

Gov't Report
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ICE-A-WEEK.

VOL. 13.

THE WAR IN AFRICA

Egyptian Cavalry Have a Second Severe Encounter With a Number of Derivishes.

Four Thousand Derivishes, Armed With Martini-Heuri Rifles, Are After the Sultan of Bornu.

A Very Threatening Condition of Affairs Exists in the South Africa Republic.

Suakin, April 17.—In the second encounter which has just taken place between a force of Derivishes and a detachment of Egyptian cavalry, 30 Derivishes and 18 Egyptians were killed. From Tebu say that from three to four thousand Derivishes, armed with Martini-Heuri rifles, are advancing against Robah, sultan of Bornu, who has been opposing the Derivishes. Severe fighting has occurred between Derivishes and Tripolitans. Great excitement prevails on the frontier and tribesmen in all directions are arming.

London, April 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg points out the threatening condition of affairs in the South African Republic. It says that while President Kruger is to disengage himself from displaying force in South Africa on the plea that it might excite the burghers, the Transvaal is arming to the teeth.

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

A dispatch to the Times from Suakin says: "Yesterday a force of 1,000 Arabs encountered Osman Digna's force of Derivishes and killed 35 of the enemy's cavalry and 50 of his infantry. The Egyptians lost seven killed."

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

SEALING QUESTION.

Senator Sherman Makes a Sensible Speech on the Bill Providing for the Extermination of Seals.

The United States Should Join With Great Britain and Make New Regulations.

Washington, April 17.—The views of the minority of the senate foreign relations committee on the bill providing for the extermination of fur bearing seals in the case of the refusal of England to submit to further arbitration, have been presented to the senate. Senator Sherman, chairman of committee says: "I am in opposition to the bill on the ground of the proposed destruction of seals by the United States. It is a cruel act not to be justified even though the same result may be brought about by pelagic sealing. The measure proposed is opposed by apparent spite because some other power will destroy them another way. It is better to take chances that Great Britain will give the subject kinder and more generous treatment and join with the United States in making new regulations to preserve the seal."

RUINOUS FROSTS.

California Fruit Crops Suffer Great Damage.

San Francisco, April 17.—Severe frosts during the last two nights have caused much damage to fruit in orchards in the centre of the state. A dispatch from Fresno says that much damage has been done in the vineyards there, and that the frosts will cause a short raisin crop. Two-thirds of the grape crop in the vicinity of Calistoga was destroyed. Cherries, apricots and peaches suffered from the frost in the vicinity of San Jose. Frost had a killing effect on the grape vines in the vicinity of Stockton and vineyard men declare that there will not be half a crop of grapes from the neighboring counties.

The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though the medicine is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood purifier.

—Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

A BISHOP, ARRESTED.

Alberto Jesus Diaz Has Been Arrested in Cuba.

Washington, D. C. April 17.—The state department has received a brief cable message from Consul-General Williams, in Havana, announcing the arrest of a Protestant bishop, Alberto Jesus Diaz, well known throughout the South and to many church people in all parts of the United States. Diaz is a naturalized American of strong Cuban sympathy, but his friends insist that his work in Cuba has been confined to proselytizing for the church, and deny any participation in the rebellion on his part. The message from Consul-General Williams contained no details. The case will be followed up by representatives of the United States who will take the customary steps to protect the interests of American citizens.

AN ALARMING REPORT

Buluwayo is Said to Have Been Captured by the Insurgent Matabeles.

The Middlesex Regiment Ordered to Start at Once for South Africa.

London, April 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported by the insurgent Matabeles. The news is not confirmed from other sources. A dispatch from Aldershot says the Middlesex regiment has been ordered to start immediately for South Africa.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the South African situation and the government is blamed openly for its inaction.

Cape Town, April 17.—The difficulty in obtaining news of the Matabele uprising increases day by day owing to the restrictions of the authorities, but it is positively known that the situation about Buluwayo has grown darker. The rebellion is so widespread that a large force of troops will be necessary to restore order. Urgent requests for troops to be made by people not directly interested in the British Chartered South Africa Company, and the home government is blamed for postponing the dispatch of strong reinforcements to South Africa. The insurrection of the war office is undoubtedly due to the desire of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to avoid anything which might be construed into an attempt to coerce the South African republic, but it is pointed out, while Mr. Chamberlain holds his hands tied, the Boers are openly drilling under imported German instructors, accumulating arms and ammunition, constructing fortifications and bringing heavy guns from Germany. The policy of President Kruger here is one of delay to avoid doing or saying anything definite until the Transvaal is in a position to defy Great Britain and the independence of the South African republic can be declared. The Orange Free State may be actually incorporated into a republic, natives will everywhere be incited to rise against British rule and an attempt will be made to drive the British out of South Africa. This plan is openly talked of among the Boers, but the home authorities seem utterly blind to the danger ahead and the Chartered Company, in the interests of its stockholders, are doing everything possible to suppress the truth, and the belief is growing that nothing short of a terrible disaster, such as the capture of Buluwayo, will bring the British government to its senses. It is stated that fully 15,000 Matabeles have been massed for an attack on Buluwayo, which, although placed in a fair state of defence, could not hold out against the rushing charge of the natives. Officials of the Chartered Company say they have no fear that Buluwayo will be captured, but it is the over confidence of the British, the habit of underrating the strength of an enemy, which has led to many historical disasters to British arms. There is no denying that the Matabeles have been steadily gathering together for weeks with the intention, apparently, of attacking Buluwayo. The re-capture of Kinross, the old capital from the British would be a fearful blow to "the amount power in South Africa." This is frankly admitted, and yet the available force of volunteers, etc., at Buluwayo, is not believed to be over 700 men. Machine guns have, it is true, been hurled to the front from the British flasher St. George. The market place has been constructed into a strong Laagerold police camp, and the outside of the town and other points have been fortified, but it would take many men and many obstructions to withstand a living tidal wave of over 10,000 fearless Matabeles, especially if it is true that they are being aided and abetted by Boer commandants.

WONDERS OF X RAYS

Scientists Announce That Deadly Germs Are Killed by the Roentgen Rays.

This Startling Statement is Given to the World Absolutely Without Reserve.

Another Comet Discovered—Burden Diamond Robbery—General American News.

Chicago, April 17.—Prof. I. P. Pratt and Prof. Hugh Whitman announce to the world today that diphtheria and typhoid germs are absolutely killed by Roentgen rays. This statement was reached last night in the laboratory when the last of the germs which had been exposed to the ray failed to show signs of life under the glass; the deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the best and most tempting initiation human tissue. Prof. Whitman prepared four new colonies of epidemic breeders labelled as cholera, tuberculosis, box cholera, and diphtheria. They were located in tubes filled with nutrient. Prof. Pratt turned the current into the great cell, and the rays were thrown into the groups of bacteria. The magic agency was allowed to work 62 minutes. A critical and elaborate examination then showed a great chemical change, and it was evident the force had acted upon the artificial disease. As was expected, free oxygen was made and acid created exactly as would take place in the human body; this acid either kills germs or put them asleep. They will now be transplanted. Two physicians are risking their professional reputations by a prophecy that not one of the four groups will ever be able to recover. They are certain of the effect on diphtheria, and are confident concerning the other three. It cannot possibly be a failure on the score of method. The experiment was repeated and proved the correctness of their theory.

