington, national league, Dublin:—The statement that Sullivan and I have condemned Parnell's peaceful policy is an unqualified falsehood, which could have only emanated from an enemy of the league and a traitor to Ireland.

(Signed) PATRICK EGAN."

SOUTHERN STATES.

SELMA, Ala., April 3.—The river at this point has ceased to rise after raising two feet higher than at any time within the recollection of the oldest residents. The destruction of property is great along the river, and many lives have been lost. The entire eastern portion of this city is under water.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The physicians of Secretary Manning report his condition as unchanged.

SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The river here has reached the danger line and is still rising rapidly, and streams throughout the state are very high, but so far the railroad traffic has not been interfered with in Kentucky, nor is there any extensive damage by water reported.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—The Cumberland river is rising three quarters of an inch an hour, and is at this point eight inches over the danger line. Many families are moving, their houses being partly submerged. A heavy rain fell this morning and the sky is still threatening.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 2.—The gas works are inundated and there will be no gas to-night. The waterworks are also under water, and the supply in the reservoir will be exhausted in 24 hours. The river is 51 feet high and rising; the water at 9 a. m. reached Market and Bath streets. Business is entirely suspended. Relief committees have been organized and homes and goods are supplied to all the needy. The damage to railroads is great. No trains are running, and none are expected before Sunday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2.—The river has fallen 16 inches. Boats have been distributing food all day throughout the inundated parts of the city.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Advices from Panama to March 20th, says that on March 10th, when about 30 miles from Guayaquil, one of the steamers which ply regularly on the river was attacked by a band of Monteros from both sides of the river. The steamer was riddled with bullets and several passengers were wounded, one fatally.

MEXICO.

GUAYMAS, Mex., April 5.—Steamer Altata brings news of a large anti-Chinese demonstration ending in a riot at Mazatlan on March 28th. When the steamer Romero Rubio was coming in port, she was erroneously reported to be the steamer Sardonyx, which it was known had six hundred Chinese aboard. An immense mob formed on the wharf and after the mistake was explained paraded the streets, crying "Down with the Chinese." The police were unable to disperse them. An attack was made on Chinese houses, breaking the doors, windows and furniture. There was no bloodshed, as the Chinamen fled from the town. Troops have been sent for, anticipating more trouble when the Sardonyx arrives.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN JOSE, April 5.—A general boycott as to Santa Clara county has been ordered by the executive committee of the anti-Chinese non-partisan associations of this county, to commence April 20th.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Paul Boynton, the noted swimmer, to-day completed his arduous task of swimming down Sacramento river from Red Bluff to this city in his rubber suit.

The Evening Post publishes a statement that Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of Jesse C. Wickersham and wife, near Cloverdale, who escaped on the steamer Rio Janeiro, made a confession while on board the steamer to the Chinese quartermaster that he had committed the crime.

FLOWER SOCIAL.—A social entertainment with an added charm of novelty was held in the basement of the Methodist church last night. The new feature was, as the name signifies, in the floral line. As each visitor entered he, or she, was presented with a button-hole or small bouquet, while similar adornments were likewise borne by the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the proceedings. These latter consisted of readings, recitations, songs and piano-forte selections, and were presided over by the Rev. Mr. Percival. A very pleasant evening was passed by all who availed themselves of the opportunity of being present at this the last social of the season.

P. O. HOME DONATIONS for March: Mrs. Cridge and Mrs. Scott, milk; Mrs. Isaac Oppenheimer, clothing; Mr. Harding, bread; Mrs. Capt. Lewis, jam and eggs; Mrs. Kent and Mr. Humphrey, jam and oranges; Spiritualists, B. C. A. I. S., meat and cake.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.—Mr. Gladstone's voice is again causing him some anxiety, and he has gone to the country to spend two or three days for the purpose of recuperating. His physicians have impressed upon him that he must reserve his energies if he wishes to speak in the house of commons on Thursday next, when his anxiously expected statement regarding Irish government is to be made. Another cabinet council will be held Tuesday.

The Marquis of Salisbury is in London. He arrived in England on Thursday last from the continent where he had been spending several days for the benefit of his health.

The university race is everywhere pronounced the greatest ever pulled on the Thames since the dead heat of 1877. The length of the course was four miles and a quarter. The time made by Cambridge was 22:29½, the longest occupied in any of the university races since the contest of 1877. The tide was poor and the race was rowed against strong head winds almost the whole way. These facts sufficiently explain the time. In view of the continuous hard pulling by the crews the men of both boats were very much exhausted at the finish. The Oxford boat was stoved badly.

LONDON, April 3.—Cambridge won the university boat race on the Thames this morning. The sky was cloudy, the weather mild and the wind pretty strong at the start and during the race. The water was sufficiently lumpy to put to a thorough test the stamina of the men engaged in the contest. Betting was in favor of the Cambridge crew. The river banks were crowded with thousands of people making the race an event for a holiday. The boats were started even and were kept so by as fine a contest as was ever witnessed in the course of about a mile, then the Cambridge boat pulled a few feet ahead. In the second stage the race was exciting. Cambridge men made several desperate spurts to get away from their competitors but the latter responded instantly and successfully, to each, and when Hammersmith bridge was reached the Cambridge boat was a quarter of a length ahead. A mile and a half had now been rowed and the contest continued to be stubborn to Hanson street. It was fairly even and exciting up to Two and a half mile point, opposite Chiswick church. Here Oxford spurted, and the boat responded by fairly shooting along until its prow got even with that of Cambridge and then passed it by a few feet. The contestants were urged on by the cheering that was loud and inspiriting. Cambridge men gradually sent their boat up even with that of Oxford, and the boats were kept even until Barnes' bridge was passed. Here neither crew had any visible advantage, and both were straining to such a point that they splashed people along the banks and in the boats following. People were almost wild with excitement and cries of "Dead heat!" "Dead heat!" were everywhere heard, but Cambridge men were able to add one more spurt to their long-sustained pull, and rowing their craft at 42 strokes to the minute, drew a few feet ahead and passed the limit at almost half a length in advance, thus winning one of the grandest races ever rowed over the course. Excitement at the close was thrilling, and at no point during the entire race had it been possible for either crew to get more than half a length ahead of its rival.

The British admiralty has ordered four more torpedo boats to proceed to the Mediterranean sea.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 3.—Prince Bismarck has had several conferences during the past few days with Baron Schlosser, Prussian representative at the Vatican, and Minister Von Gossler, at which the subjects at issue between Prussia and the vatican were discussed at length. So far, however no promise has been given of the establishment of *modus vivendi* with Curia. The National Zeitung declares that Curia is playing a double part. It says Dr. Kopp, bishop of Fulda, was charged to secure certain concessions from the Prussian government, and that after these had been granted the vatican refused to acknowledge Dr. Kopp's authority, while Canon Reuch of Treves was charged with the presentation of further demands which it is impossible for Prussia to concede. It has been reported that Prince Bismarck has decided to withdraw the concessions that have been made already unless Curia accepts the provision that the government shall have the veto power over all appointments made by the vatican. Dr. Kopp has sent an ultimatum to Bismarck to the effect that the church considers the May laws as really amended if the government insists on the veto provision.

The North German Gazette ridicules the statement made in French and Belgian newspapers to the effect that German agents incited the Belgian riots. It says that Prince Bismarck has no intention of making further efforts toward the promotion of an international union against the anarchists as all overtures made by him in their direction have failed; but he insists on a vigorous maintenance of police precautions against the anarchists in Austria and other countries.

Herr Viereck, member of the reichstag, has been summoned to appear before the court at Munich to answer to a charge of having violated article 128 of the penal code. It is alleged that he is a member of a Bavarian secret society and article 128 says a member of the reichstag shall not belong to any secret organization during his term of office.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 3.—DeFreycinet, prime minister, at a meeting of the French cabinet today, stated that the situation in the east had not improved.

Stationery Sale.

A closing-out 30-days' sale has commenced at the store of Mr. C. Morton, on Government street, during which time the proprietor has decided to positively dispose of his fine and perfect stock of stationery, cutlery, leather and fancy goods. The well known completeness of every line of goods which Mr. Morton carries offers a variety of choice which ensures satisfaction, while the cheapness of every article will provide one of few opportunities for securing at little cost anything and everything in the trade that is desired for one's own use, or for presents to others. This can be guaranteed, for the sale is no bogus one for the disposal of old stock, but a final and thorough sale of everything in the business. No reasonable offer will be refused, as all has to go, even the shop fittings, so make a bargain while you may.

BOYS' PICNIC.—The boys' branch of the Y. M. C. A. held a picnic up Victoria Arm on Saturday afternoon, there being a full attendance of the boys. They provided the eatables, and the arrangements were superintended by several ladies who were present.

DOMINION SURVEYS.—Thomas Kaimes, Dominion topographical surveyor, has been appointed a member of the local board of examiners for commissioners as Dominion land surveyors for the province of British Columbia, in addition to the four members of the local board.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

THE RT. HON. W. E. FORSTER.

The Right Honorable William Edward Forster, whose death is announced in another column, was the only son of the late Mr. William Forster (who was a minister in the Society of Friends, and well known for his anti-slavery agitation in Pennsylvania), and his mother Anna, daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He was born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818, and when a young man became a worsted manufacturer at Bradford, Yorkshire. The first time he came into particular public notice was when, in 1846-7 he was deputed to distribute a famine relief fund in Ireland which had been raised by the Quakers. In 1859 he was a liberal candidate for Leeds, but was defeated. In February, 1861, at a bye-election, he was returned without opposition for Bradford, which he has continued to represent down to the present time. At the general election of July, 1865, he was re-elected without opposition, and later, in 1868, was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Forster was under secretary for the colonies in Lord Russell's administration from November, 1865, to July, 1866. He was sworn of the privy council in 1868, and admitted to the cabinet in 1870. He displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the house of commons the education bill in '70, and the ballot bill in '72. In 1875 Mr. Forster was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and later in the year Lord Rector of Aberdeen, with the title from that university in 1876 of L. L. D. When the liberals returned to power in 1880 Mr. Forster was made chief secretary for Ireland with a seat in the cabinet. In 1882 Mr. Forster, unable to reconcile himself to the policy of the land bill and coercion measures which lead to the imprisonment of "suspects," including Mr. Parnell, resigned office. He married in 1850 the daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Arnold, D. D., and was the author of several political pamphlets. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of West Riding, Yorkshire, and was greatly respected in his private and public capacities.

HUDSON BAY EXPEDITION.

The government will send another expedition to Hudson Bay during the ensuing summer, and the Alert has again been detailed for the duty. The vessel will likely start about the middle of May, and she will visit all the places on the great bay at which observers were stationed last year. These gentlemen will doubtless be glad to be relieved from their wintry quarters as judging from the reports of those who were here a year ago a winter residence in the high latitudes of Hudson Bay is not a very desirable one. Lieut. Gordon will again be in command, and on his report will demand whether the Hudson Bay route is to become a reality or not. Much valuable information was collected last year as to the possibilities of navigation in the straits, but there are still to be settled certain questions as to the duration of the ice in the straits and bay, the opening and closing of the harbors, before it would be safe to commence running a regular line of steamers. In the meantime the Manitoba people are pushing the railway scheme vigorously, and it is said that construction will commence this spring. If the railway and steamboat route become an actual fact it is certain that this province will benefit vastly thereby.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Dominion estimates for the next fiscal year show what will be welcome intelligence to our people to learn that there is a considerable reduction in the amount of the appropriation to be voted, viz., $2,151,313. This year the appropriation was $35,275,863; next year it is placed at $33,124,550. The disappearance of the rebellion charges will to a certain extent account for the reduction, although the government is exercising a wise economy in cutting down departmental expenditure. Public works is less by half a million, immigration by one hundred thousand, legislation by one hundred and fifty thousand. As the northwest mounted police force is to be still further improved there is an increase under this head, and probably British Columbia will benefit thereby. The postal department will also show an increased expenditure, but as this is usually met by an increased revenue there will practically be no increase in this important service.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The fourth session of the fourth local parliament is at an end, and the government will shortly go before the country for that sustainment which in effect they already have. Their administration has been one with which has been inseparably identified the progress of the province. Coming into power when its affairs were in a state of stagnation they saw that by a vigorous policy, only, could the retrogressive tendency which the affairs of the province had assumed be counteracted. Thus a new state of things was inaugurated. The drydock, into whose rapacious maw the Walkem-Beaven government had poured the public funds, until the work had procured the title of the sink hole of the province, was turned over under the Settlement act to the Dominion government, which in return undertook the completion of the work and gave the large sum of $380,000, which was laid out by the government on the much needed construction of and repairs to public works throughout the province. The island railway, a work for which the public had agitated almost since confederation, was systematically commenced and has been carried on in the same manner until its completion, now imminent, furnishes the best guarantee that the actual terminus of the great overland line will be Victoria. Settlers on the lands within the railway belt are secure under this act of getting their lands at $1 per acre, and although titles have not yet been issued it has been through no remissness of the local government, who have not ceased to urge upon the Dominion the necessity of giving to such settlers that confidence of ownership which is so desirable and important in the improvement of their homesteads. New bridges, an insane asylum, new gaols, new schools, and large expenditures in the construction, maintenance and improvement of every district through which now run well-kept level roads where before, but too often, were half-choked bridle-trails, all bear evidence of an appreciation of the necessity of advancement and a judicious administration of the public moneys to that end. The Peace river lands, which was the price that had to be paid for the restricted agricultural portion of our mainland railway lands to those of the Northwest territories, were already geographically alienated from the province, and though none the less ours, could better be spared than any others. This was but fair when we recollect the nature of those level stretches of prairie country in Manitoba and the northwest, which the Canadian Pacific embraces in its passage to our seaboard. For it will be remembered that the minerals contained in the railway belt are still retained by the province; and though the contrary is claimed by the Dominion government, justice and equity will certainly concede and obtain for us what is now being contested, the right to their retention. As regards the Kootenay railway act, if it is advanced that such an act was prejudicial to the public interests, it may be observed in the first place that the measure was a private one and was voted for by five out of the present opposition of six. The company, moreover, have not received the deeds of the 750,000 acres, and cannot now possibly get that quantity. On Kootenay lake they can now, in the most favorable event, only secure 40,000 acres of the 230,000 or 240,000 acres. They might have originally secured these, because the act provides that they must survey and select the land which they wish to acquire before some time in December, 1884, and they only surveyed two townships there. At the time limit stated the reserve was lifted off the rest of the land there. The company has got until 1887 to select their altercate sections on the Columbia river, which even then they will only be able to acquire by fulfilling all the requirements of the act in which is included the construction of a line of railway from Kootenay lake to the Columbia river. Who but the present government instituted the encouragement of industries, offering bonuses for the erection and maintenance of a woollen mill, for the construction of smelting works, and a subsidy for the construction and working of a provincial line of railway? The incressed outlay on public education, the heavy cost of the administration of justice;—were these uncalled for? and are they not to be considered when short-sighted cavilers complain of the excess of expenditure over revenue during a term that has been characterized by works and improvements of a most substantial, requisite and lasting character? To the calm and unprejudiced mind these facts must weigh at their fair value. To-day it is our pride and boast that the name it may even be called the fame, of British justice, is sturdily maintained here; that no criminal within the reach of the law shall be allowed to go unpunished, and that no money shall be spared when the credit of that law is at stake; and the pertinacity which is the outcome of that spirit and with which that law is upheld furnishes a worthy example to the judicial administrations elsewhere. And does not education, by cultivating the mental perceptions and strengthening the analogy of reasoning render stronger the powers of discrimination between the good and true and the evil and false? For education, so powerful for good or evil, does tend to decrease crime, in spite of the refinement of ill-doing that it places within the reach of those whose moral natures are already inherently warped or have become so by the force of unfavorable surroundings. This is a fact; and extra expenditure in the cause of public education can never be mis-spent. With all these advantages it should be remembered that, to use a homely simile, you cannot get a dollar and a quarter out of a dollar, and neither, by the same rule, should the people expect that they as a province can get back more than has been taken from them. Therefore, when the expenditure has exceeded the revenue, the question to ask is: "Has the money been laid out upon works of public necessity?" To this there can be only one answer—a decided affirmative; and the present government can go before the country with a consciousness that their administration has been a beneficial and progressive one, and that, so far as laid in their power, the province has been furthered to the utmost extent.

THE SPECH.

The speech from the throne at the proroguing of the house yesterday was short but concise. The advancement of the country during the government's term was alluded to with congratulation, as also was the settlement of the long standing railway question between the province and the Dominion. The slight number of public bills was commented upon as a favorable sign that over-legislation had been avoided, while the number of private bills showed the rapid increase of a spirit of enterprise, and the fact that such works as the Saanich railway, and smelting works which, a few years ago, were not even thought, are now attracting attention. Assurance is given that economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service will be observed in making expenditures. In taking his leave his honor assured the house that it had laboured faithfully in the service of the country to whose affairs they were elected to administer.

Cariboo Politics.

BARKERVILLE, 27th March, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR:—You have read of the three Tooley street tailors who with delicious modesty spoke of themselves as "We, the people of England." Well, take the following from the Cariboo correspondent of your neighbor, the Standard, as a modern example of an equally delicious modesty:—

"Mr. Geo. Cowan has gone over to Smithe & Co., and when the next election comes he will get his ticket to stay at home and keep company with turn-coats. He was elected to support Mr. Beaven and party, so was Mr. Chas. Wilson. Neither of them can get elected here again. I have not the least doubt in my mind but that Mr. Robert McLeese at the coming election will be returned at the head of the poll, and from all I can hear from the electors Mr. Geo. Ferguson will be the second member for this district."

I have had an opportunity of visiting the lower part of the district within a few months, and the conclusions I should feel warranted in drawing from personal observation would not quite agree with those quoted. But is it not rather amusing to see the Standard correspondent condemning (I think unfairly) two of our members as "turn-coats" while he is himself supporting a candidate, Mr. Ferguson, who was first elected to support Mr. Walkem, but went into opposition, and who, if report speaks truly, has now turned his coat again and intends if elected to oppose the present government, with the members of which he formerly acted while in opposition? Not being a prophet, like the Standard correspondent, I need say nothing of Mr. Ferguson's chances of election excepting that since his last defeat he has lost friends both in this and the south end of the district; and if it is a true proposition that a man's chances of election increase as the number of his friends decrease, then Mr. Ferguson may feel sure of his election. If though his gains more than overbalances his losses he may yet have an opportunity of developing his talent for legislation.

I am yours truly,

H. WATT, M. D.

Murder at Okanagan.

KAMLOOPS, April 6th.—Government Agent Dewdney, of Priests' Valley, brought in to-day by stage a prisoner named John Phillips, who shot and killed Hugh Armstrong, near Okanagan Mission. It appears Phillips and Armstrong had a dispute over a bridle. Armstrong afterwards went into Phillips' house with a club to deal Phillips a blow. Phillips was lying in bed with rheumatism, and seeing Armstrong coming with a club he got his gun. When Armstrong entered he, Phillips, shot him through the heart, killing him almost instantly.

THE YALE-GRANITE CREEK ROUTE

As Reported by the Exploring Party.