New York, April 17.—The World this morning prints the following dated London, April 16th: "Two men, whose real names the London police say are William Turner and Robert Dunlop, were arraigned at Marlborough street police court this afternoon charged with the illegal possession of a quantity of jewelry. Only a brief statement was made in the court and the prisoners were remanded into the custody of the police for a week. No evening papers make mention of the case. The World correspondent is informed that two men, undoubtedly either actual burglars or accomplices of the burglars who robbed Burden's house in New York some months ago, were arrested this morning for loitering around the windows of jewelry shops in Bond street. It appears that the men were arrested beforehand on information received by Scotland Yard from New York. On arrival at the Vine street station the men were searched and twenty-eight unset diamonds, valued at £3000, were found in their pockets. They refused to give any explanation. The police knew they lived in lodgings in Shepper's Market, near Whitehorse street, Mayfair, not far from Piccadilly. There the police found the diamonds, they say, and they were taken to the diamonds found upon them when arrested. Other jewelry was sewed up in belts and linings of their clothes. One gold piece with the name T. Burden, engraved upon it, corresponds to the description of that stolen from Mrs. Burden, and they think that what is missing may be recovered."

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—An announcement is made that the Harvard college observatory today, of the discovery of a comet by Dr. Lewis Swift, at Lowe observatory, Echo Mountain, California, on Monday last. The position is the following: Right ascension, 3 hours 30 minutes, north declination, 15 degrees 40 minutes. The object is described as being with a short tail, slowly moving west.

Peoria, Ill., April 17.—At 2:15 this morning the converter at the Tower Sugar Works exploded, filling the immense building with steam. One hundred and fifty men were at work in the room at the time of the explosion. As far as known three were killed outright and several badly scalded. The converter was on the fourth story of the building. The explosion was plainly heard in all parts of the city. The search is being continued, and it is feared that others may be in the building.

Albany, April 17.—The state senate this morning reported favorably on the resolution of Dr. Bush providing for the appointment by the senate of a committee of three to investigate the water supply of the cities and towns of New York state. The resolution declares the supply must eventually be obtained from the chain of great lakes. The supply from rivers and small lakes are condemned as dangerous to health.

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

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Five Children Lose Their Lives in a Turner's Falls Fire.

Turner's Falls, Mass., April 17.—Five children were smothered to death by fire in a four story tenement block located at the corner of Second and L streets, this morning.

THE BREACH WIDENS.

General Booth and His Son Drifting Further Apart.

London, April 17.—General Booth has cabled to Salvation Army headquarters in New York instructing the officials in charge there to publish letters in their possession in regard to the charges made by Ballington Booth against the General and his administration.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS BILL.

Mr. Long Refuses to Admit Canadian Cattle Under Any Regulations.

London, April 17.—Mr. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, answering a question in the house of commons today again refused to postpone the diseases of animals bill or allow the importation of Canadian cattle under any regulations which the board of agriculture may think proper.

IN EASTERN CANADA

Sir Charles Tupper Will Show East—enters the Royal Road to Prosperity.

Manitoba Legislature Proqueued—Trade in Ontario—Barrie Murder.

Montreal, April 17.—It is learned here that as soon as dissolution takes place Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., will be announced to deliver campaign speeches at Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Orillia, April 17.—Rev. Alexander Stewart died yesterday after two weeks illness aged 61 years. He was ordained in the English church by the first bishop of Nova Scotia.

Toronto, April 17.—Missie McLaughlin, Laura Jacob and Maggie Burke, inmates of the Good Shepherd's Refuge at Parkdale, escaped on Tuesday night and were being cared for by friends who refuse to conceal their place of concealment to the authorities. The girls say that they were treated with great severity, one of the punishments resorted to being to put them on a diet of bread and water.

Winnipeg, April 17.—G. W. Birdstone has been appointed manager for British Columbia for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. He left for Vancouver yesterday to assume the duties of his new position.

Winnipeg, April 17.—The general store of M. Dagg, Bothwell, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Toronto, April 17.—Bradstreet's this week says of trade in Ontario: "Trade during the past week has been quiet, incident to the breaking up of the country roads. For the past two months locomotion in the country has been difficult owing to the excessive snow falls, and now that spring has arrived there is more than the usual amount of slush. In many sections the roads are impassable. Wholesale trade is moderately active. In dry goods a good many sorting orders are coming from the cities and large towns where spring stocks are light."

Barrie, April 17.—A petition praying for the commutation of the sentence of Michael Brennan, the murderer of J. A. Strathly, has been drawn up and sent to the governor in chief, mainly out of sympathy for the prisoner's family.

Winnipeg, April 17.—The Manitoba legislature, which adjourned last month owing to the school question, has formally prorogued yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Patterson. In his speech at the close the governor referred to the removal by death of Sir John Schultz, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Touching on the school question, he said: "Since your last adjournment my government, through two of its members, have met the commissioners lately appointed by the Dominion government to confer upon the education question at issue between the two governments. The interviews between the commissioners representing the governments respectively were of the most harmonious nature; but the Dominion commissioners did not consider themselves at liberty to accept either of the propositions made by my government, and I regret to say, therefore, that no settlement was effected. It is hoped, however, that the proceedings of the conference will throw some additional light upon the difficult question, and in the end contribute towards its satisfactory solution."

New York, April 17.—The World's Fair, Chicago, manufactures of other sarsaparillas will by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

THE BRINK OF WAR.

Spain and the United States Are Engaged in a Dangerous Sparring Match.

Negotiations May at Any Moment be Strained Beyond Resources of Diplomacy.

Spain is Angry, and Rolls Up Her Cuffs—The Situation in Unhappy Cuba.

London, April 17.—A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says the papal nuncio at Madrid has been instructed to propose the mediation of the pope in order to bring about a settlement of the troubles in Cuba, or urge upon Spain the acceptance of President Cleveland's reported offer of mediation.

Washington, April 17.—It is believed that negotiations with Spain in respect to Cuba are not proceeding smoothly and may become at any moment strained beyond the resources of diplomacy. With the past twenty-four hours Secretary Herbert of the navy department has found it desirable to communicate with Admiral Bunce at Hampton Roads through the medium of a telegraphic cipher dispatch. The naval telegraph code is used almost invariably in cabling, but is never employed in communicating with commanders in the field. It is an essential requisite of the situation. The precise contents of the dispatch are unknown to anyone outside of Secretary Herbert and Admiral Bunce, but that it is of the utmost importance is not doubted. The Columbia, the New York and the Indiana, the three most capable vessels of the fleet, are under orders to rendezvous at New York.

Madrid, April 17.—The figures of the poll at Madrid give more votes than those are registered electors. The Marquis of Cabrinana was not elected. He only obtained 14,000, and has protested, contending that votes in his favor were not being counted. The Marquis brought sensational charges of fraud against the municipal council, which resulted in a riot and considerable legal complications. The Arts and Crafts Guilds demand that the elections be annulled.

El Correo, organ of Senor Sagasta, publishes an article describing yesterday's situation exactly. It says: "The responsibility of the monarchial parties is immense. If they do not act at once they shall be surprised if public opinion abandons them and takes dangerous courses. The official L'Epoca says the Cortes will soon, without foretelling mediation, discuss larger reforms in Cuba. Were it not for the state of war in force there already, the Cortes will decide it, despite the state of war, reforms must be applied whatever may be the opinion of General Weyler. This declaration of L'Epoca means that the government begins to see the necessity of implanting reforms in Cuba before friendly advice comes from the United States."

Ministerial circles begin to fear that Mr. Cleveland will soon take action in the Cuban matter, though it is expected that his action will be mild. In such case the position of the government would be extremely difficult and the leaders of parties generally are very uneasy as regards the state of affairs. The Duke of Tetuan, foreign minister, last night declared that he had received no communication from the American government in any shape whatever. The armament of two first class troops was being sent to Cuba. The general also threw missiles at the police who tried to disperse them. The riot was repeated later, the gendarmery again being stoned, but the authorities, hurrying additional forces thither, succeeded with some difficulty in restoring order. In the working class and trading quarters of Madrid a project is on foot for holding a large demonstration against the conduct of the government during the elections. The gates of Madrid have been evoked. They propose to close for one day all the shops as a protest, and will also hold an indignation meeting. The chamber will be possessed of its significance regarding will follow Senor Canovas blindly.

Paris, April 17.—The papers here generally discuss the Spanish elections, but many of the best informed hold that such a sweeping conservative victory is not a good omen for relations between Spain and the United States. It is pointed out that it is better to have all parties more equally represented in times of crisis like the present, and there are fears that Canovas may be impelled to unwise action by the knowledge of the strength of his following.

Havana, April 17.—The village of Corral Nuevo, in the Matanzas district, has been burned by the insurgents. Sixteen houses and part of the local church were destroyed. There are persistent rumors that the insurgent brigadiers Rezo and Castillo have been removed from their commands. The splendid plantations and houses of Ocheneta and Don Juan, in the Guira Melena district, have been destroyed by the insurgents.

Further details of the fighting between the Alfonso XIII battalion and the insurgents under Maceo at San Claudio, near the northern extremity of the military line across the province of Pinar del Rio, show that the Spanish battalion Aletas, which so opportunely went to the assistance of the troops, found the latter had been compelled to retreat before an overwhelming force of five thousand insurgents. Although the latter outnumbered the men of the Alfonso XIII battalion by over ten to one, and in spite of the fact that the soldiers were led in pursuing the retreating vanguard of the enemy into the position which almost enabled the insurgents to surround them from the neighboring heights, the Spanish infantry retreated in good order, fighting stubbornly as they did so. During this retreat the government troops inflicted heavy loss upon Maceo's forces and succeeded in maintaining a formation until, after a seven hours fight, the harbor of San Claudio was reached and the troops barricaded themselves in the best possible position and determined to fight to the last. During this long and harassing retreat, the Alfonso XIII battalion only lost one officer and four men killed, and had thirteen men wounded. The fire of the troops was so well delivered and the movements of the battalion were so efficiently ordered and promptly executed that 5000 Cubans were unable to achieve any advantage further than to compel the greatly overmatched body of Spanish infantry to retreat in good order. Besides, it is claimed that this retreat would not have been necessary had it not been for the impudence of General Echavarria who is in command of a much stronger Spanish column operating in conjunction with the column of Colonel Devos (the Alfonso XIII battalion) and in the latter's immediate neighborhood. General Echavarria, Suarez and Yucela left Nariet north of the line with the Alfonso battalion on Monday by different roads in an attempt to engage Maceo's forces. The Alfonso battalion became engaged, as already detailed, and should have been promptly supported by the nearest Spanish column, that of General Echavarria, but the latter not only failed to cover Colonel Devos's column, but he should have done so, but the second to have delayed notifying General Suarez and Yucela of the location of Maceo's forces.

New York, April 17.—Maceo has been taking things easy since his victory at Pinar del Rio, writes the Journal's correspondent. "He has contented himself with giving his men and horses a rest in the hills, and letting the Spanish soldiers wear themselves out racing across the country for him. Occasionally Maceo would send out a small party to burn a plantation and engage in a skirmish, just to arouse the troops to renewed action."

This is following the policy of giving the Spanish not an hour's peace while his own men secure abundant rest, which will tell in their favor when, later in the summer, they are hunting the exhausted Spanish troops from cover to cover. Maceo never relaxed his vigilance, as he knew that the country was full of troops sent out to heat the bush for him by the impatient officers at Havana, who are disgusted at his refusal to fall into the ambush prepared for him by the formation of a Spanish line across the island to prevent him from leaving the Pinar del Rio province.

"Maceo has no desire to leave the province at this time; his messengers pass through the line every day carrying messages between him and the generals in the east. He knows that Gomez, Laceret, Gold and others are doing very well in the east and do not need his assistance; so he could remain in Pinar del Rio, where there is still much property to destroy and to prevent a reconstruction of the district."

Maceo said to me yesterday: "I will take my men through the line without firing a shot when it pleases me to do so," he asked. "The general did not answer, but one of his officers said: 'He has never broken his word yet about the outcome of an operation.'"

London, April 17.—The Globe, in discussing the effect of the election policy by the Spaniards, says that General Canovas de Castillo, says that either Cuba must be allowed to follow the example of South American republics or the motherland must grant generous measures of autonomy.

FIRE AT NEW DENVER.

Occupants of Hotel Slocan Jump for Their Lives.

New Denver, B. C., April 17.—A fire started in the second story of the Hotel Slocan a little after eleven yesterday night. Nearly every one was in bed and the flames shot them off from their beds. Con. Doherty, Wm. Burns and Mary Melusko jumped from the third story and were seriously injured. Doherty the worst. Neil Getting and his wife escaped with slight burns. W. H. Yarrow, Thos. D. Woodcock, Walter Carruthers and R. S. Lowery jumped and escaped with slight injuries. The Gibson, Sam Brown and E. S. Schmidt got out by way of the stairs. Fred Egan and Con Fielding were in bed and lost all their valuables. Loss \$8,000. No insurance.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

"John," said his wife, "you were out last night looking for a party." "No, I wasn't," he replied. "I was just in bed."