The government have received from Mr. Wm. Teague, chairman of the Yale committee, a report of the exploring party sent out from that town for the purpose of finding the nearest route from there to Granite City. The names of the explorers were C. W. Riley and W. E. Northrup, who were accompanied by two Indian packers. They left Suspension bridge on Monday the 8th ult., and on the following Sunday at 2 p. m., after having met with considerable obstruction from snow, they sighted the Tulameen river. The distance bearings as given in the report show a great divergence made on the way in, where, after having on the fifth day in left the Nicola trail and going N. E. by N. for two miles, and on Saturday N. E. for two miles, the party made a turn on Sunday, running S. E. by S. for 13 miles. During one part of the way they

HAD TO LEAVE THEIR PACKS

and go ahead to break the trail, sinking at every step from one to one and a half feet at every step. The highest mountain travelled *en route* was the mountain at the head of the Anderson river. From this point, a distance of about twenty miles, they found an easy grade through an open country (studded here and there with small prairies with every indication of an abundance of feed in the summer season) on to the Talameen country. The grade was so easy that the party did not know they were up until they noticed the water running in the other direction. The estimated distance is about 34 miles from Suspension bridge to a point on the Tulameen river, two miles above Otter Flat, and seven miles above Granite creek, making the

TOTAL DISTANCE FROM YALE 56 MILES,

which were accomplished in four days from from Granite creek, despite the inclemency of the weather and encountering severe snow storms, and having traveled the whole distance until within four miles of the suspension bridge on snow shoes, which they regard as satisfactory for a practicable route in opening up and striking centrally a new portion of

AN UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY,

greatly influencing this newly-discovered route above any other yet made. There are but few obstacles to overcome in making an easy, practicable and short trail to the Granite creek country, and the creeks adjacent to the Tulameen, from the suspension bridge, which are considered most important points and should be duly observed and receive the early attention of the government. One of the Indians who packed over the Hope trail last summer was of the party and pronounced the route by way of Yale

TO BE FAR SUPERIOR

to the Hope trail. There were no such mountains to pass over by the way of Hope. If a favorable trail was made the journey could be accomplished from Yale on horseback in one day, and on foot in two days. In submitting the report Mr. Teague gives as his opinion that the auriferous belt extends westerly through this undeveloped stretch of country.

Acts Passed During the Late Session.

The following is a list of the bills which will become law to-day upon the assent of his honor the lieutenant-governor;—

An Act to amend the "County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885."

An Act respecting the Consolidation of the Statute Laws of British Columbia.

An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver Gas Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act Incorporating "The New Westminster and Port Moody Telephone Company, Limited."

An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.

An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to Regulate the practice of Dentistry in the Province of British Columbia.

An Act to Incorporate the Coquitlam Water Works Company.

An Act to incorporate "The Victoria and Saanich Railway Company."

An Act to amend the "Nanaimo Water Works Act, 1885."

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Water Works Company, 1886.

An Act to incorporate the City of Vancouver.

An Act granting to T. B. H. Cochrane and James Brady a Lease of a portion of the bed of Findlay Creek and Lands contiguous thereto, for Mining Purposes.

An Act to incorporate The Vancouver Electric Light Company, Limited.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Street Railways Company."

An Act to amend the "Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1885."

An Act regarding Leases and Sales of Settled Estates.

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act, 1884."

An Act to amend the "Land Act, 1884."

An Act to amend the "Timber Act, 1884."

An Act to amend the "Imprisonment Exemption Ordinance, 1865," and "An Act to assimilate the laws relating to Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt," No. 8, 1885.

An Act respecting Land Surveyors and Survey of Lands.

An Act to amend the "Municipality Act, 1881."

An Act to amend the "Breeding Stock Act, 1874."

An Act to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon Stipendiary Magistrates and Police Magistrates.

An Act providing for the election and defining the duties of Water Viewers.

An Act to amend the "Assize Court Act, 1885."

An Act to include Alberni in the Electoral District of Nanaimo District.

An Act to authorize a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

An Act respecting a Subsidy for a Railway from Victoria to North Saanich.

An Act to Encourage the Erection of Smelting Works.

An Act for the abolition of certain Road Tolls.

An Act to further amend the "County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885."

An Act Respecting the Registration of Judgments.

An Act for granting certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

Near Starvation's Door.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers. tu-th-sat-dw

THE organ of the Dominion government denounces the Hudson's Bay railway project as a ridiculous fad.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is recovering slowly from his illness.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

English Aristocracy--Manchester Ship Canal--The Welsh Church--Sudden and Noted Deaths.

(Special Correspondence of The Colonist.)

LONDON, March 13th.

There was nothing striking in the discussion about the hereditary legislation in the house of commons on Friday night except the division. There was a great deal of truth and some exaggeration in Mr. Labouchere's remarks; but Mr. Cooke, who opposed the motion, hit the member for Northampton in a vulnerable place when he reminded him that the newspaper he owned and edited was filled with tittle-tattle about our aristocracy's doings. It certainly is very difficult to reconcile the pronounced democracy of the proprietor of Truth with the contents of Truth itself. But Mr. Labouchere, who is very free in his comments on aristocrats, cannot complain of their retaliating. Mr. Broderick answered Mr. Labouchere's speech in a very temperate and sensible manner. He admitted the

DEFECTS OF THE ARISTOCRATIC SYSTEM,

lamented the shortcomings of many of the peers, and advocated a large creation of life lords. Captain Verney and Baron Rothschild both complained of the tone of Mr. Labouchere's address and the injustice that he did his opponents. Mr. Gladstone wound up the discussion by a very characteristic speech. He did not disapprove of the hereditary principle of legislation, but he thought the house of lords needed reforming. He could not vote for the resolution unless he was prepared to give immediate legislative effect to it, and that he was not prepared to do with this one. The subject was too great and a difficult one; and, for these and other reasons, he meant to vote against it. Mr. Gladstone does not see his inconsistency. He is opposed to abstract motions he says. But a week or two ago he supported Mr. Jesse Colling's motion on the address, which was even more abstract than Mr. Labouchere's. The argument against abstract resolutions is always trotted out when the resolution is deemed desirable. The division was very significant—166 members voting against the principle of hereditary legislation. I suppose there has never been such a vote in our English parliament in modern times. It is

A SIGN OF WHAT IS COMING.

It looks as if that is the way in which Mr. Gladstone and his supporters will retain the peerage but alter the constitution of the house of lords.

There was a large attendance in the house of commons on Tuesday night, drawn together with the double object of voting on the Manchester Ship Canal bill and on Mr. Dillwyn's resolution respecting the Welsh church. Strong whips had been issued by the parties interested in both subjects, and they were answered with alacrity. The Manchester canal project has been debated in the house of commons many times during the last few years. It has been before six committees—three in the house of commons and three in the house of lords. The company have got their bill, but they now want to be permitted to pay interest out of capital during the construction of the works. There is a standing order in the house against this practice, and it is a commendable restriction. The scheme may turn out to be profitable or unprofitable—that is what no one can tell; but that the people of Manchester are anxious for the construction and willing to make sacrifices, for it is beyond dispute. The house recognized this. Lord Claud Hamilton, who represents one of the divisions of Liverpool, felt the force of the general feeling so strongly that he wished to withdraw his amendment against the bill; but the house refused to allow him to do this, and rejected it. The bill, therefore, was read a second time by an almost unanimous vote. There was nothing in the discussion initiated by Mr. Dillwyn of special interest. The only point that concerned the house and will concern the country was the division. Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Richards, and Welsh members generally, stated the case for the Welsh dissenters, and Mr. A. Grey put the case of the church reformers. Sir W. Harcourt opposed the motion on the ground that it was an abstract resolution. As the church in Wales was an integral part of the established church of England, parliament could not deal with one without dealing with the other. The division was not called till one o'clock, when the amendment submitted by Mr. Albert Gray was put to the vote. In spite of the opposition of the government to the motion, the amendment was carried by a majority of only 12—241 voting for Mr. Grey and 229 against him.

THE TERRIBLE SEVERE WEATHER

we are having is telling heavily on weak and ailing people. In addition to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Foster, Mr. Goschen is laid aside. I met Mr. Brooks, one of the members for Cheshire, the other day apparently in good health and spirits. Three days later I read an announcement of his death, hastened, I am told by the weather. It was very sudden. Sir William Saint James Wheelhouse, too, is dead. A better hearted man never entered the house of commons. He was a born tory, and had a special aversion to temperance legislation; but he was a liberal-minded, genial, good-natured fellow, and was friends with every one, especially with children. I have seen him showing nearly one hundred poor children round the house of commons—supplying them when they left with buns and oranges, and giving them when there interesting historical descriptions of the place they were visiting. The other deaths are to be noted: Colonel Charles Robert Colville, Bart., who for 21 years represented South Derbyshire, first as a conservative and afterwards as a liberal; Sir William de Capell Brooks, Bart.; Vice-Admiral Charles Fellowes, C. B., senior officer in command of the channel squadron. He was employed in the Burmese war in 1852, and in all the operations against the pirates in China; Capt. James Maurice Slipton, R. N. at the ago of 96. He served under Nelson, Duncan, Cornwallis, Napier, Sir Sydney Smith, and others. There has also passed away at the ripe age of 90 years one of the last survivors of those who fought under Lord Exmouth at the siege of Algiers—Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, county Antrim. He entered along with Mr. Gladstone in December, 1832, being returned in the conservative interest for the borough of Carrick. Fergus; Mr. Christopher Turner, of Stoke Rochfort, Lincolnshire, formerly M. P. for the southern division of that county; Major-General Alexander Cannon, H. M. Indian army (retired); Lieut.-General George Staple Dobbie, of the Madras army; Deputy-Surgeon-General Alexander Guthrie, principal medical officer of the Chatham district. He served in India during the mutiny, being present at the action of Cawnpore and the siege and capture of Lucknow; and Mr. Raphael Woolman Read, F.R.C.S., deputy-inspector-general of the army hospital.

THE Seattle police force has been reduced to ten men.

Alaska Seal Catching.

The story goes that some poachers were fitting out in San Francisco to kill seals on the federal preserves in Alaskan waters. To warn all such parties, Secretary Manning addressed the following note to Collector Hager:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1886.

Collector of Customs, San Francisco—Sir: I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the department on March 12, 1881, to D. A. D'Ancona, concerning the jurisdiction of the United States in the waters of the Territory of Alaska and the prevention of the killing of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals within such areas, as prescribed by chapter 5, title 23 of the Revised Statutes. The attention of your predecessor in office was called to this subject on April 4, 1881. This communication is addressed to you, inasmuch as it is understood that certain parties at your port contemplate the fitting out of expeditions to kill fur seals in these waters. You are requested to give due publicity to such letters, in order that such parties may be informed of the construction placed by this department upon the provision of law referred to. Respectfully yours, D. MANNING, Secretary.

Upon reference to back files we find the full explanation of this note in the letter referred to, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1881.

D. A. D'Ancona, 717 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal.—Sir: Your letter of the 19th ult., requesting certain information in regard to the meaning placed by this department upon the law regulating the killing of fur bearing animals in the territory of Alaska, was duly received.

The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as otherwise therein provided, within the limits of Alaska territory, or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months.

You inquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms "waters there" and "waters adjacent thereto," as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the United States is to be understood as extending.

Presuming your inquiry to relate more especially to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the treaty with Russia of March 30, 1870, by which the territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. This treaty is found on pages 671 to 673 of the volume of treaties of the revised statutes. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic ocean, and running through Behring's strait to the north of St. Lawrence islands.

The line runs thence in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attoo and Copper island of the Kormansborski couplet or group of the North Pacific ocean, to meridian of 173 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska territory.

All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

All parties are warned that the rule laid down by the secretary of the treasury of the United States in 1881, and reaffirmed in the note of Secretary Manning to the collector of this port of date of March 16, 1886, will be rigidly enforced against all who attempt to poach upon the federal preserve by killing seals within its limits, there laid down and defined, in the waters of Alaska. From that preserve the federal government derives revenue, and its lessee is entitled to the protection proffered by the note of the secretary referred to.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway)

TORONTO, March 30.—The city council met last night, but had to adjourn, the solicitor's opinion being given that no provision was made in the act for appointment of a president where the mayor was unseated by judgment of the court. Toronto is therefore without a civic head, and the corporation business is practically at a standstill. A motion was made at Osgoode Hall on Thursday, to commit Henry O'Brien, Howland's solicitor, for contempt of court in writing a letter to the Mail referring to the judgment unseating his client.

To-day is the anniversary of the departure of the troops for the scene of the rebellion.

The Mail states, editorially, that a general election will probably take place in the fall.

It is reported that Stipendiary Magistrate, Travis, of Calgary, has been suspended by the Government.

John L. Sullivan did not make a favorable impression on the Canadians while here yesterday. At Coburg, where the train stopped for refreshments, William S. Johns, a hackman, walked through the car, and as he passed the seats occupied by Sullivan and his friends he made a rather uncomplimentary remark to one of the passengers. Sullivan jumped up and struck Johns a terrific blow in the face, cutting an ugly gash and knocking him over. The train dispatcher offered to hold the train if Johns would send for the chief of police to arrest Sullivan. Johns was afraid to incur Sullivan's wrath, and refused to take such action. The barkeepers in the principal saloons here provided themselves with revolvers to give Sullivan a warm reception if he attempted to bully them. A strong posse of police attended his exhibition to arrest him if he were disorderly. The newspapers applied such epithets as "international nuisance" in referring to Sullivan.

LONDON, Ont., March 20.—A resident of London West named James Hood was arrested to-day on a charge of insanity. On visiting his house it was found that Hood's wife was sick in bed. She had two little children with her, and there was not a particle of food for any of them. The family, it seems, had been living nearly all winter on the little they got from the soup kitchen and were slowly starving to death. Their case will be attended to at once.

HALIFAX, March 26.—The Government steamer Lansdowne arrived at the entrance to Yarmouth Harbor late last night and the first mate was sent ashore in a boat with directions to the lighthouse keeper, to keep watch for American fishing schooners and to note their position and actions. The light station keeper was also furnished with a number of copies of printed instructions to send off to any United States fishing vessels seen within the limits. The Lansdowne warned off an American schooner at Pubnico to-day.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Col. Irvine has resigned his position of commissioner of the Mounted Police and Mr. Lawrence W. Herchmer, formerly of the Indian Department, succeeded him as commissioner. Irvine asked to be relieved some time ago, but owing to circumstances did not press his resignation until now. He has been sixteen years in the force.

A. W. Ogilvie & Co. are about opening another mill here that will be the largest of all their mills. It is intended to turn out 1,200 barrels of flour daily.

In the Court of Appeal this morning judgment was rendered in the statute labor tax test case, virtually denying the city's contention and ordering Dechene and others to be placed on the voters' list. Judge Johnson sharply attacked the slovenly and careless manner in which some lawyers indulge in the preparation of their motion.

Judge Monsseau is reported as seriously ill.

In the paying of the policemen today, not a few of them received counterfeit $2 bills drawn by the Police Accountant from the Bank of Montreal. On the discovery all the bogus bills were at once collected and sent to the bank.

PETERBORO', March 30.—Hammill, photographer, has been arrested as an accomplice of a man named Ball, who was arrested Saturday at Orillia for passing counterfeit five dollar bills. Ball is supposed to be Hammill's partner. Hammill was brought before a magistrate yesterday and was released on bail.

MILTON, March 29.—Peter McLean, public school inspector of Algoma, died at his home here Saturday, of Bright's disease. He leaves a large family.

PICTON, March 29.—A fire to-day badly damaged the three-story brick block occupied by W. Tobey, harness; Mrs. Butler, grocery; and R. A. Norman and James Elliott as dwellers.

MONTREAL, March. 28.—Mrs. R. Manly Gore, whose husband disappeared so mysteriously some four or five weeks ago, lies very dangerously ill at the St. Lawrence Hall. The lady is all alone, and much sympathy is expressed for her distressed condition. Her one thought, and which has mainly contributed to her illness, is the fate of her husband, and this she has bravely endeavored to clear up. Certainly anyone knowing anything about his whereabouts would be doing a kindly act by letting her or her friends know at once. He was last seen three weeks ago in Coburg. Mr. Gore is a young gentleman of about 24 years of age, nearly 6 feet in statute, with brown hair and eyes, and sallow in complexion. He is the son of General Gore, of the British Army, and was well-known in the best circles of Canadian society. His many friends here are doing everything in their power to find him and to alleviate the distress of his wife, who the doctors fear will not recover unless she sees or hears something about her husband's disappearance.

Stephen Shore, a watch repairer, and an enthusiastic member of the Salvation Army, has disappeared. Customers are looking for their watches, and his friends are trying to compromise.

DOWN ON THE DUDE.

A Few More Excerpts from Rev Sam Jones' Sermon.

CHICAGO, March 28.—In his sermon to girls only, the Rev. Sam Jones was particularly severe on the dude, he said: "Tell me what your associates are, young lady, and I will give you a glimpse of your history. Is he an exquisite dancer? Does he wear perfect pants? Is his hair parted elegantly in the middle? Does he clerk in a big establishment at $60 a month and spend $40 a month for board, $30 a month for carriage hire and $20 a month for theatre? Does he convince you that he has not a stingy bone in his body? Do you think he is "just nice?" Where does he get his money?

"I am in love with these wool hat and jean pants boys. He starts at $30 a month, sticks to business and the wool hat till he gets a thousand a year, then he gets to be junior partner, then senior partner and finally owns the whole block where he does business. Yo stylish girls do not like him. Well, he likes you just about as well, for when he wanted a wife he went back to his country home and married plain Mary, and for a few years it was love in a cottage, and now he has a residence on Michigan avenue. Girls, tie to these wool hat boys and they will take care of you."

"A beautiful girl of this city arranged to attend a wine supper last week. When the night came she sent word saying, "I cannot go; my heart has been touched at the meetings." Now she has brought three of her associates here with her. What do you want of wine suppers, O mothers? No matter what the devil may owe you, if he sends you about three drunken sons-in-law he will have paid all the debt and you will receipt in full. Then, girls, watch these tempers. If a girl is ugly to her mother she will make it warm for her own home if she ever has one." All the girls who talked ugly or saucy to mothers were asked to stand up. There was no uprising—not one.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall St., N.Y. jaddwly

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PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING

CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN

ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S

COLDS, THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, CURING

LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *No better remedy for Whooping Cough can be found.*

CAUTION.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand this safe and sure remedy.—**Allen's Lung Balsam.**

MOTHERS, have you delicate weakly children, who are always TAKING COLD, and subject to CROUP? Remember, there never was a case of CROUP which did not originate in a cold.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY.

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this wonderfulness before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

DO NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes,

Price 25c., 50c., and $1 per Bottle.

The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large $1 Bottles,

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)

SOLE AGENTS,

MONTREAL, P.Q

yet has absorbed the savings of
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t be increased, if the efficiency

year's accounts.
. WARD, *Hon. Treasurer.*

h '85 to March '86.) Cr

EXPENDITURE.
............$ 868 28

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 107 Wall St., N.Y. ja5dwly

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

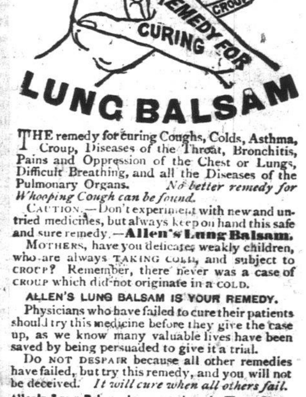
TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S



LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *No better remedy for Whooping Cough can be found.*

CAUTION.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand this safe and sure remedy.—**Allen's Lung Balsam.**

MOTHERS, have you delicate, weakly children, who are always TAKING COLD, and subject to CROUP? Remember, there never was a case of CROUP which did not originate in a COLD.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY.

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

DO NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes, Price 25c., 50c., and $1 per Bottle.

The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large $1 Bottles.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

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Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, April 7.