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Garret's Sunray and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

a movement on foot to use the appropriation to economy and money that was voted by a committee was appointed by our member. Hon. to do away of the plan was to select a committee to see at where it was most point foremen. Our sure promised that be accepted to operation; but it many interested in id of syndicate—they bought their influence government by threatening the whole thing low, I would like to treated so high-hand, increased to keep up the sum voted for and is spent in five there was nothing of there was, and are dozens who would at half the price, finding more selfish public funds been as place; year after ones go on the roads, but we know year the money goes sets. Whenever they wanted the same out on the roads, the following year, he comes the short of the government, seasons and the same JOHN BROWN, April 9.

ES ANNUAL.

al and Encyclopaedia tion is a book of 400 a mass of facts of residents of British Canada generally. We to every subscriber to who pays in advance, eral hundred on hand a copy promptly to who remits the amount ness while the supply is useful for reference, copy give the matter tion, for this offer od until the supply is ES IS ALL RIGHT.

ES From the Perer and His March.

Matabeleland, April Rhodes, formerly penny who has been sun here for some days, eter. He proposes to yo with the column of relief of that place.

AND HER SAILORS, h personally liked her way of life; she had love of the adventurer, er money, finery and loved all three. But only her tastes, but her a mutual understanding. If, for reasons of cessary to disown their s, even when they were cessful, they must words and black looks ed to acknowledge rid with open smiles oughly characteristic treatment of France the ever-glorious Pol leaving a wake behind right around the world. Spanish protests and ships eared audacity of the t, and anchored at Pinar del Rio in his hold of admiring England in

Spanish ambassador ded that "the Dragon" to disgorge his plan ited the Queen to teach lesson—that if his wife rish rebels, she would her court; she oed about with him in the Pelican was the al banquet, and Gloria ancies one of her knights

perfect" bicycle before order. Shore's Hardware

UP YOUR

-To-Date

In Soap as well as in everything else, fashioned Soaps and sudging wash-days, also for up-to-date people.

Sunlight Soap

ing their homes clean, cheerful with very little ill who use this world.

OR GREATER COMFORT For every 13 Sunlight wrappers sent to L. B. Brod, Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book or a cloth-bound for 50 wraps.

—Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

Victoria, Agent for B. C.

"FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

Mr. Masson, member for North Grey, voted for the second reading of the remedial bill, though he knew the great majority of his constituents were opposed to that bill. He had ample evidence of that fact in the stand taken by the new Conservative candidate in the riding, who found it necessary to pledge himself against remedial legislation. Mr. Masson was promptly rewarded by his appointment as junior judge of the county of Huron, and there is no doubt whatever that he had the promise of that appointment in his pocket when he voted for the bill. At the late session of the Ontario legislature an act was passed providing that there shall not be more than one judge in any county having less than 80,000 population. Huron county has less than that number, and therefore the judicial seat which had been kept open for Mr. Masson for over a year was seriously endangered. To avert the danger a rush was necessary at the last hour, the incident being thus described by the Globe: "This clause was inserted in the bill on Thursday of last week and the bill was read a third time on the same day, when the house finished its business and rose. The next day being Good Friday, the Lieutenant-Governor did not come down to sanction the bill, but that ceremony was deferred until the following Tuesday. In the meantime telegraphic information was no doubt conveyed to the government and Mr. Masson at Ottawa of this new provision. Mr. Masson was snatched from his duties as a watcher of the coercion bill, his commission was issued on Monday, he made haste to reach Toronto on Tuesday and was sworn in on the forenoon of that day. Before the Lieutenant-Governor gave his assent to the bill in the afternoon. It was a lively scramble and a narrow escape. We can with difficulty conceive a more striking illustration of the keenness of the traffic carried on at Ottawa than this appointment presents." In one of his late speeches in the commons Mr. McCarthy very plainly said that more of the members who voted so faithfully with the government had the same reasons as Mr. Masson. He mentioned the reports that Boyle of Monck was to be appointed collector of customs at Niagara, Mr. McKay, of Hamilton, to be appointed collector of customs at that city, and Metcalfe of the Kingston penitentiary. These members failed to deny the soft impeachment. Mr. McCarthy well summed up the situation when he said: "We do not know who sit here the free and independent representatives of the people, or who occupy these seats with government professions of place in their pockets." The whole fact of the matter is that the government sought to coerce Manitoba by means of purchased votes.

E. & N. LANDS.

The E. & N. railway company demand from the province land to the extent of 86,000 acres, in lieu of the lands in the specified railway belt that were alienated by the crown prior to the passage of the act in 1883. This claim will be apt to cause some mild surprise in the public mind, for very few people seem to have been aware that there was any such provision in the act as that which the company quotes. It would be presumptuous on the part of any ordinary person to dispute the interpretation of the law advanced by the company, especially when it is endorsed by the chief law officer of the country, but nobody need hesitate about denouncing the fatuity which made such a claim possible. We suppose that the matter will end as such matters usually do in this country, with the people being left the poor satisfaction of cursing the memory of the politicians who devised such plans for the affliction of coming generations.

A SESSION OF WOBBLING.

Though it lasted over 54 days, the late session of the legislature was an exceedingly barren one in the way of useful legislation, while it was a little too fertile in legislation of the other sort. The government could hardly have taken a surer course to demonstrate its own incapacity than that which it followed in respect of a number of bills. It introduced provisions relating to schools, which public opinion forced it to withdraw. It proposed to introduce a system of selling public lands by warrants, under which speculators would have been able to "blanket" large portions of the public domain at a cost to themselves merely nominal. There was another yielding to public disapproval, and the very objectionable measure was withdrawn, to be replaced by one not quite so bad—in its final form at least. A most outrageous bill for the taxation of the mining industry gave another illustration of the government's capacity for blundering and muddling. We doubt if any other governing body in Canada would entertain for a moment the preposterous ideas embodied in that bill. Fortunately the mining men had sufficient influence with the government to secure a radical modification of the measure, or there would have been a serious check to the industry to which the province is hopefully looking. As regards the public funds the treatment of former years has been followed, with aggravations of some of the worst features. With one breath the government pleads "poverty" and with the next it proposes the reckless squandering of money—all of which its faithful follow-

ers endorse. Additional taxes, additional powers to raise money by selling public property—all such instruments may well prove insufficient to keep the provincial books straight when the administration is in the hands of a set of incompetent politicians who care nothing for the public's welfare.

DOMINION TAXATION.

"We are opposed to the 'bleeding process' whereby the Province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes." This statement in the address of the Liberal candidates for Victoria seems to be causing the Colonist some mental trouble. "We should like to see how the candidates figure out these two millions," says the organ. The process is not at all difficult to understand, if the Colonist will only bear in mind the fact that the "contributions to eastern monopolists" are not recorded in the blue books. Every man of intelligence knows that on the large amount of goods from eastern Canada manufactured and consumed in this province a tax is levied by the manufacturers very nearly equal to the duty on similar foreign goods. It is also a well known fact that many foreign goods reach British Columbia by way of Montreal and Toronto, at which places the duty is collected and therefore is not credited to this province, though there is no doubt about it being ultimately paid by the consumer here. If we add to the collections set down in the blue books the tribute exacted for eastern manufacturers by the N. P. and the amount of duties paid here but recorded elsewhere the two millions mentioned by the Liberal candidates will very quickly be reached. In fact, the estimate is a moderate one, and well within the mark.

SOME QUERIES.

As the general elections are close at hand and as the occasion will probably be the last opportunity for a period of five years on which the electors will be able to express their judgment upon those matters so vitally affecting their interests, the time is not inopportune in view of the fact that there is a noticeable absence of unanimity of approval of the present government's past actions—to submit to the electors a few questions for their earnest consideration.

The system of protection has been given a fair trial. Has it brought prosperity? Has it built up—as was claimed it would do—countless manufacturing concerns from one end of the Dominion to the other? Has it, not, indeed, failed to maintain in existence, those industries which were born under its sheltering wing?

Has this system benefited—as was claimed it would do—the agricultural interests of the country? Are they not, on the other hand, worse because of it?

Has it—as was claimed it would do—caused a flow of immigration to our shores? Has it not, rather, had the effect of driving vast numbers of Canadians away from the land of their birth, because of its miserable failure to provide employment?

It has, we grant, built up monopoly; but is that desirable? And if this much-vaunted system of protection has proved a failure—a complete failure, as all save monopolists will be prepared to admit—is it not suicidal to continue its existence?

Then again: It has been charged that the present party in power has been guilty of gross extravagance in its administration of public funds; that there has been wholesale booting and that a most shameful state of corruption exists. The specific charges are matters of public knowledge, and we would ask is it not apparent to all those who possess even a slight knowledge of public affairs that these charges are true?

Can, then, such men be further trusted? Is it reasonable to believe that the present administration, if re-elected to power will reform their ways? Is it unreasonable to assume, as we do, that if again placed in power they will rob more openly and extensively than ever?

In regard to matters immediately affecting the interests of Victorians, is it not true, as charged, that the present Ottawa government, have continually neglected the needs of this province and this city? Is it not true, as charged, that the present government are subservient to the dictation of the C. P. R.? And is it not a fact that the C. P. R. has ever regarded this city with disdain and done everything possible to retard its progress? How then—aside from all other questions—can Victorians ever hope to secure a measure of justice from the Dominion government as long as its policy is dictated by Sir William Van Horne and his satellites?

As to our present representatives, Messrs. Earle and Prior. Have those gentlemen labored as earnestly in behalf of their constituency as they should have done? Have they not rather neglected to demand and insist upon getting—as our representatives should do—justice for this city? But even assuming that Messrs. Earle and Prior have exerted every endeavor in Le-half of the district they represent, have not the results attained been miserable and repeated failures?

These are a few of the questions which should—and we believe will—be

considered by every elector before he casts his ballot on election day. The Opposition party do not fear their answers to these questions nor their verdict at the polls, and only ask that they will arouse themselves from that state of indifference which in the past has been so fatal to their interests and determine upon a course of active interest in the momentous questions of the day.

The awful calamity that was averted by the defeat of the Opposition candidate at the late Victoria bye-election somehow grows less appalling as time takes its flight. 'Tis strange!

There is not a particle of truth in the absurd rumor that our most excellent and highly esteemed representative, Mr. Thomas Earle, is rusticated in Cuba. At last reports that gentleman was engaged in his customary and soothing pastime of flirting with Morphew on a couch in the house at Ottawa. Let us at least be just and say he is doing his duty—nobly, bravely and well.

The luxurious furnishings of the Cabinet Club's quarters—recently opened with great éclat—were paid for, so it is announced, by private contributions. Residents of Ottawa are proverbially philanthropic Prior to a general election.

It is comforting to reflect that three foot bolts on Victoria's fair landscape—the San Pedro, the powder magazine and the coercionist—will soon be obliterated. The first is to be blown up, the second torn down and the third snowed under.

Certain of the Dominion government party have developed a great respect for the constitution. They are courageously following the example of their worthy leader, who said he would sacrifice health, nay life itself, to bring about the passage of the coercion bill. He then immediately betook himself to bed—to sleep calmly while understraps kept watch over his bill.

Americans are usually slow in adopting "Canadianisms," but disciples of Uncle Sam are at last forced to include in their vocabulary a phrase as purely Canadian in its origin as it is expressive. Instead of saying he was "whipped into line," "compelled to do so," "held up," "throttled" or "coerced," they now simply say "I'll Tupper you," or, "he was Tuppered," as the case may be.

Citizens suffering from that "want a change feeling" are recommended to inspect the photo of British Columbia's real, live "cabinet" minister, on view in a Government street show window. A flood of ecstasy actually intoxicating in its intensity is immediately experienced and dull care at once takes flight.

A Madrid dispatch says: "The figures of the polls give more votes than there are registered electors." It will come in the nature of a surprise to learn that there are relatives of the Tupper family residing in Spain.

Mr. Wade's letter, published elsewhere in this issue, shows that the separate school system was imposed on the people of Manitoba in 1871 by a combination of bribery and fraud. Now it is proposed to re-impose it by coercion from Ottawa. No lover of fair dealing and freedom can approve of this scheme.

In a few short weeks our coercionist will stand before us and smilingly ask approval of his actions. Even though we should be charged—perhaps not without reason—with being pessimistic on this point, we cannot refrain from expressing the belief that he will notice a stray elector here and there who will be prone to question the existence of a degree of prosperity actually marvellous. There are restless souls everywhere.

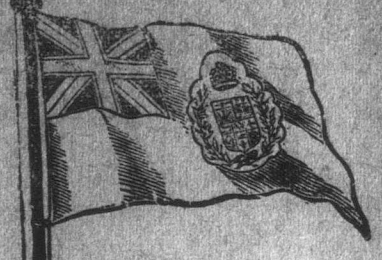
The father of the prisoner Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, is said to have spent \$60,000 in order to have his son's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Sir Hilbert Tupper may now be expected to promise that should he contract kidney disease he will be liberated.

By the way, was it Monte Christo or Sir Charles Tupper who exclaimed "The world is mine!" The palpable right of each to ownership is an excuse for a little uncertainty upon the point.

Canadians who yet retain a spark of confidence in the present Ottawa administration are blessed with an abundance of faith in the truism "out of evil cometh good." But the spectacle excites wonderment.

AN INDICATION OF FOUL AIR.

"In the Zurich industrial exposition," says Gaea (Leipzig, January), an air-tester is exhibited, which shows whether and in what degree the air in a workshop is contaminated. The apparatus consists of an airtight closed glass vessel filled with red fluid. Through a glass tube that dips into the liquid and is bent at the top a drop falls every 100 seconds on a cord that hangs beneath, and that is somewhat stretched by its weight. The fluid from which the drop comes has the property of changing its red color to white by the action of carbonic acid. The more carbonic acid there is in the air the quicker this change takes place. If the air is very foul the drop becomes white at the upper end of the cord, while the change of color corresponding to a slight proportion of carbonic acid does not take place till the drop has run farther along the cord. The exact condition of the air can be ascertained by observing a scale that is placed alongside the cord and that is divided into convenient parts, bearing the designations, "extremely bad," "very bad," "passable," "pure." This is surely a useful device, and should be found in every factory, every workshop, and every place, where persons are crowded together.