THE SARDONYX PASSENGERS.

The Celestial Passengers Landing Opposed at Mazatlan.

The telegraphic news sent from San Francisco in reference to the anti-Chinese riots was a little late in getting to the Golden city. Mr. H. Saunders, the agent of the steamer here, on April 1st received a telegram from the City of Mexico stating that when the Sardonyx arrived at Mazatlan, the populace there, instigated by Californians, refused to let the Chinese passengers land, and a riot ensued. The steamer then proceeded to Tehauntepec, Mexico, where Eads' ship railway is under course of construction. The Chinese will be employed on that work.

Personal.

Mr. R. D. Welch, senior member of the firm of R.D. Welch & Co., Liverpool, is in the city.

At the Driard: Dr. Lange, Seattle; A. R. Amyers, Winnipeg; R. Van Cate, Amsterdam, Holland; D. W. Wood, Portland; J. D. Mannery, New York.

Capt. White arrived on the Louise yesterday to take charge of the Western Slope.

Coun. Barnard returned from the mainland yesterday.

Messrs. W. H. Redmond and C. D. Rand were passengers by the Louise from New Westminster.

At the Oriental: J. P. Planta, J. P., Nanaimo; J. M. Johnston, Langley; G. Riley and wife, Chemainus.

Mr. T. R. Figg, Mayne Island, is registered at the Driard.

Messrs. Raybould and Dingwall, M. P. P's., leave for home by the Amelia this morning.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, London, Ont., is registered at the Oriental.

Mr. D. A. Dingley, district attorney from Shoshone, Idaho, left for Sitka, Alaska, on the Mexico last evening.

Mr. Alex. Ewen, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Mr. J. G. Black, one of the shrewdest of San Francisco commercial men, is at the Driard.

At the Occidental: Mr. Barnstine, Tacoma; Geo. Welch, Seneca, N.Y., Mrs. C. E Briggs, Dalles, Or.; W. M. Henderson, San Francisco; John Taylor, Port Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor and son and three Japanese servants are at the Occidental.

Rev. Mr. Roberts and son, Pender Island, arrived on the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. N. Wolfe, Nanaimo, arrived on the Amelia yesterday.

The Cowichan Murder.

A positive clue has been discovered in the case of the murder of Dring and Miller at Cowichan. The matter has been worked up by the constables at that point, and the departure of Supt. Roycraft on Monday was for the purpose of meeting a party of constables and specials at Cowichan and then proceed to an island where it is known that the two Indians and klootchman who are concerned in the murder are residing. The Indians were employed as loggers in a bay near the ranch where the murder was committed. The party who left on the steamer are all well armed, so that if resistance is offered they will be in a position to meet it. It is stated that there can be no doubt about establishing the connection of these particular Indians with the murder if they are secured.

From the Orient.

"Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor and son and three Japanese servants, from Japan," stated the register at the Occidental hotel yesterday. A reporter of *The Colonist* called on Mr. Taylor, who stated that they arrived at Port Townsend from Kobe, Japan, by the American bark Guy C. Goss, after a passage of thirty-seven days, counting the extra day at the meridian. The passage was beset with adverse winds, the vessel being driven far our of her course, and taking twenty-five days to reach the equator. From this to Port Townsend everything was favorable. Mr. Taylor has been a resident in Japan for sixteen years, latterly in the employ of the imperial government, and is married to a Japanese lady. He has a brother at Port Moody, and has come to this country for the purpose of making it his home.

Mr. Taylor describes the climate of Japan as delightful. There is little desire on the part of its native residents to leave the country, the only large emigration being that to the Sandwich Islands.

ESQUIMALT RAILWAY.—In the house of commons Mr. Pope, answering Mr. Gorden, said the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway had been inspected on behalf of the Dominion government, but no section of the railway had been accepted or subsidy paid, owing to the fact that the curvature of the line was not in accordance with the statute, and the act would have to be amended before further action could be taken.

FOR THE INLET.—The steamer Western Slope left yesterday afternoon for Burrard Inlet, Capt. White, late of the steamer Mermaid, in charge. The Slope will make two trips per week for Port Moody and way ports, leaving Victoria at 7 a. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

PROROGATION.

The prorogation of the legislature took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The galleries were filled, and on the floor of the house, among others were noticed the following: Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, Mrs. Cornwall, Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. W. Smithe, Mrs. and the Misses Macdonald, Mrs. S. Duck, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. C. Wilson, Col. Stevens, U. S. consul, and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Bush, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Pendray, Mrs. Chudley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Angus and Miss Angus, the Misses Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Roberts, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson, Mrs. E. Allen, Mrs. A. E. B. Davie, Misses Williams, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, and many others.

At 3:30 p. m. the Speaker took the chair, when prayers were read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge. The house then adjourned for half an hour to await the arrival of the lieutenant-governor. At 4 o'clock His Honor arrived, accompanied by his secretary, Capt. Tatlow, Major Wolfenden, and Captains Shears and Dorman.

Mr. Speaker Mara then declared the loyalty of the members of the legislature, and submitted a bill entitled "an act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of British Columbia." His Honor having given his assent, then delivered the following speech:

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—Your labors having again closed, it is my duty to relieve you from futher attendance here at the present time.

This being the last session of the fourth parliament, it is probable that we shall not all have the pleasure of meeting again in our respective capacities in connection with the legislature of the province, and I take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure which I had, during the four years' term of parliament now drawing to a close, in being associated with you in connection with the government and legislature of the province.

I must congratulate you on the advancement which the country has made during your term, which I can but attribute, in some measure, to your wise legislation generally, to the liberal grants which you have authorized from time to time for the purpose of prosecuting public works and aiding in the development of various industries, and to your settlement of the long-standing railway question with the Dominion government, whereby construction has been secured and settlement on the public lands on Vancouver island and on the mainland facilitated.

I observe with approval that the public bills passed by you at the present session have been fewer in number than has been customary in preceding years, and thus the evil of over-legislation has been avoided. The private bills introduced and dealt with, to provide for the establishment of new and important enterprises, have been numerous, however, and indicate that an era of progress and development has set in.

I trust that the bonus for the establishment of smelting works, which you have authorized my ministers to offer, may be the means of accomplishing the object you have in view—the opening up of extensive mining works for the extraction of gold, silver and other valuable metals from the abounding metalliferous rocks of the country.

I sincerely hope, also, that the bonus which you have provided to aid in the construction of the Saanich railway will secure to that important agricultural district the means of cheap transport for its increasing produce.

It is gratifying to find that such works, which a few years ago were not thought of, are now attracting the attention of men of capital and enterprise.

I thank you for the liberal estimates which you have provided for the ensuing year. Care will be taken to exercise economy in making expenditures consistently with the efficiency of the service.

In taking leave of you now, I beg again to express the pleasure which I have experienced in my intercourse with you during my term of office. I sincerely hope that in returning to your respective homes, to take up your regular business avocations, you will find success attend your efforts. Accept my best wishes for your welfare; and as you have labored faithfully for the promotion of the best interests of the province, so may your individual interests be respectively prospered.

Hon. Mr. Robson, provincial secretary, then formally announced that it was the will of His Honor, the lieutenant-governor, that the house should be prorogued until the 7th June next.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Great Railway War Ended.

One of the bitterest railroad wars that western roads have ever known has probably come to an end. The transcontinental pool was broken on the 19th of February, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe announcing a cut in rates between New York and San Francisco. All of the lines in the pool met the cut, and the result has been that travelers and freight have gone to California points at extremely low rates. It is understood among railroad men that President Strong practically presented his ultimatum to President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, on Thursday last, and that Mr. Huntington asked until Saturday, to answer it, and by telegraph he did answer, and immediately his agents announced to shippers that rates would be restored to the old basis after Monday last.

A C. P. R. CABLEGRAM.—The Canadian Pacific Company have sent to England for publication a cablegram, announcing that the gross earnings of all their lines for the month of January only exceeded the total expenses by $47,000, compared with a net profit of $85,000 in January last year. The cablegram adds that "the decrease in the net earnings is due to the operation of 461 miles of new line around Lake Superior."

A HANDSOME PICTURE.—Mr. Hastings, of the Fort street gallery, succeeded in obtaining an excellent instantaneous photograph of the Island railway excursion party. All the portraits are good. Mr. Dunsmuir, the premier, Mayor Fell, the members of the legislature, and other prominent citizens occupy prominent places in the group. The photograph is one of the best we have ever seen.

WHILE the Mexico was at Portland, Morris Moss, employed as an oiler on board the Mexico, slipped and fell into the crank pit. The crank killed him instantly.

The Bank of British North America.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday at the office of the corporation, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard street: Mr. J. J. Caler in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. A. G. Wallis, the secretary. The report of the directors, which was taken as read, was as follows:

"The court of directors have pleasure in submitting the accompanying balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account as on the 31st December last, showing £84,008. 17s. as the net profit for the year 1885. Out of this sum the directors have now to report the declaration of a dividend of 30s. per share, payable, free of income-tax, on the 5th of April next, making, with the dividend paid in July, and the interim dividend paid in October, a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885. It was mentioned at the last general meeting that the directors had in contemplation the formation of an 'officers' pension fund'; it will be observed that they now propose to reserve an amount of £4,000 out of the net profit, with a view to this purpose, and they trust that this will meet with the approval of the shareholders. This still leaves a balance of £5,008. 17s., which has been added to the rest of undivided net profit. The dividend warrants will be remitted to the proprietors as usual.

The chairman said—"On the whole, the year 1885 may be said to have closed satisfactorily, and the present one opens with hopeful and encouraging prospects for trade, business generally being sound, and several enterprising people have started new industries. I may also mention some changes which have occurred since 1877, when Mr. Grindley was appointed general manager. In that year the profits were £45,000, the dividend 5 per cent., and the rest was, in round figures, £206,000. In the following year exceptional losses reduced the rest to £125,000; the dividend was maintained at 5 per cent. Since then the profit has progressed with tolerable steadiness to the large amount which we show in this year's accounts, viz., £84,000, which has enabled us to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent., and to make the rest £221,000, or within £30,000 of the highest level, which it attained in the year 1874. These results are due to the combined and continuous exertions on the part of the head office and the branches. Wherever we found that stringent rules pressed heavily or prevented the expansion of good business some relaxation has been made; and we have tried to make our officers both active, self-reliant and prudent, and each, from the general manager downward, has done his best to make the bank prosperous and popular. (Hear, hear.) The bank last year made very small losses, and is now in a position to take the greatest advantage of any new opening for business."

The report and the accounts were carried unanimously.

The figures of the bank's statement to the Dominion government on the 28th of February last will be found below in condensed form:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$4,866,666
Reserve	1,079,475
Circulation	890,949
Deposits	5,541,164
Due to other banks and to foreign agents	93,975
ASSETS.	
Specie and legal tenders	$ 939,937
Notes and cheques on, and balances due from other banks	714,148
Balances due by foreign agencies	678,531
Loans, discounts, advances, etc	8,807,879
Overdue debts	45,945
Bank premises and other securities	714,213

What Some People Say.

That Flipkins was passing along the street and saw a trunk outside the door of a dealer bearing the legend: "This size for $10." "So do I," said Flipkins.

That it is said that out of 15,000 cigarmakers in New York city only 300 are skilled hand workers; the rest use molds. The molded cigar is inferior.

That it is now style to use the term "canvas" instead of "picture." For instance it is said that the first night of the Morgan sale "eighty canvasses were sold." In speaking of an artist, it will be said by way of commendation, "he turns out very fine canvas."

That in order to distinguish one from the other, the dinner plate must be made smaller or the fashionable button affected by the ladies must be slightly enlarged.

That they have formed a corner in broom corn out west. If they only keep it up until the season of spring cleaning is passed, many a husband will rise up and fervently bless the cornerers.

That a Texan editor in trying to kill one man killed three. This proves that a man is never able to tell what he can do until he tries.

That the church of St. Remi, at Bordeaux, which has been used as a warehouse since the revolution of 1789, was sold at auction in that city the other day for $10,000. This church was built upon the ruins of the Temple of Janus, as is proven by some mosaic beneath the floor of the southern aisle. A portion of this is visible and in an excellent state of preservation. The church was built in 1512.

That an anxious man in the gallery yesterday dropped his eye-glasses on one of the member's desks.

That a heavy snow storm prevailed throughout the western states yesterday, destroying telegraphic and railway communication. Unusually high winds also prevailed on the Atlantic shore.

H. B. Co.—Hudson Bay shares on the 29th ult., in London, were quoted at £25⅛, having fallen ⅛ per cent. during the forenoon of that day. Canadian Pacifics were selling at 67½@68. On the stock exchanges in the east all lines of securities were weak and sluggish, with a downward tendency.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The total of deposits in Dominion government savings banks on the 28th of February, 1886, was $19,131,667.33. The total in this province on that date was $2,365,569 54, of which Victoria is credited with $1,622,423 58.

A WRETCHED looking woman was arrested by special officer J. Smith, who believed that she was about to make away with herself. In the police court yesterday Mr. Johnson imposed a fine of $5 on the woman for being drunk.

COMPLETED.—The work of blasting the rocks on Quadra street, at the head of Cormorant, is finished, the grade of the street and sidewalk reduced, and the latter laid. The rock crusher is in position to crush the rock into metal for the roads. Passage along the street is very much improved by the removal of the rocks.

FOR CASSIAR.—Merchants in town have shipped extra large consignments of goods to the district of Cassiar this season, caused no doubt by the brighter prospects in that section for the coming season.

A GRAVE RAILWAY SCANDAL

Beatty and Woodworth, M. P., at Loggerheads.

Damaging Disclosures of Political Turpitude.

OTTAWA, March 31.—A grave scandal was disclosed in the railroad committee room to-day. Beatty, member of parliament from Toronto, is president of the Northwest Central railway, which starts at Brandon, and was formerly known as the Souris & Rocky Mountain railway. Woodworth, member of parliament from Nova Scotia, was one of the original directors. Woodworth some time ago was dropped from the directorate. To-day he thought he would have revenge on Beatty, and made a statement in the committee room. He charged Beatty with selling Gemmill and Young of Winnipeg, persons interested in the road, $380,000 worth of stock on favorable terms, and under an agreement that they should hand back one fourth to him (Beatty) for nothing. Beatty, he says, also allotted $100,000 worth of the stock to Fish & Taylor of Winnipeg, on similar terms. He further charged that Beatty was also slandering him (Woodworth), and saying that he was demanding half the profits and emoluments. Blake read letters from parties showing that Beatty had stated at times that Woodworth was demanding the privilege of sharing in the proceeds. This he denied firmly. Beatty explained his position and admitted getting $380,000 stock, which was to be paid him for his using his influence with the government. He read a letter from Woodworth asking him (Beatty) to abide by a solemn promise made that he should have half the emoluments along with Beatty in connection with the building and the grading of the road. If this was not done he would oppose the land grant. Beatty denied any arrangement with Woodworth, but the latter contended that the latter's letter was in the minister of finance's hands, and that the latter would not deny it. Woodworth characterized Beatty and Tupper, a Missouri Pacific and another director, as Ananias and Sapphira. On motion of Blake, who said he had further interesting information to give regarding this scandal, the committee adjourned until Friday next.

Marine.

The following Puget Sound vessels were at Newcastle, N. S. W., at last advices, loading coal for this coast: Ship Richard III, bark California, bktne Malay, schr Wm. Renton. The two first vessels are loading for San Francisco, the others for Honolulu.

The four masted schooner Novelty, built at San Francisco, was launched on the 13th inst. She is 174 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 14 feet depth of hold, and will carry 800,000 feet of lumber. She is the first four-masted schooner built on the Pacific coast. She has no bowsprit, while her masts are each one piece, no topsails whatever being used.

The following Norwegian vessels were in Melbourne Feb. 26th, bound to Puget Sound: Ship Ragna, barks Vladimir and Sumalidi.

The following Puget Sound traders were at Honolulu March 16th: Brig Courtney Ford, schrs Excelsior, George C. Perkins, bktne Klikitat and bark Ceylon.

The iron bark Harvest Home, now on the beach at Burrard Inlet, will require some repairs before loading. In coming into the harbor last fall she struck a rock which did considerable damage. The cement in the bottom in the bow prevented a leak.

April 3d, bark Cassandra Adams sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo.

From the circular of Rothschild & Co. it is learned that eleven vessels sailed foreign with lumber cargoes from Puget Sound during March. Four loaded at Gamble, four at Blakely, and one each at Seabeck, Tacoma and Utsalady. Three went to Valparaiso, two to Melbourne, and one each to Sydney, Coquimbo, Buenor Ayres, Brisbane, Apia and Santa Rosalia. They carried in all 5,296,379 ft. rough, 414,089 ft. dressed, 121,449 ft. t. and g., 120,654 ft. redwood, 13,177 ft. round poles, 31,900 ft. surfaced, 68,670 pickets, 206,000 shingles, 186,575 lath, 1,014,240 ft. railroad ties; all of the value of $70,741. Four of the fleet sailed under the American flag.

The steamship Mexico left for Alaska last evening, with a large passenger and freight list, many being for Cassiar.

Interior Notes.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Ploughing going ahead at Spallumcheen and Okanagan.

Mr. Hatherley, engineer of the "Lady Dufferin," recently arrived here from his Salmon river ranch, and has gone to Tranquille to get the boat ready.

At the close of the county court last Monday his honor Justice Walkem opened the court of revision, Henry Wood, Esq., serving as clerk. Some 75 names were added to the voters' list.

We are authorized to state that the Canadian Pacific railway station, workshops and round house will be erected on the ground originally selected by Mr. Cambie, and not above Peterson's creek as currently reported.

It is stated on good authority that during the past year, 1885, no less than twenty Celestials have "shook the dust from their feet" leaving Dog Creek—taking with them $2,500.

Last fall three miners located themselves on the Fraser river—near the Chilcotin river—and have their dredge on a rich bar of the "old golden Fraser." They first made a raft, but it did not work successfully; so the plucky miners have built a scow and will be ready for operations in a few days.

Mr. A. Kirkpatrick came in from Grand Prairie last Monday and while near Duck's lake three wolves followed the buggy along the road for some miles. Mr. K. had no firearms with him and lost a shot. We hear of other parties seeing and hearing wolves near Grand Prairie.

Mr. Geo. Edgar has just arrived from Farwell and reports snow and ice disappearing fast; preparations for work going on. Miners in town from Big Bend and other camps purchasing supplies and expect a busy season. Steamer looked for from down the river. Parties arriving from the east say the road will soon be open.

REMANDED.—The charge against the Brockleman woman of keeping a disorderly house was adjourned for several days at the police court yesterday, to enable the woman (who is in very bad health) to leave town. Consideration has been shown in this case which will not be extended in the next case.

China.

Our Hongkong dates are to March 2nd.

It is stated by a Canton correspondent that the viceroy had received orders to open the south reach of the Canton river, blocked during the Franco-Chinese war, but he refuses to do so.

On the 16th of February there were fifty-three steamers, representing over 53,000 tons net, and twenty-one sailing vessels, representing 14,000 tons net, in the port of Shanghai—unusually large numbers.

Disquieting news is reported to have arrived from the borders of Tonquin, to the effect that the governor of Kuangsi and the imperial commissioners who were surveying the districts with a view to the erection of boundary stones, had been driven back by the inhabitants, who hold that the country there has been ceded to France by treaty.

Troops have been sent from Canton to Hainan to assist the imperial authorities to collect the taxes which the mountaineers of that island refuse to pay.