To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

Gentlemen: We respectfully solicit your votes and support at the general election for the House of Commons, at which we will be candidates in the interest of the Opposition party.

In our opinion the time has arrived when, for the welfare of Canada and to ensure a revival of prosperity in this constituency and throughout the Dominion, a change in the federal administration is absolutely necessary.

We fully endorse the Opposition platform, adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As the candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has now had a trial of eighteen years, and are of opinion that the "highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing any injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten a return of prosperity to our people, and to that end we believe that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

We believe in provincial rights, and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted with the powers to legislate. In the matter of the Manitoba School Question we are of opinion that the offer of the Greenway government to so amend the school law that the clergyman or representative of any denomination would have the right to impart religious instruction in the public schools, at stated times, was a most reasonable one, and that it ought to have been accepted by the minority as a compromise and by all parties as a liberal and adequate compliance with the judgment of the privy council. We are still in hope that, along these lines and under the policy of conciliation of Mr. Laurier—to whom all Canada is now looking for a final settlement of this disturbing question—the strife and intolerance which are provoked by denominational differences and religious rancor will forever disappear from the arena of Canadian politics, at least in so far as the public school system of our country is concerned.

We will support a progressive railway policy, and if elected will strongly urge the importance of assisting a trunk line to open up the great country in the northern part of British Columbia, by which a transcontinental line would traverse a rich and yet uninhabited region.

We are opposed to the "bleeding process" whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes.

We believe that it is possible to administer public affairs absolutely free from the scandals that have been a marked characteristic of the rule of the present and late administrations, and will support no man or set of men that will shield criminals, whitewash bootlers, or condone corruption in high places.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by maladministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not—only because it had not time in eighteen years—irretrievably ruined both the people and the country. With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for this province with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issues upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the non-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the abandonment of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,
W. TEMPLEMAN,
G. L. MILNE.

WILL STAND BY BALLINGTON.
The Salvationists of St. Paul Will Extend Him Large Support.

St. Paul, April 20.—Nearly 90 per cent. of the members of the Salvation Army of this city have declared for Ballington Booth. They are only awaiting his arrival or that of his officials to make known their position.

HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

Spain and the United States May Now Shake Hands and Call it Square.

Element of Home Rule is Secured by the Establishment of Two Local Houses.

Government's General Will Still Continue as Supreme Representative.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next few weeks will put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba.

There is good reason to believe that the state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. At any event, it is beyond question that this important move is assured, and promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain, and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly amiable nature.

The law, which will be put into effect, was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 15, 1895, and is to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish cortes, which assembles in one month, the law will be promulgated throughout Cuba, and the long-expected policy of home rule for Cuba will be realized.

The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely, if not entirely, from residents of Cuba. One of these is to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former. Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the government's general will continue as supreme representative on the island, and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions. The details of the reform projects were published at the time of their adoption by the Spanish cortes in 1895.

A GOOD OLD AGE.

Hannah Chard, of Paulsboro, N. J., is 108 and Still Frisky.

Paulsboro, N. J., April 20.—Mrs. Hannah Chard, or "Aunt Hannah," as familiarly known, celebrated her 108th birthday at her home at Ferrel, Gloucester county, to-day. There were present three sons, the youngest of whom is 66 years, thirty-two grandchildren, 82 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren. Hundreds of people paid their respects to the oldest woman in New Jersey.

A ROTHSCHILD DEAL.

The Great Financial Firm Invest in New South Wales.

Washington, April 20.—The Rothschilds have acquired a large interest in one of the leading silver smelter works in New South Wales. The United States commercial agent at Newcastle, N. S. W., Mr. Keightley, in a report to the state department says these smelting works are projected on an extensive scale for the treatment of silver ore from Broken Hill by the Ashcroft process. The company, termed the New Sulphide Corporation, in which the great house of Rothschilds holds a large interest, has purchased a site at Cooke creek, about 12 miles from Newcastle, and works costing \$290,000 are being erected. They will employ 1000 men.



In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have now spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

THE GREAT

United States Senate Their Heads Over Problem.

General News Notes Gleaned from Land of the Free.

Washington, April 20.—In the States senate to-day, pending the resolution relating to sectarian schools, Carter (Rep. Montana) offered amendments striking out the provision that appropriation shall be made to maintain schools.

Mr. Peffer offered a further amendment directing the secretary of the interior to provide temporary school facilities by the closing of school buildings. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cockerill then offered a substitute for the entire proposition, substitute provides for contracts existing schools for 1897 to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contracts of 1896, and adds the following: "And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools, whenever provision be made for their education otherwise."

Purpose consideration of the school amendment was then deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Peffer.

Boston, April 20.—"Patriots" have commemorated the battle of Lexington, which was observed here to-day by a suspension of business, display of national colors from the windows of educational institutions, and a parade of school children.

Pittsburg, April 20.—Andrew Carnegie has authorized the trustees of Carnegie art gallery to offer \$50,000 for the purchase of the best two oil paintings by American artists. The word "American" includes Canadians.

Rome, N. Y., April 20.—The boy train wreckers began this noon. Hildreth is the first, they demanded separate trials. Followed by Plato, then Hibbard; the prison having died of consumption.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 20.—Morse, for seven years master mechanic of the Eastern division of the Wabash route, with headquarters at Wahab, has resigned to accept the office of chief engineer of the Grand Trunk railway, succeeding H. H. Wallis, with headquarters at Montreal.

TOOK CHARGE OF THE

A Crank Causes Consternation Oakland Pulpit.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—A with a gun stampeded the members of the First Unitarian church system. He stepped out from the pulpit in the services, loudly denounced Darwinism, decided immorality and immorality. Talking coherently and excitedly at first he drew no weapons when the members of the congregation tried to reason with him to stop him from turning the altar into a arena, he merely faced his resolute and flourishing his revolver, them to lay hands on him. It was at this point that the person slipped away by the rear door, and he was coaxed back half an hour later with positive assurance that the man in the gun was in duress view. The one gave his name as Lewis B. of Portland, Maine. He is evidently insane.

GERMANY TAKES A

If Any South African Pie is Gotten Wants a Slice.

Zanzibar, April 20.—Steamers German troops are passing here on the way to Tanganyika in German Africa. It is supposed that the man expected with the insurance Mtarukasiz.

VICTORIA MARKETS

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods.

Pages Missed by Guards

British Columbia.

SANDON. Sandon, B. C., April 12.—There is still about four feet of snow on the ground and it is snowing to-day for the first time since the snow melted before the expiration of another month.