It is rumored in Canton that Japan is making great preparations for war, and the Chinese surmise that the intention is to attack Corea. Another opinion held by those who give credence to the rumor is, that Japan deems it necessary to be prepared for war, having reason to fear that China will attempt to seize upon Loo Choo.

THE EMPEROR.

The Shun Pao of January 28th says: The emperor being now fifteen years of age, and the time for his marriage being close at hand, the eight banners have been directed to ascertain the eligible daughters, between the ages of 14 and 17, of metropolitan and provincial high (Manchu) officials of the third and fourth rank and upward, and to draw up a list of them with their names, ages, and descent for three generations on both sides, so as to furnish the youth with an empress consort and inmates for his imperial seraglio.

The Hong Kong Daily Press of the 22d of February says: "A telegram was received by the Tung Wah hospital committee at 4:30 p m. on Sunday from San Francisco, stating that fresh anti Chinese riots have taken place in the United States. It was dispatched by the committee of the Chong Wah (Chinese club) and the Chinese consul general, and is to the following effect: 'We respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Chinese in the United States America. Anti-Chinese riots of frequent occurrence by the Irish. Our property already destroyed over $500,000. Many people killed. Merchants' business seriously injured. Great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request that you immediately issue proclamation warning our people not to let any Chinese come to the United States. Also send a copy of this to Chang Chih-tung, viceroy, and the Oi Yuk Tong, Canton. We have cabled Tsung-li Yamen.' This information was circulated among the Chinese in the colony without loss of time, and the original telegram was forwarded to the registrar-general. Another telegram to similar effect was received by the Wing Chang Kut (American importers), from the Ming Yang Club at San Francisco, the same evening."

The Hong Kong Overland Mail says: One of the oldest residents in Canton assures us that the anti foreign feeling there has never been higher than it is at the present moment, and the temperament of the people bears a strong resemblance to that which existed immediately preceding the riot of September, 1883; in fact, so strong is the feeling that a foreigner can scarcely go a short distance into the city without being frequently insulted and having his ears regaled with the pleasant expression, "kill."

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 6.—The cabinet met at noon to-day and remained in session until three o'clock. Gladstone laid before his ministers his Irish home rule scheme. It is reported that the discussion which followed resulted in confirming the ministerial opposition to certain features of the premier's proposals. The Earl of Kimberley, secretary for India, Childers, home secretary, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Mundella, president of the board of trade, are, it is said, as much opposed as ever to that feature which surrenders the control of the customs in Ireland. As Gladstone remains firm these ministers, rumor says, will resign. Sir H. Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, was sent by her majesty this afternoon to confer in her behalf with Lord Hartington, leader of the whigs in the commons. The interview lasted a long time. Afterwards the Marquis of Salisbury had a long private conference with Hartington.

The English and Scotch opposition to the home rule bill has been growing more and more pronounced all week. When Gladstone announces the provisions of the bill for the future government of Ireland, he will have to deal with three or four sets of opponents—those opposed to home rule in any form, those opposed to a separate parliament, those opposed to home rule with land purchase, and those opposed to home rule without.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 6.—A Brittany paper states that twenty-five cases of cholera have appeared in the vicinity of Admere in Finister, and that one of them has proved fatal.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, April 6.—W. E. Sinclair, treasurer of Barnum's circus, took $7000 of his employer's money on Saturday and has not been seen since. It is thought he has gone to join the big band of rascals in Canada.

The following telegram was received here this morning from St. Louis: To Jay Gould, president, New York:—Two hundred and fifty-eight trains are moving on the system; 76 more ready to move. More applications for work than any day since strike. (Signed,) H. M. Hoxie.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Joint executive committees who have been in session most of the day, have just finished an address to the workmen of the world, which will be published this afternoon. It is quite rhetorical in style, and is chiefly a strong denunciation of Jay Gould, referring to him as the incarnation of the evils of monopoly, and calls upon the workingmen of the world to assist in his overthrow as their only salvation.

ARCHEPISCOPAL.—The magnificent residence of his grace Archbishop Seghers will be open to-morrow evening, when the general public are invited to be present. An entertainment will be given and refreshments served without charge. After the entertainment the raffle of several handsome articles will take place.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Capt. Tatlow has resigned to go into the real estate business, and Mr. C. A. Vernon has been appointed private secretary to the lieutenant-governor instead.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Parnell has sent a telegram to Mr. O'Brien, saying that he rejoices that the Irish men of Barrow in Furness oppose Mr. Cane who, adds Mr. Parnell, has doubtless joined the Chamberlain-Dilke conspiracy to frustrate Mr. Gladstone's great work.

The commaneer-in-chief of the Russian mediterranean squadrons has arrived at Suda Bay, Crete.

LONDON, April 4.—A breaking up of the cabinet is imminent. Lord Kimberly, Sir William Harcourt, Hon. Mr. Childers and Mr. Mundella have refused to give their consent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of customs, and threaten to resign if such a measure is insisted on by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley demands the modification of Mr. Gladstone's plans for buying out the landlords. Mr. Gladstone, however, remains inflexible, and will maintain his full scheme intact. Cabinet councils are to be held on Monday and Tuesday, and the climax will be reached on Tuesday. Ministers themselves admit that an agreement seems improbable. Mr. Gladstone may make his statement on Thursday without the approval of the minority of his cabinet.

LONDON, April 5.—Hon. Mr. Bryce, under foreign secretary, in replying to a question in the commons this p m., said Greece had not yet accepted the advice of the powers as to the course she should pursue in her troubles with Turkey. He also said that the government had no information which would enable them to say that Greece would refrain from war.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster (liberal), who has been ailing for some time, is dead. Deceased was chief secretary of Ireland under the previous Gladstone ministry.

LONDON, April 6.—It was stated in the lobby of the house of commons this evening that Messrs. Mundella and Childers had resigned their seats in the cabinet. It is expected that Messrs. Fowler, Henage and Broadhurst will secede from the government on Thursday. The consensus of opinion is that the present government is doomed.

The latest information is that the cabinet feud has temporarily abated, Mr. Gladstone modifying his proposals regarding the customs control by giving the English parliament the right to veto all fiscal enactments of Ireland and providing that the imperial receiver shall collect customs and excise and making imperial claims first charges on the revenues. The malcontents consequently withheld their resignations.

Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly supported in all his proposals by Earl Granville, Earl Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Sir Farrar Herschell does not participate in the discussion of home rule, but he upholds the proposed bill, and has relieved Mr. Gladstone of drafting the latter scheme. Mr. Gladstone is in robust health and good voice, and is confident of success on Thursday.

Mr. Chamberlain will speak after Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Hartington will have to adjourn.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury has persuaded Lord Hartington to move that the house refuse to consider Mr. Gladstone's bill.

Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute to the late Wm. E. Forster, in the house of commons this evening. He spoke of the universal and deep regret that is felt in the loss of so worthy a man, and said that Mr. Forster had been one of the most distinguished members of the house.

The Times says that a desperate effort was made at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet to prevent disruption and that the effort succeeded. Mr. Gladstone consented to eliminate the proposal to yield the control of customs to the Irish parliament.

The last words uttered by Mr. Forster before his death yesterday were, "No home rule."

The home office will cease to offer a reward for the detection of criminals or pardons to accomplices who may make confessions on the ground that the principle involved is wrong and experience shows such a course almost invariably fails of its object.

A dispatch from Athens to the Daily Telegraph says that the king of Greece and his ministers have issued an order to abandon war preparations, as Prince Alexander has yielded to the powers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 6.—An official communication shows that the present diplomatic relations between France and Germany are excellent.

A banquet was given here to-night to M. De Lesseps by a number of British ship owners. A brilliant company was present.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 6.—Reports of damage by floods in Dantzic district continue to be received. Several villages have been inundated.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 6.—The Bachrach silk hosiery company of this city has failed for $250,000.

BULGARIA.

SOFIA, April 6.—The fact that the powers have signed the protocol which makes Prince Alexander governor of Eastern Roumelia for the term of five years, has created a bad impression here, but it is believed that Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian ministry will accept the situation.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 6.—To-day being the 57th anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence, is celebrated as a holiday. There were no public demonstrations. The king and queen were present this morning in the cathedral here. The *te deum* was sung.

The chamber of deputies is engaged in an animated debate over a proposed loan of five million dollars on account of military operations. Many of the principal deputies urge a policy of action.

THE hand that rocks the cradle and tenderly soothes and guides and restrains the little ones; the hand that is gently laid upon the little heads that are gathered round her knee as she teaches them to lisp the sweet words "Our Father," surely it is fitting that that same mother's hand should ward off this arch-enemy that threatens the destruction of her loved ones, even though she be called upon to use what some may call "unwomanly weapons."—Sel.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Yokohama advices state that reports from the tea districts continue favorable.

Hongkong advices say that Gen. Wilson and a number of officers from the U. S. steamer Monacacy are, at the request of Li Hung Chang, surveying a line of projected railroad along the grand canal.

The overland China mail says: News of the anti-Chinese persecutions in the United States has created a very dangerous anti-foreign feeling in Canton, and fears are entertained the natives will attempt the reprisals mentioned by the viceroy of Kwang Tung in his dispatch to the Chinese minister at Washington.

PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

Advices from the Phillippine Islands state that on February 15th a party of Mahommedan fanatics attacked the Mission house at Zamotaca on the island of Mendano, set fire to it as well as to the dwelling house of the priests, the old church, new church in course of construction, and the store-houses, the whole being reduced to ashes. A force was sent to chastise them, when twelve were killed and several more wounded.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—His excellency Chang Yen Hoon, the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, accompanied by twenty attendants, arrived to-day by the steamer Gælic from Hongkong, and will remain here one week and then go direct to Washington. Just as the minister, followed by his suite, was about to step ashore he was stopped by the customs officer, who informed him that he could not allow him to pass until he had been shown by properly authorized documents that he was entitled to land in the United States. The Chinese consul general and consul, who were present to receive the minister, expressed some indignation that such a formality should be required in this instance, but as the officer insisted the minister dispatched one of his secretaries for his credentials, accrediting him to the government of the United States. When these were produced the surveyor informed the minister that the customs office must have something to show that he and his suite had been properly admitted to this port. The minister's passport was then sent for, and after a duplicate certified copy had been made the embassy was allowed to land.

Chinese Consul Bee has made the following statement in regard to the refusal of the customs authorities to allow the minister to land without producing necessary papers: "Secretary Bayard sent instructions to the collector at this port to permit the legation to land freely and extend to them every courtesy. Just at this moment his excellency and suit were about to step ashore the customs surveyor informed me that the collector had just sent an order not to permit the legation to land till his excellency's credentials were sent to the custom house for examination. This was communicated to his excellency, who expressed much surprise at the action of the collecter, remarking that his government had instructed him only to present his credentials to the president of the United States, adding that they were packed in his baggage under seal and it would be very inconvenient to get at them at that moment, and therefore he preferred to remain on the ship until communication could be had with Washington. Finally, after a delay of an hour and a half, the minister and suite were permitted to leave the ship."

Dr. Thomas Wade, builder and former owner of the Grand Opera house of this city, died suddenly this morning at his home in Oakland, from internal hemorrhage. He was 55 years of age.

The Call's Guaymas, Mex., special says: C. D. Benham, superintendent of the Copper Queen Mining company, Cananeas, Sonora, was shot dead at Hermosillo to-day by his coachman, Fred Sweet. The murderer was arrested. No cause is assigned.

EASTERN STATES.

FORT WORTH, April 6.—To-day at noon the last of the troops left and the city is without protection from outside sources, except two companies of state rangers, who will remain here for some time. Trains have been moving all day without opposition. The Knights of Labor to-day adopted resolutions declaring themselves law-abiding citizens and condemning all acts of carelessness and violence. The indications are that the trouble here is ended. No further opposition to the movement of trains is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The English steamer Brinkburn, with 2000 tons of iron ore, went ashore in a fog to-day on Fenwick's island shoal, to the south of Cape Henlopen. She struck hard and was filling with water when the crew left her. The vessel will be a total loss. She was built in 1880, and with her cargo was valued at $180,000.

DENVER, April 6.—A News' Colorado Springs special says: The contract for building the Midland railroad from Leadville to Aspen was to-day let. The contract includes a tunnel 2200 feet long through the Sugar Loaf mountain. Price is not made public. Work to begin immediately.

The Union Pacific this evening began selling first-class limited tickets to San Francisco for $30 with a $5 rebate. This is a reduction of $5, which will be met in the morning by the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. Railroad officials here think the prospects of a speedy termination of the transcontinental was by no means bright.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 6.—A fire broke out in John Paul's and C. L. Colman's lumber yards at 10 o'clock this morning, destroying bath mills and several million feet of lumber. This is the greatest conflagration ever experienced here. The loss at noon was half a million dollars. At one o'clock the fire is still burning. The fire department is doing its best to stop the progress of the flames, but without effect. It looks at this hour as though the fire would destroy a million dollars' worth of property.

3:30 p. m.—The fire was brought under control at 2:30 p. m. The total area burned is five blocks long and a block and a half wide, besides the large lumber mills of Paul and Colman. A careful estimate of the loss places the total between $800,000 and $1,000,000, of which of individual losses C. L. Colman's is the greatest, with no insurance. John Paul's individual loss is a mill and 5,000,000 feet of lumber, $150,000; insured for $60,000. Some eighty small houses were burned. By the fire fully 1,000 men are thrown out of employment and 1,000 persons are homeless.

LADNER'S LANDING.—A correspondent from Ladner's informs us that the farmers are very busy, the weather being all that could be desired. The dredger is doing good work improving the channel, and the canneries are preparing for a busy summer.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

A paper which claims to be beyond the influence of sectionalism—The Columbian—endeavors, unconsciously, of course, to make "capital" out of the silly motion of Mr. Orr, and makes itself as ridiculous as did that gentleman, by treating the question seriously. But with the many whereases and wherefores with which the frothy resolution was surrounded, there was not one cogent reason given for a change of the capital. The proposition was not made in response to a heartrending cry from the whole or any of the people for a change in this respect; it was not made from patriotic motives, for there are none to be served; but it suddenly appeared like a miniature explosion of gas and disappeared from sight, leaving around the originator a very marked odor of the ridiculous. The foundation of a capital is based originally upon convenience; but a change of capital requires something more than a study of ordinary convenience, involving as it would, an extraordinary outlay of money. Supposing that the request of the honorable gentleman had been conceded and the capital declared to be Vancouver, who could know but that in a moment of pique he might not again require that it be shifted somewhere else and from there elsewhere? The public would begin to realize that Mr. Orr was a very expensive luxury and, perhaps, a superfluous one. No constituency cares to see its representative make himself a laughing stock in a place where mature wisdom should be exhibited, and it would have been hard to have found another member of the house equally willing to bring in such a motion as that introduced by Mr. Orr for a change of capital. But the Columbian appears to see an opportunity to create a divergence of interests in the question and would foster the seed of discord between island and mainland. This, however, the people at large are too cool headed to try or even wish to do, and the mainland was ably voiced by its representatives when the latter expressed their opinions on the motion, which was not thrown but simply pitched out. The argument that no member can faithfully serve his constituency when residing beyond it is a gratuitous insult to Hon. A. E. B. Davie and Mr. Wilson, and the reason for the sophistical exception in favor of ministers of the cabinet is as apparent as it is unnecessary. That the Hon. Mr. Robson can look after the interests of his district has been plainly and worthily shown, but we are yet to hear that other members of the legislature, similarly situated, have shown themselves deficient in this respect. Taken throughout there is a suspicious tone in the article that is ominous more of the desire than the power to stir up sectional ill feeling,—a desire that is scarcely worthy of that most "un-sectional" journal—the British Columbian.

A CROWDED HOUSE.

The lack of accommodation in the English house of commons was the subject of discussion there some days ago. There is room for only about one-half of the 670 members on the floor of the house, and those that desire seats are obliged to be in attendance long before the house meets. During the discussion a Mr. Davies spoke as follows:

"Since the beginning of the session he had been unable to obtain a seat on his own side of the house. He thought it was a great waste of time to go down three hours before the house met, and, moreover, a man looked such a fool walking about the place without a hat. [Laughter.] He was too old to do it, and would not do it. [Laughter.] A member could not speak from the cross-benches, and, though he had been recommended to go up in the gallery, he did not feel inclined to make an ass of himself up there. [Laughter.] If there should be a dissolution—and he had got it into his mind that there would be one before long—the fact that he was always obliged to speak from that side (the opposition side) of the house might tell against him at another election. [Laughter.]"

WHERE, ASS? WAERE, ASS!

The Vancouver Herald has this to say regarding James Orr and his wonderful string of Where, Asses? which was unceremoniously bundled out of the house on Friday:

"Mr. Orr has given notice of a motion for the removal of the capital from Victoria to the mainland. The motion is composed of a long string of 'whereases,' giving reasons for the removal. Mr. Orr is a little too previous about this matter of removal. It is not likely that the house would assent to it, and if it did, there does not appear to be any money to apply to the erection of buildings at the present time. He winds up by saying that the terminus of the Canada Pacific being fixed at Burrard Inlet, it is therefore expedient that the capital of the province should be changed to some point on that transcontinental highway. The reason for the motion probably is that there is to be a general election this year, and Mr. Orr's constituency lies somewhere in the neighborhood of the terminus. We hardly think he will advance the object he pretends to be aiming at by his motion. The time has not yet come for an agitation of this kind."

MR. BEAVEN'S BILL.

Legislation has run mad, would be a fitting description of Mr. Beaven's latest eccentricity. His bill provided for disbarring any member of the legal profession who might plead in court that any act of the legislature affecting the Chinese is unconstitutional. Mr. Drake was inclined to regard the bill as an April fool joke. Mr. T. Davie thought the mover "needed a keeper." Mr. Dunsmuir believed the bill emanated from the mind of a man who would be a despot if he could. Mr. Pooley, after declaring that the bill was unconstitutional said it was a blunder. Mr. Dingwall wittily suggested a clause to deprive any member of his seat who might oppose any anti-Chinese bill; and Mr. Orr rejoiced to recognize in Mr. Beaven a bigger fool than himself. The bill was transparent claptrap—so transparent that the Sick party refused to follow their leader and he was left *solus* to vote for it—a fitting rebuke for his presumption in occupying the time of the house with so nonsensical a matter.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

The liberal ministry is apparently in its last throes. On Thursday the Grand Old Man will propound his home rule scheme, and within a very few days thereafter the world may expect to hear of the overthrow of his ministry and a dissolution of the house. Never since the union of Ireland and Scotland has home-rule been so near the grasp of Irishmen as lately. In 1851, when a bill was introduced to abolish the lord-lieutenancy, Ireland came pretty near obtaining what she wanted; but it went over and the opportunity was lost. The existing agitation seems destined to end in the same way. The English, Scotch and Welsh will not accept the measure. They have not been educated up to it, and will vote it down. It is not thought that a coalition of radicals and conservatives will take place; but it is believed that the conservatives and whigs will unite after the election and form a staple government on anti-home rule and fair trade principles.

PET NAMES.

The Columbian has the following to say relative to the expletive imported by the Times of this city from the grit camp at Toronto. We agree with our contemporary, that it is a matter for extreme regret to see this objectionable style of journalism introduced into British Columbia:

"*The Colonist* makes a very good point on the Times in relation to intemperate expressions used towards political opponents. During the Riel debate in the house of commons, the Globe made use of some very unparliamentary expressions respecting the Dominion government and its supporters—expressions for which we think there is no justification. Comparing these with epithets applied by the Times to the government of British Columbia and its supporters, there is a very striking resemblance, and it must be a matter of sincere regret to see this very objectionable style of journalism introduced into the Pacific province."