SANDON. Sandon is built in a gulch about 150 yards wide, with what was once a beautiful rushing mountain stream of delirious water running through it. This stream is now a mere trickle, and the water is so turbid that it is unfit for drinking. When the water works bill is passed, the water supply of Sandon will be equal in purity to anything in the world, its source being away up in the mountains and the pressure sufficient to throw water from the nozzle one hundred feet. The engineers are now at work locating the pipe line and tanks to impound the water, and we are anxious to work the water to the day when we can imbibe without fear of evil result, that best of all beverages, water, though I must confess there are times when I can in pleasant society stand it mixed with something else.

Shipments of ore are being made by the Steamship Co. to Pueblo, Col., and Argentine, Kansas. They shipped eight or nine cars last week and are steady shippers. On the 1st of May their concentrator will be in operation and they expect to operate about a hundred tons a day to their own mines. The system they are concentrating at this plant is as follows: The ore is brought to the concentrator by gravitation tramway and dumped into crushers; it is again elevated, much the same as flour in a flour mill, passed through a revolving sieve into other crushers, and then into revolving machines where it is washed by jets of water. The non-metallic portion being the lightest is washed away, the residue being the metallic substances, is residue being shipped to the refineries. The machinery is run by a Pelton wheel and consequently the power is inexpensive after the first cost of laying the pipe line conducting the water to the plant, which is a very perfect plant and I am satisfied will do for Messrs. Byron White & Co. what they expect of it.

The Ruth mine (Messrs. McVay & O'Neill's) are shipping about four cars weekly to the United States smelter at Great Falls, Mont., but their shipments will shortly cease as the trails for raveling will soon be useless. They will then leave the ore on the dump until they can haul by wagon.

The new ship until the wagon road is built, as raveling on the south side of the town is now played out, the snow practically for that purpose being gone. Messrs. Sudrow & Thompson, of the Belt prospect, have just struck an eight inch lead of really good stuff, and I expect in a week's time they will have a carload for shipment. This mine is very advantageously placed, being only about 60 feet above the Star hotel, and track and direct opposite the Balmoral hotel, one of the principal hotels here. I have not had time yet to make any observation of the Coody mines, but in my next I hope to be able to tell you something.

It is the intention of Messrs. Harris & Sprout, owners of the townsite, to commence grading our one and only street as soon as the snow goes; this, with a general clean-up, will be done in a week's time and we will hardly know ourselves. I am glad to see that there is a prospect of a little paint being used, other than the proverbial red. Messrs. McDonald, of the Bell, are settling the matter of the Bell, and other hotels and stores, will considerably improve the appearance of the town and consequently be an advantage to such as have an interest here.

Two balls in one week is the sum of the gaiety, a ball on Easter Monday, which was graced by the presence of our future member, and the other given by Chisholm & McKay, to celebrate their opening in the Star hotel. Not being a dancing man, I won't be present at either, but from what I hear they were both decidedly successes and patronized by the elite of Sandon society.

I have just heard that Mr. Sprout has been successful in obtaining an appropriation of \$50 per month for a school teacher. I think generally that \$30 per month is little enough for anyone here. Hotel rates are \$2.50 per day, and board cannot be obtained anywhere for less than \$8 per week. Such a thing as room for rent is unknown, and I think a special allowance should be made for school teachers in such places as Sandon during their infancy.

PILOT BAY. The Nelson Miner. Quite a number of families have brought their families to live here lately and will be in order long before a school will be in order. The more ore is taken out of the Bite Bell the more is brought in sight. The grade is also said to be improving as the work gets deeper.

At the smelter everything is working smoothly as usual. About 100 men are employed and bullion is being shipped with great regularity. Mr. H. S. Muliken, the new superintendent, late of Aurora, Illinois, evidently thoroughly knows his business. There have been several claims staked lately on Crawford Bay quite close to here. The White Star, True Blue and Blue Jacket are all quite close to the water and the former shows a ledge said to be 25 feet wide, containing copper and silver. Work is to commence on it shortly if the assays to be made are favorable.

AINSWORTH. The contract for the Highlander tunnel is finished, they are in between 600 and 700 feet. Clark & Van Hook have a bond and lease on the tunnel, they are taking out ore and will ship next in a week. About 125 tons of ore a week from the Skyline is being shipped to Pilot Bay. They have eight men working. The Canadian Pacific Mining Company are putting in a flame on Woodbury creek to bring water down to run the Burleigh drill. The gold excitement has flared out, it was caused by the necessity of hav-

ing a drain made to take off the water which was spoiling the street. On the Little Phil Tom McGovern and his brother Phil are working steadily and taking out some good ore. Two men are working on the Black Diamond. No. 1 mine is looking well; they are working 12 men; the new piping has arrived for running the water to the concentrator and will be taken up to the mine as soon as the roads are better.

KAMLOOPS. Nelson Tribune. Messrs. McKenzie and Gillis, who have spent the winter in developing their claim, the Lake View, on Six Mile creek, about three miles from the Columbia, have returned to Kaslo. They report encouraging showings on the property, and that they have under consideration an offer from Messrs. Daly of Ansonda to bond the property at a handsome figure with conditions of cash payment. The same parties hold two other properties in the same vicinity. They have been visited by Daly's representative.

T. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, and C. E. Law, were in the city during the week, and went on to Sandon to meet their mining expert, when a thorough examination will be made of the Noble Five group of mines, upon which they have an option, which has been extended until the 1st of May. It is generally thought that the deal will be consummated, as the eastern investors are thoroughly in earnest. The steamer Halys, from Bonner's Ferry, arrived at Kaslo on Tuesday last, being the first steamer to come down the river this season. She brought several passengers and a quantity of vegetables.

KAMLOOPS. In conversation with a gentleman from Lillooet yesterday he informed us that the whole district, with the exception of three or four persons, intended to support Mr. H. Bostock.

Mr. H. W. Kent, manager of the New Westminister and Buzzard Inlet Telephone Company, is in the city arranging for the installation of a telephone service here. The company propose to give intending subscribers the service for three months free of charge. This is to satisfy them not alone of the feasibility of the service, but of its thorough efficiency as well. After the first three months the charge is to be \$2.50 per month.

Ascroft is agitating for a customs office to be established there, a facility which that town should undoubtedly be accorded. The Dominion government surely takes enough money in the way of customs duties out of this province, not to object to giving people the needed facilities for paying it in. The Journal says: "A letter signed by Messrs. J. D. Dunsmyre and J. Brydner, M.P.P., hon. presidents; Rev. C. E. Cooper, M. A., president; Dr. D. W. Roberts, Rev. T. H. Rogers and A. Brydner, vice-presidents; Capt. H. A. Dillon, N. A. Wallinger, and other trustees. The exhibition will be held on Saturday, August 22.

MIDWAY. A Quartz ledge was made last week by R. G. Skillee near the line. The showing is good. A large body of one has been found to exist on the Primrose in Deadwood camp.

The hanging wall has last been found on the Gold Drop claim in Greenwood camp, and the ledge is thus shown to be 120 feet wide. Mr. Turner has obtained an option of a half interest in the Jewel, Long Lake camp—on the line between the Herring and the Alexander. If it is continued to be made at the present rate, it will soon be necessary either to add to the size of the Midway lock-up, or to have a weekly escort to take prisoners to Kamloops.