TPE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

This very interesting international question will be agitated at an early day. The Dominion government take the ground that the only possible excuse for American fishermen putting into a Canadian port is for harbor, wood and water, and then they can only remain twenty four hours. Consul General Phelan argues that there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Americans, having caught fish in deep water and cured them, landing them in a marketable condition at any Canadian port and transhipping them in bond to the United States by either rail or vessel, as at the time the treaty was made both railways and bonding systems were unknown. It is a modern commercial convenience which American fishermen can take advantage of without violating any Canadian fishery protection. It would, therefore, appear that a refusal to permit transhipment will be a violation of the general bonding arrangement between the two countries, and might lead to a retaliatory measure tending to demoralize the Canadian flour and grain trade via New York, Boston and Portland, and the forwarding merchandise traffic to British Columbia. This is the first important question that will arise between Canada and the states growing out of the fishery embroglio. The extent of the transhipment of fish may be judged from the fact that during the first four months after the abrogation of the treaty over 10,000 barrels of mackerel were shipped to Boston in bond from the Straits of Canso alone.

AN INVENTION THAT MAY BE UTILIZED AT ENGLISH BAY.

When Mr. Van Horne was here last fall he was asked as to the adaptability of English Bay as a harbor for shipping, and replied that he had reason to believe that the harbor was good or, at all events, could be made good by means of floating breakwaters at a very slight expense. The system lately brought into use is a very ingenious and inexpensive one. It is called after its originator, Mr. Greenway Thomas. Several experiments have been made on a small scale, and there seems to be little doubt that when tried on the open sea they will prove equally successful. The following will give some idea of the ingenuity of the plan adopted by Mr. Thomas. Like so many important inventions, however, it seems at first sight so simple that one wonders nobody every thought of it before. A series of triangular buoys are moored at a distance of about their own width in the line of the intended breakwater. The face presented by the buoys to the waves is concave, a very important point, for the result is, that the waves dashing against the buoys are turned aside, spend their fury on each other, and consequently neutralize the effect of the shock. Another merit of this invention appears to be its cheapness, for it has been calculated that a piece of work similar to the Plymouth breakwater, which cost over a million and a half sterling, and occupied thirty years in construction, could have been finished in a year, and for about a twentieth of the cost. Are we, indeed, on the eve of a revolution in the tedious methods so long employed in the construction of harbor works?

COL. AMYOT'S POSITION.

Since his return from the Northwest the lot of the gallant colonel of the Quebec Voltigeurs, who is also the hon. member for Bellechasse, has not been a happy one. His letters and telegrams read to the house by the minister of militia have made him the laughing-stock of the entire country, and coming close after them is the declaration of the Calgary Herald, which makes matters still worse. The Herald says that during the time the 9th battalion was stationed in Calgary a report reached that town that Big Bear and his band were only a few miles away and would shortly attack the place. The home guards decided to place a picket at Shaganappi ford and Col. Amyot was asked to detail a company of his men to assist; but refused, it is stated, on the ground that "it was too d——d dangerous." This having been copied into most of the papers about Ottawa the hon. member was practically driven into a corner, and in self-defence he rose in the house the other day and gave his version of the affair. He denied altogether the truth of the statement made, and maintained that his battalion had always been on the alert and ready to do its duty properly in the section of country in which it was stationed. He got back on Sir Adolphe by reading a commendatory telegram he had received from that gentleman during the time the rebellion was in progress. The upshot of the affair is an increased estrangement between those two gentlemen and a considerable loss of prestige on the part of Mr. Amyot.

MR. BLAKE IN A TRAP.

Both the Huntingdon Gleaner (reform) and Montreal Star (independent) say that Mr. Blake's usefulness as a leader has gone and the party must look for another. The former says that Blake has over-estimated the value of the French votes and under-estimated the strength of the loyal sentiment of the Dominion. He will discover at the first election, the Star says, it is becoming a question of vital importance to the liberal party whether it should not endeavor to find a leader who can see a little further ahead than to fall into such a trap as that into which Mr. Blake has fallen.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 3, 1886.

Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

Mr. Orr moved the following resolution: That in the opinion of this house the returns of revenue and expenditure, together with the estimates for the ensuing year, should in all cases be submitted during the second week of each session.

Seconded by Mr. Dingwall.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that though it might be desirable to bring them down earlier, it was not possible to frame the estimates until towards the end of the session. There was no end to be gained by such course, and it would necessitate constant and voluminous supplementary estimates if the imperfect ones were submitted before the members could be consulted as to the needs of their districts. As for the public accounts for the previous year they were always brought down during the first part of the session. He hoped the mover would withdraw the resolution or so amend it as to allow the house to express its opinion that the present course was the better one.

Mr. T. Davie thought that if the reverse were the case—if the estimates were always brought down at the beginning of a session there would be more cause for members to complain, for it was well known that when a government got their estimates through the house they were very anxious to shut up. He was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Grant differed with the last speaker, thinking that members had a right to know how much was voted for their several districts before the other business of the session was disposed of.

Mr. Galbraith did not believe in a cast iron rule for the time at which they should be brought down, but thought it would be possible and well that they should be brought down in, say, the second week of the session.

Mr. Semlin took a somewhat similar view.

Mr. Orr amended the motion to read that the estimates and returns of revenue and expenditure should be submitted at as early a date as possible.

Carried.

PAMPHLETT'S CLAIM.

Mr. Helgesen moved that the report of the select committee to enquire into the claim of Thomas Pamphlett be adopted. Seconded by Mr. T. Davie.

Mr. Helgesen explained the nature of the claim, which was for alleged failure of the government to give Pamphlett the carrying of stone from the quarries for the dock, whereby he had suffered pecuniary loss.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the house had decided to go out of its usual way to pay the workmen on the drydock for McNamee. That course had been one partly of sympathy and partly of justice, and the payments had been to laborers for work done. Now it was proposed to pay a contractor for work he had not done. There were others in Pamphlett's position—in a worse position, in fact—and he would mention one of them—Mr. Nicholson, who had not only put labor and supplies and money into that work, but had put his all, and was now a ruined man. If this claim was recognized as a valid one by the government, and it would be a doubtful exercise of the authority of the house, it would open the door to the establishment against the government of all claims that existed against McNamee & Co. on account of this dock.

Mr. T. Davie said this case was a different one to the claims of other contractors. The latter had contracted with McNamee & Co., and because McNamee had rendered the fulfilment of those contracts impossible was not the fault of the government. In Pamphlett's case the bargain had been made with the government, and his claim, if not a strictly legal one, was a very strong moral one. As to the argument that if Pamphlett's bargain was a jug-handled one it was Pamphlett's own look out, was a hardly fair one, and was unworthy of the honorable provincial secretary. The claim was one of justice rather than sympathy, although sympathy could well be extended in the case. He hoped the house would take into consideration the desirability of making Pamphlett some award.

Hon. Mr. Smithe took the view that the terms of the contract had been mutually known to both parties to it, and that he not only was able to act intelligently in regard to it but knew that when the work on the dock was suspended there would be no necessity for more stone. Another thing: It was not supposed that Capt. Pamphlett could do nothing else but carry stone. As a married man, he would naturally avail himself of every opportunity to get work, and surely it was not contended that he had been sitting twiddling his thumbs while waiting for orders for the carrying of more stone? He (Mr. Smithe) admitted that the claimant might be entitled to some consideration for the expense he had gone to in fitting up his vessel under the impression that the contract would continue, and in so far as this went the report of the committee could be endorsed by the house.

Mr. Beaven said the claim of Pamphlett was a just one, but before the committee's report was adopted he wished the words in clause 2, stating it was the intention of the then government to themselves complete the work, be struck out.

Mr. Drake thought the endorsement of the report would create a bad precedent in the possible bringing of other contractors' claims against the government, and he agreed with the remark of the provincial secretary that the claimant was in reality asking payment for work he had never performed. It had also never been shown that Pamphlett had sustained any loss from what he deemed the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that while there was no legal foundation for the claim it was evident that from representations made to him by the government, Pamphlett had gone to a certain expense in making preparations to carry out the bargain, and on this ground he had an equitable claim, but farther than this he (the speaker) was not inclined to go. He agreed that, perhaps, it would be as well to strike out the words proposed, although if the matter was to be considered from a sympathetic point of view there would be no objection to retaining them.

Mr. Semlin asked if this was the only claim against the government on the dock account.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not know that no other claims will be brought, but I do know that this is the only claim that can be laid by virtue of a contract having been made with the government.

Report as amended (clause 2 struck out) was adopted.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved: Whereas by the articles of agreement between certain persons therein named, and her majesty, therein represented by the minister of railways and canals, and the specification thereunto annexed, which are recited in the act of the parliament of Canada passed in the 47th year of her majesty's reign, and chaptered six, it is provided that the gradients and alignments of the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo therein mentioned as to be constructed by the parties of the first part, or a company to be formed by their incorporation, shall be the best that the physical features of the country will admit of, without involving unusually or unnecessarily heavy works of construction, with respect to which the governor in council shall decide; and whereas the company formed as aforesaid, having carried the works of construction of said railway far forward towards completion, have represented that in order to avoid such unusually heavy work, they have been compelled by the physical features of the country in many places to adopt sharper curves than those mentioned in the specification, and have prayed that the same be allowed by parliament and the said act amended accordingly; and whereas it appears by the reports of the engineer of railways and canals, who has inspected the said works, that the gradients of the said railway are as required by the specification and the work satisfactorily performed, and that although sharper curves have been introduced than are admissible under the said specification, the railway is of a more durable and substantial character than if built where flatter curves could have been obtained, and that the allegations of the said company as to the difficulties arising from the physical features of the country appear to be true; and whereas the honorable the minister of railways has introduced into the house of commons at its present session a bill authorizing the governor in council to accept curves in the said railway not being of less radius than five hundred and seventy-three feet, as satisfying the requirements of the said act, upon this legislative assembly accepting such curves as satisfactory; and whereas it is desirable to accept the said curves,

Be it therefore resolved, That this house approves and accepts as satisfactory curves on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, not being of less radius than five hundred and seventy-three feet.

The honorable mover said he brought in the resolution in accord with a desire expressed by the government of Canada, although it was a matter with which, strictly speaking, this house had nothing to do, the settlement of the curves having been left to the Dominion government. It was generally conceded that the line was better with the curves that had been made than if it had been constructed in accordance with the more modified curves of the contract. The only objectionable feature of the work of construction of this end of the line was the trestle-work over which the rails had to pass. To obviate this, however, would have required a heavy additional outlay and the trestle-work was of a most substantial character, and the road as good as under the circumstances could possibly be expected. But in asking the house to adopt the resolution he had not based the request on his own opinions alone but on the reports of several Dominion government engineers who had stated that the work was superior to that of the standard of the Canadian Pacific railway. In conclusion he thought he could state without fear of contradiction that the line would long stand as a credit to its president, Mr. Dunsmuir, and to Vancouver Island.

Mr. Orr thinking that the matter was one which should be dealt with entirely by the Dominion government moved the previous question.

Mr. Beaven asked the last speaker to withdraw the motion which was an unceremonious way of treating a matter of this kind.

Mr. Orr refused.

Mr. Beaven thought it was a matter of regret that the question should be brought up in its present shape at this stage of the session. Many of the representations in the resolution true or otherwise could not be known to many members of the house, and he agreed with the remark of the leader of the government that the question of curves was not one for the house to deal with, except it were to protest against any change in the contract under which they had given such a large tract of land. He concluded by characterizing the amendment of Mr. Orr as showing a singular want of courtesy, and stating his intention to vote against the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the road had already cost upwards of $2,000,000 and he asked if there was any necessity, in fairness or justice, if an equally substantial and safe railway had been provided with sharper curves (made in accordance with the nature of the ground) to require the observance of the strict letter of the contract? Dominion government engineers had officially approved of the curvatures, and such reports had been endorsed by the house of commons. Speaking without prejudice, either one way or the other, he advanced that the information furnished was such that the house could safely act upon.

In answer to a remark of Mr. Semlin Hon. Mr. Smithe explained that it was an error to suppose that the curves proposed to be accepted were sharper than those employed in other railway construction; there were many places on the Canadian Pacific where the curvatures were still less than those now in question.

Mr. Allen wished to place on record before the debate closed his expression of the excellence of the line as he had seen it. He had had some experience of railway traveling and must say that he had never seen a line which was built in a better and more substantial manner. He had gone over many parts of the Canadian Pacific where a man's life was not worth six bits [laughter], and so far as the value of the lands given for the island line was concerned he could say with truth that there were scores of farms on the mainland which contained more agricultural land than all land of the same nature included in the island railway grant.

Mr. Grant endorsed the resolution upon all its general principles.

The previous question was put and carried, those voting against it being Semlin and Beaven. This had the effect of the resolution being adopted.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Mr. Grant moved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying that he will move the Dominion government to represent to the Imperial government the necessity of opening negotiations with the government of the United States of America, with a view of establishing a more desirable line of demarcation than that laid down in the before cited treaty.

Carried.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Wilson moved That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering a resolution praying his honor the lieutenant-governor to consider the advisability of offering a reward for the discovery of a new gold field.

The mover suggested that a reward of $5000 be placed on the estimates for such a discovery but that the amount be not payable until at least one half the sum has been taken in records of claims in the locality.

Motion was carried.

LOAN BILL REPEAL BILL.

Discharged at request of the mover (Mr. Galbraith.)

VANCOUVER TRAMWAYS BILL.

Upon this bill coming up for third reading, Mr. T. Davie again vigorously opposed it.

The motion was put and declared carried. Mr. Davie then called for a show of hands, when it was found that the motion had been lost by 13 to 6—John, T. Davie, Raybould, Wilson, Dingwall, A. E. B. Davie voting in the negative.

Mr. T. Davie—"We are six." [Laughter.]

GOLD FIELDS.

Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Wilson, recommended the desirability of placing on the estimates a sum of $5,000 for the discovery of a new gold field, subject to such conditions as may be deemed expedient by the lieutenant-governor in council.

The Speaker ruled the report out of order, and the resolution of Mr. Wilson was withdrawn, he having received the assurance from the government that the matter would be recognized by them as having been brought to their notice.

COUNTY COURT AMENDMENT BILL.

Introduced by Hon. Mr. Davie, proposed to curtail the power of challenging jurors in civil cases except for cause.

Bill passed second reading, considered in committee, Mr. McLeese in the chair, read a third time and passed.

WATERVIEWERS' BILL.

Adjourned committee waterviewers' bill, introduced by Mr. Semlin, to provide for election of and defining duties, Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

Bill read a second and third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Davie and Mr. Allen objected to the passing of the bill.

SUMAS DYKING ACT.

On request of Mr. Theo. Davie, the fee of $60, on motion of Hon. Mr. Smithe, was ordered to be refunded to the promoters, the bill having been withdrawn.

Mr. Galbraith asked that the $60 paid in by Mr. Mackenzie whose bill was defeated, be refunded.

Mr. Orr asked if this was to be considered that the fees of several bills he had engineered last session and were defeated be remitted.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

On this bill coming up for a second reading the honorable introducer, Mr. Beaven, said that Chinese had remained in the province in anticipation of getting employment on various works to be carried out under power of private bills passed by this house in which the Chinese clause had been inserted. He understood that Chinese companies intended to test the legality of these bills. It was to provide against the possibility of the bills being defeated in the courts that he brought this bill forward, as it would preclude any lawyer pleading against the constitutionality of the bill passed.

Mr. Theo. Davie said that the action of the honorable gentleman reminded him of a remark of a constituent of his the other day—"that he needed a keeper." [Laughter.] The honorable gentleman should go further and provide that any judge of the supreme court who would render an adverse decision on any bill passed by this house be removed from the bench. Or he might make it general and provide that any voter who spke against Chinese bills be committed to gaol. He didn't care whether the bill passed, but would certainly oppose it. Such an enactment going abroad would convince everyone that the British Columbia legislature was composed of individuals who spent their time in framing absurd laws and it would be taken as a criterion of all other enactments passed by this house.

Mr. Drake said when he first saw the bill he was inclined to treat it as an April fool joke and he still considered it such, but it was the first attempt that he remembered of the hon. gentleman to be facetious, and he must congratulate him on such a huge joke. It was similar to the April jokes perpetrated by *The Colonist* the other day in reference to the torpedo boats and the mastodon—it was all bones.

Mr. Dunsmuir thought it was not a joke—it was in keeping with all the bills that the hon. gentleman had brought in. If he, (Mr. Beaven) had the power he would force capital from the country and would in every way act as a despot. If he ever came into power it would be a calamity to the country. Any voter who would vote for a member who would introduce such nonsense into the house was not entitled to suffrage.

Mr. Pooley said that when the hon. member for New Westminster district, a few days ago, introduced a resolution to remove the capital to the mainland the leader of the opposition said he was sorry to see the house treat it in a serious manner; it should have been treated as a joke. The remarks of the leader of the opposition would be very appropriate to this bill. (Hear, hear.) He now saw that the leader of the opposition had come to his (Mr. Pooley's) way of thinking, namely, that all Chinese legislation is *ultra vires* the powers of this house. When he appeared before his constituents at the last election he had stated that he thought this House had no power to pass an act restricting Chinese which would receive the assent of the high authority at Ottawa. He then promised to vote for any Chinese bill that was brought forward, not that he thought the house had the power to pass a valid act, but with a view of educating the public mind in the east to the desirability of excluding the Chinese from this province. This he had consistently done. He maintained that the leader of the opposition (Mr. Beaven) had made a grievous blunder by introducing this act, as he showed by it that he believes that every act passed by this house has been unconstitutional and will not stand the test of a court of law and that the constant motions made by him had been made with the full knowledge that what he was doing was unconstitutional and were only brought forward by him for political purposes and in the hope of catching a few votes at the coming elections. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dingwall introduced a couple of amendments, which, if the honorable gentleman would insert, he would vote for a second reading. These were that any voter who should speak against any measure passed by this house, should be struck off the list, and any member of this legislature who would speak against any Chinese clause introduced, should lose his seat.

The amendment was greeted with great laughter.

Mr. Orr said he was pleased to know that there was something introduced that appeared more foolish to the house than the resolution introduced by himself yesterday. [Laughter.] He was also glad that it had been done by the honorable leader of the opposition [laughter], who had termed his (Mr. Orr's) resolution foolish.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said he was ashamed that any honorable gentleman should be found who would introduce such a measure, and especially one who was the leader of the opposition and at one time was the premier of the province. He was very much grieved that that honorable gentleman should have done so. The honorable member for New Westminster had been treated to all sorts of names when he introduced his resolution. He had been termed a lunatic, but now he was sorry to find—

Mr. Orr—A bigger fool than I am. [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. Smithe would ask the honorable gentleman in justice to himself and the house that he should withdraw the bill. It was beyond absurdity.

The members were rung in and the question that the bill be read a second time was put.

For the ayes Mr. Beaven gave assent. For the noes there was a strong deep chorus that provoked the laughter of the house.

Mr. Dunsmuir—Messenger, give me 500 of those bills at once. [Laughter.]

There was a demand for copies of the bill from various parts of the house.

MINERAL ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Orr moved the second reading of this bill. It was for the purpose of restricting Chinese from securing mining rights.

Hon. Mr. Davie, Mr. Grant, Mr. Allen and Mr. Pooley opposed the amendments. It was characterized by Mr. Allen as a worse measure than that which had just been voted down.

Mr. Drake moved a six months' hoist.

Mr. Semlin said it was a matter of policy to prevent any Chinese, other than those who were there, to mine at Granite creek, because it might be seen that Chinese would occupy claims to the exclusion of white miners.

Mr. Duck intended to vote for the resolution, hoping the bill would be amended in committee to meet certain contingencies that might arise.

Mr. Wilson said the bill would prove to be unworkable, and intended to work against it.

Mr. T. Davie intended to vote for the second reading. He thought it was hardly fair to say that legal members, while endorsing the spirit of the bill, would not assist to so frame it as to meet the requirements. So far from this being the case, the mover had applied to him for assistance which he had given in the form of certain amendments. These, however, the introducer had failed to get printed, for the reason, he presumed, of being enabled to fling some ill-natured taunt as he had done to the member for Cariboo (Mr. Wilson), when saying that that honorable gentleman introduced no measures in the interests of his constituents, while at the same time he caviled at those of others.

Hon. Mr. Robson intended to support the bill on general principles, and thought that in this direction, as in all others, cumulative evidence of anti-Chinese legislation should be furnished at Ottawa. In the new gold fields, too, the result of allowing Chinese to mine would have either the result of procuring a predominance of Chinese miners there, or else provoke a collision between the two races.

Mr. Galbraith favored the prohibition of Chinese mining if applied only to new gold fields.

Mr. McLeese was of the same opinion.

Mr. Cowan thought the bill would not answer the intended purpose.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was now proposed to make the bill only local instead of provincial in its application. The bill had better be withdrawn, and if the honorable gentleman wished to introduce a bill excluding Chinese from the Similkameen mines let him introduce a bill to that effect.

Mr. Cunningham said the honorable mover had voted against his (Mr. Cunningham's) Sunday clause and he would return the compliment.

The amendment was carried by 13 to 9, as follows:

Ayes—Wilson, McTavish, Cowan, Galbraith, Orr, Cunningham, Pooley, A. E. B. Davie, Allen, McLeese, Drake, Dunsmuir, Dingwall.—13.

Noes—Duck, Grant, Robson, Helgesen, Beaven, T. Davie, John, Semlin, Raybould.—9.

Hon. Mr. Robson—What does the honorable gentleman (Mr. Orr) mean? He has voted against his own bill.

Mr. Semlin—That's the sincerity he talks about.

SAANICH RAILWAY BILL.

Bill came up for third reading. Mr. McTavish moved that the clause providing for subsidy be amended to make it apply only to the Saanich Railway Co.

Motion was put and clerk read the vote as having been lost by 12 to 6. Ayes—Grant, McTavish, Beaven, John, Drake, Helgesen. Noes—Cowan, Galbraith, T. Davie, Pooley, Semlin, A. E. B. Davie, Allen, Wilson, Smithe, Cunningham, Robson, Raybould, Dunsmuir.

Mr. Dunsmuir—I didn't vote.

Mr. T. Davie (*sotto voce*)—Take his name 'of'! [Laughter.]

Speaker—The honorable gentleman should have left his seat, and will now have to say how he votes.

Mr. Dunsmuir—Then I vote for the amendment. [Laughter.]

MUNICIPALITY AMENDMENT BILL.

Read a third time and passed.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES' BILL.

Passed second reading.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

In coming up for a second reading the vote resulted in a tie. The speaker voted against it, deeming it was too late in the season to deal intelligently with the matter.

EVENING SESSION.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Semlin asked why the returns asked for in reference to a report upon a road from Lytton to Foster's Bar had not been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said there was no reason why they should not be brought down and he would immediately attend to the matter.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

The house went into committee on the bill to confer limited civil jurisdiction on stipendiary magistrates, which was read a second and third times and passed.

GRANITE CREEK.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said he had received a telegram from the secretary of state at Ottawa, stating that arrangements for the carrying of mails to Granite creek was arranged for and the postmaster appointed.

The announcement was received with marked approval.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

Adjourned committee on Hon. Mr. Davie's legal profession amendment bill; Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

Mr. T. Davie moved that the committee rise, which was carried.

ATTACHMENTS FOR DEBTS.

This bill was thrown out.

REGISTRATION OF VOTES.

Mr. Drake moved the second reading of the bill giving the suffrage to females.

The question was put without discussion and lost on the following division:

Ayes—Drake, Cunningham, Robson, Duck, Raybould, Dunsmuir, Grant, Galbraith.—8.

Noes—Smithe, T. Davie, A. E. B. Davie, Allen, Pooley, Cowan, McLeese, Helgesen, McTavish, Wilson, John.—11.

Messrs. Semlin and Dingwall left their places and did not vote.

MEDICAL BILL.

Adjourned committee, Mr. Raybould in the chair.

Mr. Semlin moved that the committee rise. This was lost, eight voting for it.

The bill was reported with amendments and read a second time.

Mr. Semlin moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding a schedule of rates, which was a tie vote.

The speaker voted against the recommittal.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Hon. Mr. Duck said that the bill as amended by committee did not meet with his views, and he would therefore ask that the order be discharged.

PEACE PRESERVATION.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor requesting him to urge upon the Dominion government the propriety of rescinding the Peace Preservation Act in this province. The honorable mover said that the act had caused a travesty of justice in this province, and its provisions outraged under the very eyes of the Dominion officers.

The motion carried.

MINING LICENSE.

Mr. Allen moved that the license charged Chinese miners be reduced from $15 to $5, as at present it resulted in a loss of revenue.

This was lost.

REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENTS.

Leave was granted the honorable attorney-general to introduce an act respecting the registration of judgments against land, which was read a first time.

It was read a second time, committed, reported, read a third time and passed.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Galbraith said that before the house adjourned for the last time he would move that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Speaker Mara for the fair and impartial manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties during the four years in which he had occupied the position of speaker of the house. He had ever found his ruling impartial, and on behalf of the members on his side of the house he would bear testimony to that fact. [Cheers.]

Hon. Mr. Smithe said he fully endorsed all that had been said by the honorable member for Kootenay, and in seconding the vote of thanks could add his testimony to the very impartial and able manner in which Mr. Speaker had discharged his duties, and he hoped at the next election he would be again returned to a seat in the house. Since confederation the chair had never been more ably filled than during the past four years, and although they had differed in opinions, he knew that Mr. Speaker's decisions had ever been given with impartiality. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Speaker said that he fully appreciated the compliment that had been paid him from both sides of the house, and more especially because it was the first time during the existence of responsible government that such a compliment had been tendered the speaker. He had always endeavored to render impartial decisions, and whatever mistakes had occurred were of the head and and not of the heart. [Hear, hear.] He was also gratified to witness the harmony that had prevailed at this last meeting, and the greatest wish that he could give them was that each would again be returned to a seat in the house. [Loud applause.]

House adjourned until 3 o'clock Tuesday.

Rising to their feet, the members of the legislature joined in heartily singing "Rule Brittania" and the national anthem. In separating there was a general hand-shaking and good wishes, with a "happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again."

So pleasantly terminated the last business session of the fourth parliament.

Fight Between the Railroad Strikers and Sheriff's Posse.

Seven Men Killed Outright.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 3.—At ten o'clock this morning fifteen hundred people assembled at the Missouri Pacific depot to see Sheriff Maddox send out a train which he said last night he would do or die in the attempt. At 11 o'clock an engine with 20 armed deputies backed into the yard to take out a train of 20 cars. When ready the train pulled out for the south, and when it reached New Orleans crossing, two miles south of this city, Sheriff Maddox and party were attacked. At 10 o'clock a regular battle ensued. Three deputies were shot to pieces and several of the strikers are supposed to have been killed. The names of deputies wounded are Charles Sneed, J. F. Fulford, and Dick Townsend. Sneed will die.

A later special from Fort Worth says citizens are arming on all sides, and a fight is now going on between the strikers and fifty mounted police. The strikers are well armed with Winchesters, and everything is in an extremely feverish condition. Several hundred merchants are now marching down Main street toward the scene of the conflict, which is still in progress, and all are armed with Winchester rifles and shotguns. Seven men are now dead and a number are wounded. Gun stores are closed and are under guard.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Resumption of freight traffic by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads has now become an acknowledged fact; for the past few day officials have been sending out a regular number of trains, which, although smaller at first than they were accustomed to before the strike, yesterday assumed their more natural proportions, and to-day it is expected they will be as large as ever. No more hindrance or interference to running of freight trains upon the roads is anticipated.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

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Year's accounts.
C. WARD, *Hon. Treasurer.*

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EXPENDITURE.

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ST. LOUIS, April 3.— Resumption of freight traffic by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads has now become an acknowledged fact; for the past few day officials have been sending out a regular number of trains, which, although smaller at first than they were accustomed to before the strike, yesterday assumed their more natural proportions, and to-day it is expected they will be as large as ever. No more hindrance or interference to running of freight trains upon the roads is anticipated.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, April 8.

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH LINE.

Van Horne Refuses to Construct it not Allowed to Employ Chinese.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., April 7.—The inhabitants of New Westminster are greatly exercised over the clause in the estimates giving $37,500 to the city to aid in the construction of a branch line from that city to connect with the Canadian Pacific. The first intimation that the civic authorities had of the resolution being adopted by the legislature stipulating the non-employment of Chinese on the branch or forfeiture of the subsidy, was a telegram received by Mayor Dickinson from Abbott, which stated that the branch could not be built within the time limit if the Chinese clause was insisted upon. A telegram was immediately sent to Victoria to Mr. Orr, asking that the text of the resolution be forwarded. This latter was received by Mayor Dickinson, who immediately called a meeting of property owners, when it was unanimously decided that the council would be sustained in insisting that the time limit should be observed, and that the road should be constructed by December 31st of this year, Chinese or no Chinese. A meeting of the council and board of trade was held later in the evening and a similar expression of opinion made. The mayor then telegraphed to Abbott at Montreal, that the city would agree to pay the contractor the extra amount for white labor, which, by a rough estimate they placed at $7,500. The citizens are enraged, and tar and feathers and burning in effigy are freely talked of in connection with the members of the house, who, the citizens think, have allowed the affair to be brought to its present unsatisfactory state through neglect. Feeling was intensified by the fact that Leamy, who secured the contract for building the branch, had timbers out for timber work along the water front, and gangs of men and tools scattered along the line. Work was stopped on Monday by the contractor, he having received a message from Van Horne saying that work could not be proceeded with if the government insisted upon holding to Chinese exclusion. To your reporter Mayor Dickinson stated that the general opinion of the community was that if the railway was not constructed as agreed members representing the city and district, and the government, would suffer the anger of the citizens. There was but the echo of this sentiment from all the leading citizens constantly. Hope is Entertained that the arrangement telegraphed by the mayor may be accepted by the railway authorities, or that the government will assure them that the restriction clause, which was not in the original agreement, will not be adhered to. In the meantime there is a feeling of angry suspense, and telegrams from Van Horne are anxiously awaited.

LATER.

At 8 o'clock this evening Mayor Dickinson received the following telegram from Montreal: "Could not agree to your proposition until after the completion of the line to English bay.

(Signed) H. ABBOTT.,

An informal meeting of the members of the council and citizens was held and the matter discussed. The feeling over the unexpected delay is now stronger than ever, and local members are bitterly denounced as having been the cause of all the difficulty when success was almost assured, and placards are posted around town against them. A mass meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow evening in the drill shed; and it is believed that the city will telegraph Van Horne that they will put $37,500 cash and guarantee its payment on completion of the branch line by the 31st of December, no matter with what labor it may be constructed. A stormy meeting is expected.

Shuswap and Okanagan Railway.

In the senate, Ottawa, on the 20th ult., the petition of John Andrew Mara, M. P., of Kamloops, and others of the province of British Columbia, praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company,"

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Royal hospital, held yesterday, Dr. Davie was elected visiting surgeon for the ensuing year. The contract for meat and vegetables was awarded to Lawrence Goodacre; bread, S. E. King; while those for groceries and drugs were referred to respective committees for final decision. It was decided that strenuous efforts should be made to raise funds for the hospital.

CONVALESCING.—We are pleased to announce the progress towards recovery of Joseph Wilson, son of Mr. Wm. Wilson (W. & J. Wilson). The doctors state there is no reason now why his recovery should not be a rapid one.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Alex. Phillips has purchased the premises known as the Albion saloon, on the corner of Yates street and Waddington alley.

GOVERNMENT GUIDE.—Mr. W. M. Halpenny, having recovered his health, will conduct settlers to the rich agricultural lands of the island.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S ILLNESS.

The End Thought to be Approaching.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

OTTAWA, April 7.—Sir John A. Macdonald, whose condition appeared to be improved a few days ago, has taken a turn for the worse, and grave fears are entertained as to his ultimate recovery. It is stated on good authority that should his condition preclude the possibility of his attending parliament this session Sir Chas. Tupper, at present Canadian high commissioner in England, will be sent for to lead the conservative party.

BULL-DOG KELLY.

His Probable Surrender to British Columbia.

Yesterday, Mr. Irving, the deputy attorney-general, returned from St. Paul, Minn., where he has been engaged in the extradition of "Bull-dog" Kelly, who is charged with the murder of an American trader named Baird in Kootenay, B. C., on 27th November, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS WERE COMMENCED on 17th February, 1886, before Commissioner Spencer, and the prosecution had not finished their case when the prisoner's counsel attempted to have the prisoner set at liberty by means of a writ of habeas corpus. This attempt failed, and the case was sent back to the commissioner. A second effort by habeas corpus was made, also resulting in favor of the province. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution closed, a very strong case was made against the prisoner, implicating several others. The defence, which was conducted by three counsel, had but five witnesses—four to prove an alibi and one to impeach the veracity of the witnesses for the crown. These witnesses for the defence had been, in November, 1884, engaged on the construction of the C. P. R. and in Kootenay district. They gave been easy to show the reputation they had earned for themselves, but at St. Paul it was not open for the prosecution to do so. All the prosecution could do was to show by the inconsistencies in their evidence that their story was not worthy of credence. This was undertaken by the prosecution, and, as the commissioner in his decision clearly shows, it was eminently successful. Mr. Irving says that the public feeling in St. Paul is strongly [illegible] and that every effort will be made by the political "boss" of the state of Minnesota and the foreign element of the Democratic party to induce the president of the United States to veto the surrender. Should President Cleveland fearlessly discharge his judicial functions, then [illegible] will be the fugitive's discharge, but as every debatable point has been well and decided in favor of the province, there is no reason to apprehend a failure on that score.

On the 2nd April, after hearing the arguments on both sides, the commissioner gave his judgment as follows: "Without expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, I simply say that the evidence is clearer and more conclusive than at the former examination, and that I deem the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge under the extradition treaty with Great Britain, and that there is probable cause for charging the defendant with the offence. I shall, therefore, commit the prisoner for surrender."

The proceedings were conducted with a license that

WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED in any other country than this country, the prisoner enjoying a cigar and conversation with his counsel in the court room almost up to the moment the court was closed. It was evident that the long strain on his nervous system was beginning to tell, and once the court had adjourned on account of his ill health.

BULL-DOG KELLY is a well-built man, of about six feet, heavy red moustache and florid complexion. He is an American, born in Illinois, 29 years old, and it is said that his real name is Loughlin. His *alias* of Kelly he took on leaving Montana, in hopes of the good wishes of certain wealthy politicians in St. Paul, who will leave no stone unturned to wrest him from the hands of justice.

Excitement at New Westminster.

A bitter feeling has been evoked at New Westminster by the suspension of work on the New Westminster branch railway. It is said that the order for suspension was caused by the passage of the anti-Chinese clause by the legislature, which stipulates that no Chinese shall be employed on the works. The company want an extension of the time limit as prescribed in the subsidy act, but the royal assent has been withheld, and threaten to adopt energetic steps in consequence.

OVER 60,000 boxes of tin have been or are being worked up into cans for the coming salmon season's pack, says the *Astorian*. Nearly $250,000 worth of twine has been sold to Columbia river canners for nets for the season. In the next three weeks boats to the value of $300,000 will be put in wear for the fishing season of 1886. These three items aggregate a value of $1,000,000, and indicate the importance of the salmon industry on the lower Columbia river.

THE METLAKATLAH COMMISSION.—General Tonich and Rev. W. R. Blackett arrived in this city yesterday. These gentlemen have been sent out by the Church missionary society to investigate the troubles at Metlakatlah and report their conclusions. They will go north shortly.

THE CASE OF SEROULE.—Telegraphic advice from Ottawa received to-day states that the government see no reason for further postponing the execution of Robt. Seroule, and he will therefore be hanged on the 6th of May.

RACHEL BROCKLEMAN denies that she is of ill health, and says she intends to stay and fight out the charge preferred against her by the police. It is said that a dashing young officer will be implicated in certain developments when the case is heard.

BY lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism often becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor. dw

(*From the Daily Colonist, April 8.*)

THE ROYAL CITY IN A RACE.

EFFIGIES BURNED—EXCITING INSCRIPTIONS.

An Answer from Van Horne Awaited.

(Exclusive to the Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., April 8.—An informal meeting of the council was held this morning when it was decided to telegraph Van Horne that the city would deposit the total $75,000 subsidy for building the branch line if the company will at once proceed with construction. Mayor Dickinson accordingly telegraphed this to Montreal, and the indignation meeting was postponed until an answer is received. The indignation of citizens increases, and at 8 o'clock this evening the three members, Robson, Cunningham and Orr, were paraded in effigy through the streets and burned. The figures were each labelled, "Honest John, the traitor," "Truthful James, traitor," "Five-cent Jim, traitor." An illumination bearing the words, "Come and see the death of traitors who sold the city" preceded the effigies, which were followed by an immense crowd of citizens. After walking through the principal streets, amid the hoots of the crowd and the din of tin cans, Cunningham's residence, on Agnes street, was reached, where the crowd hooted and groaned for a time. It was then learned that Cunningham was at the Methodist prayer meeting, and the crowd proceeded to that point, and in front of the church made another demonstration of yells and rattling of tin cans. An attempt was here made to light the effigies, but they would not burn well. They were then taken down to Columbia street, and in front of Cunningham's store the three figures were locked together and suspended on a triangle, coal oil was poured on and the match put to the figures. They blazed brightly while the crowd jeered and otherwise expressed angry disapproval of the action of the three members for New Westminster city and district. After burning for awhile the three fell together. The crowd then dispersed.

It is expected that an answer will be received from Montreal to-morrow and a meeting will be held in the evening. The excitement runs high at this moment, and speeches may cause an unsafe exhibition.

Marine.

Steamer Alexander got up steam yesterday afternoon and anchored off Laing's wharf, from whence she went, at 4 o'clock this morning, to haul the tug Pilot whose repairs have been completed.

Ship Otago and bark Cassandra Adams are at Departure Bay, where they will load coal for San Francisco.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific is loading at the N. P. C. Co.'s chute.

Ship Belvidere and steamship Wellington are loading at Departure Bay.

Bark Otago is loading with Wellington coal for San Francisco.

American sealing schooner Lookout from San Francisco arrived in the harbor yesterday. She experienced rather heavy weather on the way up, losing the head of her foremast.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The examination of the injured steamship State of California, which collided with the barkentine Portland yesterday morning, shows that repairs will be completed at an earlier date than was at first supposed. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to go on the line in about three weeks. In the meantime the steamer Columbia, of the same line, will have to do double work. The damage is now fixed at $15,000.

Cleared—Steamer Geo. W. Elder, Victoria.

Sailed—Steamer Oregon, Astoria.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific has been withdrawn from the Victoria route temporarily, and will sail for Portland on the 14th, taking the State of California's place. The Idaho will leave for Victoria on the 16th inst. in place of the Queen.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—8 p.m.—Indications for the next 32 hours in Oregon and W. T., cloudy.

ACCIDENT.—The eldest daughter of Mr. James Malpass, of Cedar district, on Sunday morning met with a severe accident. The girl was getting over a log on the farm with a pair of open scissors in her hand when she stumbled, and in the fall the blades of the scissors were driven up to the rivets into her shoulder. The blood spurted in streams, which her mother checked as much as possible. Dr. Walkem is in attendance but on Monday night the girl had not recovered consciousness.—*Free Press.*

THE CONDEMNED MAN.—The condemned man, Seroule, has not yet been made aware of the final decision that the law will, in his case, have to take its course. He has hitherto been more sanguine than circumstances perhaps warrant, and it is thought that the news will have a very decided effect upon him, his nerves having been overstrung by the hopes and doubts of so many reprieves.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Dr. Lindsay, who had devoted many years of his life to mission service among the aboriginal tribes of western and central Africa, and who has been ailing in this city for some time past, died early yesterday morning at St. Joseph's hospital. He was over 70 years of age.

THE DRING-MILLER MURDER.—The steamer Spitfire, with Supt. Roycraft and party on board, returned from the islands yesterday. After a close search no Indians who could have been implicated in the murder were discovered.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—A very dim house greeted the spiritualists last evening. The entertainment was tame and second-class, and the few who attended seemed to wish they had their coin safely back in their pockets.

POLICE NOTE.—The only case at the police court yesterday was one against a woman for driving over James bay bridge at a rate in keeping with her general character. A fine of $5 was inflicted.

ROBBING THE ESPLANADE.—In spite of the commands of the city council parties are daily in the habit of stealing sod, loam and shingle from the Beacon Hill esplanade. Steps will be taken to bring the depredators to punishment.

QUICKLY CAUGHT.—Two sailors belonging to the American schooner Tacoma were lodged in gaol yesterday on a charge of desertion.

A MAN named McGuire was locked up yesterday for safekeeping.

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

The Matter one that Rests with Canada.

Appeal Granted in the Case of Provincial Act.

(Exclusive to The Colonist)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.

Correspondence submitted to parliament shows that the Imperial authorities hold the question of restricting the Chinese immigration does not involve Imperial interest, and is a Canadian question only.

A cablegram just received says the privy council has decided to allow the appeal on the constitutionality of the provincial act.

WHOLESALE FORGERIES

By an Ex-U. S. Customs Official at Victoria.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A lot of forged certificates, purporting to have been issued at Port Townsend, and upon which Chinese from Victoria have landed in this city, have been returned to Collector Hager by Collector Beecher, of Port Townsend. After comparison of them with the stubs on file in the custom house of the latter port, Collector Beecher reports that 40 of the 100 are forgeries, having been altered by means of acids and re-written. In several the signature of the deputy collector, "H. L. Blake," is an apparent forgery, and leads to the inference that many of the certificates were procured from other ports and altered to Port Townsend. Forged certificates were received during the months of September, October and November. Collector Hager states an investigation will be made to discover the custom inspector who was detailed on the Victoria steamers during that period. It is said to be a person who was discharged last December.

Archbishop Seghers' Residence.

The general invitation to the public to inspect the archiepiscopal residence of His Grace Archbishop Seghers was responded to last night in a manner that could be well termed "crushing," so large was the number of those present. The interior of the structure, which is three stories in height, was brilliantly lighted, and, in going from room to room visitors had to push past each other, while the main stairway was packed with people who could not find standing room either in the hall or in the spacious room leading from it, which must have been about 40 feet or 45 feet long by about 20 feet wide. At one end of this a temporary stage was fixed up, and there an entertainment, given by the day scholars and boarders of St. Ann's Convent, of which the following is the programme, was in progress:

1. Overture, "Grand Duchess," Charles Wells.

2. Duet, by Misses A. Von Volkenburgh and M. J. Campbell.

3. Dialogue, "A Visit from the Country," taken by Misses C. Sullivan, K. Burnes, M. A. Dougherty, K. McDowell, M. J. McNiffe, E. Madigan, A. Roarke and H. O'Brien.

4. Song, "Waiting," Harrison Millard.

5. An Original Farce, "A Sea of Troubles," taken by N. Portman, McFeeley, J. Fee, J. Tierney, J. D. McPhee, Fr. Jones, J. Hodgert, W. McNiffe.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture, "Fantousie," Theme Allemand, J. Leybach.

2. Piano solo, Miss M. J. Campbell.

3. Farce, "Wanted, a Male Cook," taken by J. Fee, J. Tierney, W. McNiffe, Fr. Jones.

4. Recitation, "Scandal on the Brain," Miss A. Jamieson.

This concluded, his grace addressing those assembled, asked that the interest of the hour be deemed sufficient excuse for his not delivering the lecture as originally intended. The object, he said, for which he had called them together had been to show the kindred feeling he entertained towards all, every class, denomination and nationality, and he hoped that the harmony of the gathering that evening would be but as a symbol of the sentiment that would continue and extend amongst his congregation and the rest of those present. When the applause, which these remarks evoked, had subsided, the raffle, which was to close the evening's visit, took place, resulting in the handsome arm-chair being won by Mrs. Conlin, and the vases by Denis Deagan. By this time the numbers of the guests had considerably diminished, and the archbishop passed around among those present, cordially greeting the many known to him, until the late departure announced the termination of the genial house-warming of the new archiepiscopal residence.

The Bonus System.

Notwithstanding the fact that on a very grave question involving, we think, the future prosperity of this island, we find ourselves utterly opposed to the policy advocated by the Victoria *Colonist*, it affords us genuine pleasure to perceive that that journal, which can never be accused of neglecting the interests of Victoria, favors the system of granting bonus to industrial establishments. There can be no more judicious expenditure of money in this country than expenditure made to foster manufactories. Such is our belief and such our contention.—*Westward, Ho!*

LANDED.—A private telegram received here states that the Chinese passengers of the steamer Sardonyx were landed at Mazatlan without any trouble after the vessel had laid off shore for a few days for the excitement to quiet down. The Sardonyx is returning to San Francisco, and will be due there about the end of next week. She will bring from there freight and passengers for this port.

REV. D. M. GORDON.—On the 31st ult. the home mission committee of the Presbyterian church adopted a minute conveying thanks to Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his mission to British Columbia.

THE NEW DECORNS.—The influx of population from all parts to the scene of the gold discoveries on Granite creek continues to increase. A number of men left by this morning's New Westminster steamer for "the mines that ope' in the spring, tra la."

A NEW SHOE Case, full of beautiful pencil cases, gold pens, and pen-holders, with both ivory and pearl handles, at T. N. Hibben & Co's.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 7.—Various whips have arranged with the members of their parties for a postponement until Friday of all questions which were to have been brought up in the house of commons to-morrow, except those of most pressing importance. In thus curtailing the business of the house Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to deliver his speech in explanation of his Irish home rule scheme at about half past four in the afternoon. The usual body of policemen stationed about parliament will be strongly reinforced to suppress any demonstration that may be attempted outside the buildings. The Irish living in London have been requested to assemble to-morrow to cheer Gladstone as he enters parliament. A similar liberal manifestation is expected. Urgent whips have been issued requesting the presence of all members in the house of commons to-morrow and on Friday. The house will be opened at 6 a. m. to-morrow to enable members to secure seats. The opening of the house at so early an hour is commented on adversely on the ground that it is placing a premium on physical endurance and handicaps invalid members. The Parnellites at the meeting to-day decided to enter the house at the earliest possible hour in order to secure seats.

The Scotch members of the house of commons held a meeting this afternoon to receive a deputation of Presbyterians from Ulster who came to enter their protest on granting home rule to Ireland. Sir Donald Curry, member for West Perthshire, presided over the meeting. The moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, who led the deputation, explained the reasons for the visit. He said the Presbyterians of Ulster were in deep anxiety lest parliament should adopt legislation which would place the Protestant minority in Ireland at a disadvantage by handing over the control of the affairs of the country to a parliament purely Protestant. The deputation spoke in the kindest terms of their Catholic brethren in Ireland, but said they feared the good relations would be disturbed under the new order of things which it was understood the leaders of the government intended to inaugurate.

LONDON, April 7.—All of the Parnellite members of parliament have already arrived in London. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has informed Lord Hartington and Mr. Parnell of the leading features of his Irish scheme. Mr. Parnell, it is said, approves of the plan. His approval, however, is subject to the modification of details. Lord Hartington is averse to a division on the first reading of the bill.

The Standard admits that the conservatives are powerless without the assistance of Lord Hartington, and that any attempt at isolated conservative action would result in a victory for Mr. Gladstone.

The Queen invited Mr. Gladstone last Wednesday, and again on Saturday, to dine at Windsor, but the premier was too busy and was compelled to decline both invitations.

LONDON, April 8.—A crowd began to assemble outside the palace yard about 7 o'clock this evening and amused itself for awhile watching the members who came early to secure seats. At this time the greater number of the crowd were Irishmen, and cheered every Parnellite who came along. As the day advanced the assemblage increased, until it filled up all thoroughfares and the open space of the ground in the neighborhood as far as Downing street. At 4 o'clock the entire mass of people was the largest collected in one body in London for many years, and the entire throng was thickly dotted with individuals bearing the Irish colors and the national league regalia. Of course, in a crowd so immense there was a great deal of noise and pushing about, but, as a whole, good order prevailed, and no police interference was at any time required. Gladstone left his residence in Downing street for the house of commons precisely at 4:30 p.m., accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. At this time every inch of the roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the premier's carriage, and every inch of the roadway, besides all points of vantage afforded by door steps, windows and roofs, from Downing street to Westminster were covered by people, the crowd swarming to Westminster Bridge, excluding all locomotion by vehicles. The rain now became a steady, penetrating down-pour, but there was no break in the crowd until Mr. Gladstone's carriage passed, when there was a tremendous, continued cheering, with which he was greeted during the whole of his progress, accompanied by groans every now and then; but ill feeling was not manifested with sufficient strength either to irritate the majority of the crowd or attract Gladstone's attention. When the premier disappeared within the parliament buildings the crowd melted in the rain, and it had disappeared entirely within half an hour after Gladstone had begun to speak. At this time all outside were beneath excitement while the house was in a perfect quiver. Before the speaker entered upon the floor of the house, the lobbies, stairways and galleries were in possession of a scattered mob of gentle and aristocratic people, struggling for places to hear and see the orator of the day. There were fifty times as many persons engaged in the struggle as could possibly be accommodated, and in the surge bishops, peers and plenipotentiaries ran foul of commoners, reporters, and people of every sort. In one group were seen at one time the Greek ambassador, U. S. Minister Sickles, Cardinal Manning, Editor Burnand of Punch, the Japanese ambassador and Michael Davitt. The six were jammed in a struggle about the door of the speaker's gallery. They were rescued and were finally enabled to get to places secured to them by another door. Several score of noblemen asserted their privileges too boisterously and had to be checked by the policemen on duty. The tall form of Earl Spencer, ex-Irish viceroy, towering above the police and the diminutive figure of the Marquis Ripon nestling close to him, as if for protection, were conspicuous in the lobby rushes, and such was the pressure for accommodation that the authorities tolerated and winked at the revolutionary innovation by placing two double rows of chairs on the floor in front of the speaker's desk, transforming the familiar and venerable aspect, hitherto the sacred tramping ground of orators, into a spectacle of a place put to good modern use. Every square foot of space in galleries held a human being.

During momentary lull in the confusion of cheers, the house was suddenly startled by a wild cry which came from the throats of those who were the first to catch sight of Gladstone gliding towards his seat from behind the speaker's chair. The Irish members sprang to their feet as one man, and for several minutes an uproar of enthusiastic applause continued, and was repeated till the whole building seemed to reverberate with its triumphant peal. Gladstone then rose and was met with the most prolonged outburst of cheering ever heard in the house of commons.

LONDON, April 8.—Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o'clock.

When the applause had subsided Mr. Geo Otto Trevelyan, who recently resigned the position of secretary for Scotland, arose, and after eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's oration, proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason of his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and regret, although the step when finally decided upon, was taken with neither doubt as to its propriety nor the least hesitation. He had joined the cabinet because, as he considered at the time, to have remained outside would have been tantamount to a concession that the liberal party was a home rule party. This was a concession which he should never be willing to make. He could never consent to such a scheme as Mr. Gladstone proposed. He had done his best to prevent the liberals from identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare nor benefit of the country. Not longer ago than last June the whole cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, he would like to know, that had happened since to change them? The only security, he urged, that parliament could have in acceding to Mr. Gladstone's plan for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of Irish landlords' estates was the willingness of the Irish farmers to keep up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that?

The Speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevelyan, and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted.

Mr. Trevelyan proceeded with his speech by asking, "How long would it be if the measure that has been submitted should become a law before Irish contribution to the imperial exchequer would be denounced by the Irish and reprobated as an English tribute. For my part I have no hesitation in saying I think the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of the government that has just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once."

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech Mr. Parnell arose and was received with cheers by the Irish members. "Mr. Trevelyan," he said, "had stated why he had left the government, but not why he had resigned his post as chief secretary. [Cheers from the Irish branch.] Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his past utterances and actions which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan. Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said that most of the literature was neither American nor Irish literature. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment he would find American sympathy for just settlement of grievances of Ireland by the concession of domestic legislation is shown by all classes, whether Irish or native-born Americans, and more especially that native-born Americans are welcoming the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in the belief that they will bring peace between England and more especially between Irish-Americans and England. It is a remarkable fact that great meetings are now being held in favor of an Irish legislature are mainly called together and organized by native-born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish-American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in nearly gaining the sympathy of two great parties in America—democratic and republican—as a good omen for the future. [Cheers.] As to the bill before the house, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the house on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who would devote his attention to this important matter, and begged permission to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove beneficial from an Irish point of view, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. One of these was to be found in financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavorable to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the imperial exchequer. He also complained of the proposition relative to two orders intended to constitute Irish parliament on the ground that the first order, consisting of peers, was not subject to the influence of the popular vote, and would have the power of changing the measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years, or wholly. However, apart from these defects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two countries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and satisfaction in England. [Cheers.]

AMERICAN NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The quiet state of affairs which has existed east of St. Louis for the past week was suddenly broken to-day by a riot. A large crowd of strikers, numbering over one thousand, formed about noon at the railway depot, and, headed by leaders, marched to the Ohio and Mississippi depot where some number of platform men were working. No guards, police, or deputy sheriff had been stationed there, and the employes were easily forced from their position. Thence the mob advanced upon the Vandalia yards, where a few deputies were on duty, who ordered the men back. They refused, and made a rush, leaving down the officers and swarmed through the gate into the yards and forced all the men at work out of the yards. From this place they marched to other yards, where similar scenes were enacted. At the Chicago and Albion yards they were met by a strong force of deputy marshals armed with Winchester rifles. They ordered the mob back and called upon them to disperse. This the crowd refused to do, and upon attempting to rush through the gates the marshals brought their rifles to their shoulders and threatened to fire if the crowd advanced. This cooled them somewhat and they turned back. The deputies remained on guard fearing a second attack upon that point while the strikers proceeded to the Cairo Short Line yards, whither they are now (12:30 p.m.) marching.

The executive board of Brotherhood of Engineers are holding a meeting in East St. Louis to-day. Chief Arthur being present, and are seriously considering whether or not it will be advisable to strike in support of the Knights of Labor.

The action of the mob in forcing men employed in the yards to quit work has been telegraphed to the governor.

A fire at 2 o'clock this morning caused the loss of $42,000. Insured $27,000.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 7.—A terrible accident occurred on the Fitchburg railway to-day, an east-bound passenger train going over an embankment 200 feet high. SIX bodies have already been taken out. The train was the eastern express. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road, for the train runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield river. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length, and the coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track below, and rolled into the river, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping car was an entire wreck, and was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom escaped injury. One man, whose name is unknown, is imprisoned in the wreck of the sleeper, where he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men and a few citizens. On arriving at the scene of the wreck a horrible sight was witnessed. Merritt Seely, superintendent of the National express company of Boston, was found on the track and taken into the relief car. He had a fearful wound over his left temple, while his left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which he sustained fatal internal injuries. D. Crandall, postal clerk, was plunged into the river and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured. The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the conflagration. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in this coach, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other is dying. Their parents were on board but cannot be found. Conductor Forster is reported safe, but slightly injured. A little girl died from injuries received. Engineer Littlejohn was badly scalded, it is believed fatally. Conductor Forster says: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have thus far been found who escaped injury, and they set the number of passengers at the way from 25 to 100. No doubt half-a-dozen were killed outright, and as many more were fatally injured. H. C. Littlejohn's wife and child have both died. It was reported in Shelburn Falls that eighteen persons were killed outright; but this could not be verified. The injured at Shelburn Falls number nineteen.

LATER.—Engineer Littlejohn is dying. Henry C. Conillard will die before morning. Three more dead bodies have been found at the wreck.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 7.—About 8 o'clock last night the schooner Beta, from Halifax, was driven on the beach of Plum island. About midnight a proprietor of the Half-way house discovered the vessel, and on going to it found it abandoned. Search among the sand-hills revealed a party of three men and two women, half dead from cold and exhaustion. They were taken to the house and cared for. The Beta, besides her crew of six men, had eight passengers,

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

A FOOLISH BILL.

A look of honest astonishment and incredulity came over the countenances of the members of the legislature last evening at 6 o'clock when Mr. Beaven, in asking leave to introduce a bill to amend the Legal Professions Act, explained that the single clause in the bill was to prevent any barrister or solicitor in this province from opposing in the courts any measure that might be passed by the British Columbia legislature. The honorable gentleman stated that many of the bills passed by the house were rendered unconstitutional by the action of the lawyers in opposing them in the supreme court. He wanted this stopped—in other words he would make the laws enacted by the provincial legislature similar to those of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable. The bill is unconstitutional. This honorable gentleman, in his eager bid for control over the money-bags of the province, is even willing to sacrifice his claim to ordinary intelligence and common sense. It was at first thought that the honorable gentleman was endeavoring to perpetrate an "April fool," but he pressed his point with all earnestness, and the bill was allowed to be introduced and passed its first reading amid the laughter of the whole house. Its fate on coming up for a second reading to-day is certain; but it is to be deplored that Mr. Beaven should introduce so wild and unreasonable a measure at the last stage of the session, and thus take up the time of the members, already too much trespassed upon by lengthy debate over matters of no moment to the country or the public.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

The estimates of expenditure for 1886-7 reached Victoria yesterday. They show a marked decrease as compared with the estimates of the previous year. The proposed expenditure for immigration, legislation, arts and agriculture, militia, railways, public works, mail subsidies, geological survey, and miscellaneous services have been reduced. The appropriations for harbor and river improvements are also to be reduced in all the provinces excepting Manitoba and the Northwest territories. A grant of $100,000 is asked for the maintenance and repairs of the fisheries protection vessels. Following is a comparative statement of expenditure for the current and next year:

	1886-7.	1885-6.
Public debt (including sinking fund	$11 232,248	$10,609,199
Charges of management	184,274	168,709
Civil government	1,222,199	1,207,429
Administration of justice	658,870	659,440
Police	16,5 0	16,500
Penitentiaries	335,504	306 733
Legislation	603,615	848,852
Arts, agriculture and statistics	100,450	155,450
Immigration	279,925	380,025
Quarantine	77,956	68,966
Pensions	301,947	303,626
Militia	1,236,500	1,260,872
Railways and Canals (income)	123,900	153,625
Public Works (income)	1,233,36)	1,872,207
Mail subsidies	317,473	341,473
Ocean and river service	205,000	188,000
Lighthouse and coast service	572,460	549,990
Scientific institutions	56,250	56,250
Marine hospitals, etc	62,000	62,000
Steamboat inspection	25,000	25,000
Fisheries	365,500	312,500
Superintendence of insurance	8,800	10,250
Subsidies	3,964,615	3,962,329
Geological survey	41,600	60,000
Indians	950,111	779,171
Northwest Mounted Police	779,975	677,700
Miscellaneous	244,500	2,658 482
Collection of Revenue, customs	804,365	800,395
Collection of revenue, excise	324,432	322,125
Culling timber	59,600	71,600
Weights and measures and gas	83,750	84,750
Inspection of staples	2,500	2,700
Adulteration of food	21,500	20,000
Minor revenues	5,000	5,000
Railways and canals	3,202,024	3,190,491
Public Works	202,300	215,725
Postoffice	2,841,946	2,655,187
Dominion lands	161,633	165,753
Liquor License Act	nil	50,000
Total consolidated fund	33,124,550	35,275,863
Redemption of Department	2,09 ,958	1,460,326
Railways and canals	2,863,100	6,811,697
Public Works	855,000	795,000
Dominion lands	100,000	120,000
Total capital	5,418,058	12,187,023
Total	$38,542,609	$47,462,887

The following appropriations for British Columbia occur among the items of expenditure:

Battery "C," Victoria, B. C.	$70,000
Barrack's huts	10,000
C. P. Railway	350,000
Esquimalt Graving Dock (to complete)	45,000
Penitentiary (construction)	60,000
Quarantine Station, buildings, Nanaimo	5,500
Imports harbors and rivers	2,000
Removal dredger, rock	8,500
Removal snags Nickomekel river	1,000
Dredging	15,000
Telegraphs	34,500
Mail Service	90,630
Dominion Lands	11,500
Postoffice salaries	27,028
Penitentiaries—salaries and expenses	46,978
Customs—salaries Victoria	18,990
" " New Westminster	3,404
" " Nanaimo	2,800
Fisheries	4,000
Administration of Justice (salaries)	22,670
Lieutenant-Governor	9,000
Pensions	7,606
Immigration	1,000
Marine Hospital	7,000
Lighthouse expenses and salaries	9,900
Mail subsidies (ocean)	17,840
Chinese Immigration Act	4,000
Total	$870,703

THE RECENT VOTE.

The majority obtained by the Dominion government in the recent division was the largest ever given in Canada on a motion of want of confidence. The grand combination of grits, rouges and disaffected blues, formed to upset the government, has ended in an ignominous fizzle. It has been dissolved amid scornful laughter. Neither party to the contract could deliver the goods. The opposition leader could not hand over the Ontario grits, and Mr. Girouard failed to produce the Quebec bleus. By provinces the vote was as follows:

	Confidence.	No Confidence.
Ontario	66	18
Quebec	37	38
New Brunswick	13	1
Nova Scotia	16	4
Prince Ed. Island	4	1
Manitoba	4	0
British Columbia	6	0
Totals	146	62

The opposition got rather more than one-fifth of the vote from Ontario, three-sevenths of that from Quebec, one-fourth of that from Nova Scotia, one-fifth of that from Prince Edward Island, one-fourteenth of that from New Brunswick, and nothing from Manitoba or British Columbia. Only one conservative from Ontario voted against the government.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Orr's motion to refer to a select committee of the house the question as to where the capital of the province should be permanently located was both unnecessary and ill-timed. It brought down upon his devoted head not a storm of indignation, but most marked objections from members, whose expressions were couched in language varying from stern reproof to mild expostulation and chaff. He was respectively accused of bringing in the motion as an electioneering dodge, as a joke, and as a manifestation of an ill-balanced mental condition. The mover, however, assured the house that he had introduced the motion in all sincerity and mentioned that he could give the names of those who nearly twenty years ago had voted for or against the removal of the capital from New Westminster to Victoria. Upon a member suggesting that he give them, Mr. Orr replied that the motion was moved, he thought, by Mr. Walkem and seconded by Capt. Stamp, and those who voted with them were, Dr. Helmcken, DeCosmos, O'Reilly, Spalding, Smith (Kootenay), Judge Wood, Elwyn, Cox, Macdonald and Kerr; while those who were opposed to the change were: Birch, Hamley, Cornwall, Crease and Barnard. In the resolution itself out of the dozen "whereases" of the preamble, nine are merely statements of the methods by which the capital was changed and the only reasons for again changing it, as given by the remaining ones, are based upon presumptions to the effect that the trade centres will be revolutionized by the Canadian Pacific railway, that the site of such has been permanently fixed, and, lastly, the assertion (which may at first sight seem the most plausible) that the present capital is so situated as to be easily assailed by an enemy from land and water. The statement that it can be assailed by land is hardly true in the ordinarily accepted sense, because we are actually completely separated by a broad stretch of water from foreign territory, and as to the assertion that we are exposed to attack by sea, we can truly answer that we are efficiently protected in that respect by the strongest vessels of war on the Pacific coast, and that when an armed vessel of an enemy is able to pass Victoria it will be a black-looking day for the rest of the province. But we are almost falling into the error committed by some of the members of the house, who, by discussing the question seriously, gave the motion an aspect of importance that it does not deserve, and we think it best from all points of view, to consider it a political idiosyncrasy for which, like an occasional eccentricity in the earth's orbit, a cause exists which is more speculative than determinable. We may say, nevertheless, that the prevailing theory is that it was a "capital" joke.

THE C. P. R. MAIL SUBSIDIES.

An evening contemporary says *The Colonist* takes exception to its remarks concerning the proposed imperial subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship lines. Our contemporary is in error. *The Colonist* did not take exception to its remarks; but we did take exception to its announcement that an imperial subsidy of $500,000 a year had been granted for the purpose, when the comments of Earl Granville in the house of lords show that the matter was referred to a committee by the late government and that that committee had, *prima facie*, conceived an unfavorable opinion of the project. The committee had been invited by the present government to examine into the matter more carefully and had not yet reported. There the matter rests. We need scarcely say that we are as anxious as our contemporary to see a line established; but it is wrong to assert that the only arrangement under which it is likely to be accomplished has been made, when, in reality, the whole matter is still in abeyance.

Biennial Sessions.

March 29, 1886.

To the Editor:—Having resided several years in the United States, I remarked that in many of the states there was a session of the local legislature only once in every two years. This arrangement might not be suitable for the Dominion or Imperial parliament, but I would suggest that it might be advantageously adopted by the legislative body in British Columbia, and, I think, in other provinces of the confederacy.

An objection to this arrangement, in the minds of some persons, would be that it is copied from the United States. In this British territory many people are so prejudiced against the Americans that they are most reluctant to adopt any measure that has been originally introduced by them. I remember some years ago that in a discussion on educational matters, having endeavored to recommend one of my proposals by citing the example of the United States, but this reference to the states was received with patriotic scorn, and was fatal to my argument. The Americans, however, are prompt to adopt any of our improvements, whether social or mechanical, and there is no good reason why we should not in like manner imitate any useful innovation made by our neighbors.

The advantages of the change I have recommended are manifest. This method would be economical; $10,000 would be saved each year that the legislature did not sit. Now, as I have admitted, it may be requisite for the Imperial parliament to hold annual sessions, the foreign relations of the empire being so vast and complicated, but it cannot be necessary for one of these subordinate local legislatures. Here we have perhaps a population of 30,000 whites—enough for one good town, and we have sufficient governmental machinery to rule a million of people.

In the second place, biennial sessions would tend in some degree to check the nuisance of excessive legislation, an evil which is especially observable in all popular governments. The legislators assemble; well, they think they must do something for their money; therefore they commence tinkering at the laws. Very probably in most cases it would be far better if they would let things alone. Consider the condition of the greater part of mankind—of all nations except those ruled by democracies—the laws remain about the same from generation to generation; and I do not see that the mass of the people fare any worse than with us, where society is continually shaken with political change. I conclude that it would be better if one-half of the laws that are made had never been enacted, from the fact that parliaments are incessantly undoing what previous parliaments have done.

These are the palmy days of political agitation, because, in former times, men who strove to excite the people by seditious speeches and writings, were severely punished; whereas now they not only enjoy complete impunity, but, while pretending to champion the cause of the people, they manage to fleece them of their earnings, and thus live in luxury on their contributions. Such an excellent trade is not likely to be speedily abandoned. I do not imagine for a moment, therefore, that less frequent sessions of the legislature would materially diminish such agitation; still it would seem that the continual sitting of parliament tends to stimulate political turmoil, and in this respect biennial sessions might be at least a negative benefit.

W.

The Pound.—Workmen began to demolish the old pound buildings on Yates streets yesterday. The lumber is stored and will be used in the erection of a new pound elsewhere.

Customs and Legal Blanks

Of every description for sale at *The Colonist* office.

Australia.

THE EFFECTS OF IMMORAL LITERATURE.

A very sad and startling tragedy has been committed at a place called Coburg, in Victoria, in the house of Mr. Hampton, who has been for many years a warder in the Pentridge Prison. The youngest daughter, aged 9, had gone with Mrs. Hampton to her bedroom the night previous, and the three elder daughters, aged 25, 21 and 19, slept in the same part of the house. A noise was heard in the room during the night, and next morning it was found that the little girl had been killed, her head being nearly severed from the body, while the three older daughters were bleeding from wounds on their arms. Mrs. Hampton was arrested on a charge of murder, and the three daughters are under police surveillance. One of them has made a confession to effect that they and their mother had agreed to commit suicide after killing the little girl. The latter was held by one of the sisters while the mother cut her throat. The elder girls, it is said, had been reading some of the Stead Pall Mall Gazette literature, and had come to the conclusion, after taking counsel with their mother, that as they were fated to lead bad lives they ought to put themselves out of the way.

Further information, gleaned from the confession of the girl and from statements made by the brother, elicited the fact that since reading the statements in the Pall Mall Gazette about the

SEDUCTION OF YOUNG GIRLS,

three of the Misses Hampton have been laboring under the hallucination that some people have been endeavoring to drug them with the object of seduction. They were always in dread while returning from their schools that they would be waylaid. On the 25th they held a conference, and decided to kill themselves as the only hope of avoiding a life of shame. The mother joined in with them, with the fatal result as stated before. When the decision was come to, the mother and the youngest of the three, named Mary, held the child Ethel down and hacked her to death with a penknife and razor. The latter weapon has not yet been recovered. So savagely did they perform their cruel design that the child's head was almost severed from the trunk, and only the spinal cord was left unsevered, and even that was cut nearly through. After this deed was done they held a council and decided that the mother should not die. They then cut one another's arms with the view of severing the main artery and bleeding to death. After awhile, however, the bleeding stopped, and another incision was made. The girls are all in a critical condition, particularly the elder ones. The mother has been arrested, and shows unmistakable signs of insanity.

The Melbourne Argus says that inquiries showed that the turn the case had taken was traceable in some degree to the so-called Pall Mall Gazette "revelations" and the Stead case. The girls, inheriting a taint of mania from their mother, became imbued with the belief that in an indefinite way there were designs on their purity, and, as the confession of one of them shows, they resolved to kill themselves rather than be compelled to lead bad lives.

DIED FROM GRIEF.

A Wife Falls Lifeless at the Sight of Her Dead Husband.

Milon, Pa., March 20.—Sylvester Pensie, aged 45 years, was driving to-day along the west branch of the Susquehanna, near this place, when his horse shied at some object and he was thrown into the river among a number of floating logs. His back and both legs were broken and in this helpless condition he was drowned. His body was recovered, and upon being taken to his late home his wife was so shocked at the sight that she fell dead in the presence of her three children. The neighbors and others who had assembled at the Pensie residence were so horrified that they ran out of the house, leaving the children alone. When they returned to their senses and returned they found the children stretched upon the dead bodies of their parents, attempting to bring them back to life.

The Oregon Broken in Two.

New York, March 23.—One of the Merritt's divers explored the wreck of the Oregon this morning and gained entrance to the stateroom occupied during the steamer's last trip by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. The diver secured two satchels and a leather trunk from the stateroom and succeeded in landing them in safety on the deck of the wrecking tug Rescue. One of the satchels contained Mrs. Morgan's diamonds valued at $50,000, and this afternoon she gained possession of them. The diver says that the cargo has been all washed out of the wreck, and that the vessel is broken completely in two amidships, but no apparent injury has been done the stern section.

Mrs. Winthrop's Elopement.

London, March 22.—As further details of the elopement from Pau of Mrs. Neilson Winthrop with Count Gontant-Biron come to light the story becomes more painful, and the sympathy which at first was abundantly extended to the husband is now being transferred to the wife. This feeling is largely founded upon the impression which obtains among the friends of the lady that her mind had become disordered by continued domestic unhappiness, the result of her husband's cruelty and neglect.

The Primrose League.

London, March 25.—The Standard, referring to the denunciation of the primrose league by the Catholic bishop of Nottingham, says officially, communication has been made to the college of the Propaganda but that matter has been referred to the pope and Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the college, who are arranging with Cardinal Manning to prevent a scandal. The bishop will probably be summoned to Rome. It is believed the vatican disapproves of his course.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Toronto, March 25.—J. P. Thomson, once a respectable dry goods merchant, but now a loafer, was arrested to-day for forging and altering a cheque for $22. On the way to the cells he threw away pieces of paper, which, being pasted together, proved to be a second forged check for a similar amount.

W. F. Carrier & Co., wholesale jewelers, of this city, have made an assignment. Liabilities $40,000; assets, nominally the same.

The Dominion Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 5 per cent. Many expected a bonus would be also paid.

Mayor Howland has given notice of appeal to Chancellor Boyd. A bill will pass the Ontario Legislature to-day covering his case and, therefore, should the appeal not be sustained he will be able to run again. No one will oppose him.

Mr. Howland has dropped his appeal, as a bill which passed the Legislature yesterday gives him the necessary qualification, and will offer himself for re-election. It is generally expected he will be elected by acclamation.

The Ontario Legislature will be prorogued this afternoon.

There was a fashionable wedding yesterday, Lilly, youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Burton, being wedded to Jos. R. Bain, of Wincshe, England, son of Sir James Bain, Glasgow.

Newmarket, March 24.—S. K. Cameron, while going home from band practice last night, was fired at by a drunken man. Cameron attacked the fellow with his bass horn. A desperate fight ensued, three other shots being fired, fortunately without effect. The ruffian then bolted and escaped. The bass horn cost $60, and was ruined.

Peterboro', March 24.—An Italian named Lallalio attempted to murder the daughter of Mrs. Smith, hotel keeper on the Indian River, with an axe, owing to the girl refusing to serve him with more beer. Lallalio was lodged in jail.

Decision was given to-day in a case where a man sold his life insurance policy of $10,000 for $5,500 and died soon after intestate, and his heirs claimed the difference between the amount paid for the policy and its face value. The court held that insurance premiums were supposed to establish an even balance between the premium and the risk, and the heirs could not claim the profit accidentally made by the purchaser.

Chas. C. Clapham, Captain of the Montreal Cavalry, and employed by Crathren & Coverhill, has been summoned by the Inland Revenue Department for peddling without a license. It is alleged that he sold several knives with immoral pictures in the handles in saloons in the city.

Kingston, March 24.—The gas company have notified the council that they will have to increase the price of gas owing to diminution of their revenue, caused by the use of the electric light.

Quebec, March 24.—The returns for the election in Drummond and Arthabaska for the local seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Watts over the Riel matter, are almost complete. The candidates are Mr. Frefontaine, a Conservative and Rielist, and Mr. Gironard, Liberal, also on the Riel ticket.

Murdered by Inches.

London, March 22.—Ten days ago Samuel Walters and his wife Jane were charged at Hammersmith Police Court with having caused the death of Elizabeth French, the aunt of the female prisoner, an old lady of 64. The charge was that her death had been caused by exposing her to severe weather, in removing her at night from the prisoners house to the house of Miss French's brother. The prisoners stated they had removed the old lady because they feared a distress upon their house. The magistrate said there was no evidence to show any felonious intent, and he discharged the prisoners. They were subsequently arrested on a coroner's warrant, the jury having returned a verdict of manslaughter, and were to-day brought before the Central Criminal Court, when in addition to the former evidence as to exposure, the testimony was taken of Mary Burns, a servant in the employ of the prisoners. She stated the deceased had been systematically starved to death; that the prisoners commenced some months ago, when the old woman, who was weak in intellect, used to be locked up one day every week without food; that after a time she was locked up for two days in the week, and that lately she was only given food in small quantities on alternate days, and her health was so broken down that when she was removed the male prisoner had to carry her down stairs, and that she was improperly clad for the severe weather in which she was taken away. The prisoners were committed for trial.

An Infant Suicide.

London, March 22.—An inquest was held to-day upon the body of a girl named Ellen Moberly, who committed suicide on Saturday evening. She was only thirteen years of age, and she is probably one of the earliest victims on record of self-destruction. It appears from the evidence that she had committed some trivial fault, and her mother, who is a well-to-do East-end tradeswoman, ordered her to retire to her room to await punishment. Upon going up shortly afterwards with the intention of whipping her, she was shocked to find that the girl had hanged herself with a couple of towels, which she had knotted together and fastened to a nail in the wall. Mrs. Moberly was almost insane with grief over the sad occurrence.

The Perfection

Of the age in the medical line is the liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria 11dw

Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment. tu-th-sat-dw

Will Take Oath to the Fact.

Edward Cousins, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements. tu-th-sat-dw

An Old Time Favorite.

There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections. tu-th-sat-dw

A Complete Breakdown.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken, say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did. tu-th-sat-dw

"How are we going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down and tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment. dw

An Obstinate Case.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

Davin and Bridget Lavin have had their Chinese cook arrested for robbing them of money and setting fire to their house at Portland to conceal the first crime. Lavin will be remembered in connection with the death of Johnston Robertson, about four years ago.

The Rising Generation

sun should find you resolved to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with Indigestion, and unable, without distress, to take solid food. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: "I have been very much troubled with torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two years with stomach and liver troubles, and obtained no relief until I took

follows generation, transmitting a legacy of good or ill, according to well-known physical laws. To the unfortunate sufferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can be more cheering than the assurance that in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is found a constitutional remedy, which eliminates the poisonous taint, and restores to the blood the elements necessary to

Life and Health.

Alarie Mercier, 3 Harrison avenue, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored him to perfect health." Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From the time I was four years old, until eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore throat. Many a time my neck has been a raw sore, from poultices put on to draw out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health."

and have never had the disease since, in sixteen years."

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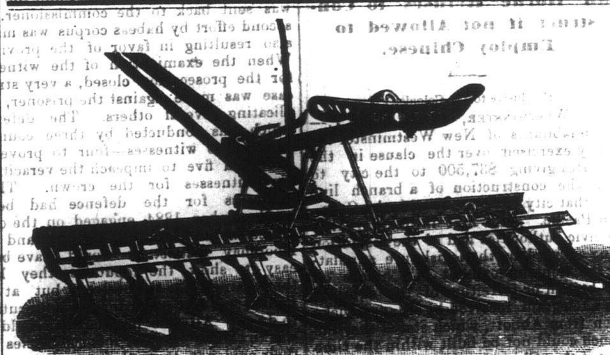

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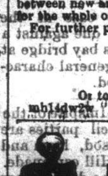

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