The Midway Jail has now the prisoners which are about as many as it will conveniently hold. Development work is to be done on the Magnet, a claim to the north of the Roderick Dhu in Long Lake camp, owned by John F. Bennett. It is understood that an option has been given on the property. P. Helstaub and S. Bennerman are doing assessment work on a claim up the west fork of Kettle river. The ore in that locality resembles closely that found in Greenwood. It, however, carries less gold and more silver.

The claim on Kruger mountain located by Dick Boeing and Jim Anderson, has now a capital showing of ore, containing tellurium and free gold in large quantities. The claim has the advantage of being on a precipitous side hill, development is therefore less difficult. Another case of claim jumping is reported from Kruger mountain. It is reported that the ore in the showing was above the ordinary, being jumped upon the technical grounds that the discovery post was not exactly upon the spot where mineral was found in place, but some yards away.

VERNON. (Vernon News.) Monday's train was delayed about five hours, waiting at Sicamous for a car of pedegreed Ayshire cows which Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, has imported. These gentlemen control the Alamo, Campbellland, Idaho, Yakima, and Ivanhoe mines, the concentrator and store at Three Forks and the Tramway from the concentrator towards the Alamo mine.

Twenty-two carloads of ore from Ainsworth and Sloan mines have reached the smelter at Pueblo, Colorado. The ore averaged 95 ounces silver and 60 per cent lead to the ton. The following is a list of the metallic minerals which have been recognized so far in West Kootenay district: Native gold, native silver, native copper, native arsenic, galena, cerussite, anglesite, stibnite, argentic, pyrrhotite, proustite, chalcopryite, chalcocite, bronite, tetrahedrite, haematite, limonite, siderite, blende, greenockite, stibnite, jamesonite, mispickel.

The Hall mines smelter is shut down for a week or two days to allow the tramway contractors to get a couple of thousand tons of ore in the bins. The tramway, since it was cut in two, has been running satisfactorily, but owing

to the number of buckets that have dropped off, only about enough ore to keep the smelter running from day to day could be brought down. New clips have been ordered, and on their arrival the buckets will be picked up and put on the line again, when, it is expected, from 200 to 250 tons of ore will be delivered daily at the ore bins. During the last run 3500 odd tons were run through the smelter—the average being over 100 tons a day. It is added that another stack will be added at once provided the tramway can bring down enough ore to keep two furnaces in blast. Austin Corbin, manager of the Spokane and Northern and Nelson & Port Sheppard railways, said to a Spokane Chronicle reporter the other day: "The improvement in the service that we have in view is to put on a through train daily to Nelson and return. This is a passenger train will leave Spokane about the same time as now and run through to Nelson without a change of cars. Another passenger train will leave Nelson daily for Spokane, arriving here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This E. Law, were in the city during the week, and went on to Sandon to meet their mining expert, when a thorough examination will be made of the Noble Five group of mines, upon which they have an option, which has been extended until the 1st of May. It is generally thought that the deal will be consummated, as the eastern investors are thoroughly in earnest.

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Ascroft is agitating for a customs office to be established there, a facility which that town should undoubtedly be accorded. The Dominion government surely takes enough money in the way of customs duties out of this province, not to object to giving people the needed facilities for paying it in. The Journal says: "A letter signed by Messrs. J. D. Dunsmyre and J. Brydner, M.P.P., hon. presidents; Rev. C. E. Cooper, M. A., president; Dr. D. W. Roberts, Rev. T. H. Rogers and A. Brydner, vice-presidents; Capt. H. A. Dillon, N. A. Wallinger, and other trustees. The exhibition will be held on Saturday, August 22.

MIDWAY. A Quartz ledge was made last week by R. G. Skillee near the line. The showing is good. A large body of one has been found to exist on the Primrose in Deadwood camp.

The hanging wall has last been found on the Gold Drop claim in Greenwood camp, and the ledge is thus shown to be 120 feet wide. Mr. Turner has obtained an option of a half interest in the Jewel, Long Lake camp—on the line between the Herring and the Alexander. If it is continued to be made at the present rate, it will soon be necessary either to add to the size of the Midway lock-up, or to have a weekly escort to take prisoners to Kamloops.

The Midway Jail has now the prisoners which are about as many as it will conveniently hold. Development work is to be done on the Magnet, a claim to the north of the Roderick Dhu in Long Lake camp, owned by John F. Bennett. It is understood that an option has been given on the property.

P. Helstaub and S. Bennerman are doing assessment work on a claim up the west fork of Kettle river. The ore in that locality resembles closely that found in Greenwood. It, however, carries less gold and more silver.

The claim on Kruger mountain located by Dick Boeing and Jim Anderson, has now a capital showing of ore, containing tellurium and free gold in large quantities. The claim has the advantage of being on a precipitous side hill, development is therefore less difficult. Another case of claim jumping is reported from Kruger mountain. It is reported that the ore in the showing was above the ordinary, being jumped upon the technical grounds that the discovery post was not exactly upon the spot where mineral was found in place, but some yards away.

VERNON. (Vernon News.) Monday's train was delayed about five hours, waiting at Sicamous for a car of pedegreed Ayshire cows which Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, has imported. These gentlemen control the Alamo, Campbellland, Idaho, Yakima, and Ivanhoe mines, the concentrator and store at Three Forks and the Tramway from the concentrator towards the Alamo mine.

Twenty-two carloads of ore from Ainsworth and Sloan mines have reached the smelter at Pueblo, Colorado. The ore averaged 95 ounces silver and 60 per cent lead to the ton. The following is a list of the metallic minerals which have been recognized so far in West Kootenay district: Native gold, native silver, native copper, native arsenic, galena, cerussite, anglesite, stibnite, argentic, pyrrhotite, proustite, chalcopryite, chalcocite, bronite, tetrahedrite, haematite, limonite, siderite, blende, greenockite, stibnite, jamesonite, mispickel.

The Hall mines smelter is shut down for a week or two days to allow the tramway contractors to get a couple of thousand tons of ore in the bins. The tramway, since it was cut in two, has been running satisfactorily, but owing

to the number of buckets that have dropped off, only about enough ore to keep the smelter running from day to day could be brought down. New clips have been ordered, and on their arrival the buckets will be picked up and put on the line again, when, it is expected, from 200 to 250 tons of ore will be delivered daily at the ore bins. During the last run 3500 odd tons were run through the smelter—the average being over 100 tons a day. It is added that another stack will be added at once provided the tramway can bring down enough ore to keep two furnaces in blast. Austin Corbin, manager of the Spokane and Northern and Nelson & Port Sheppard railways, said to a Spokane Chronicle reporter the other day: "The improvement in the service that we have in view is to put on a through train daily to Nelson and return. This is a passenger train will leave Spokane about the same time as now and run through to Nelson without a change of cars. Another passenger train will leave Nelson daily for Spokane, arriving here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This E. Law, were in the city during the week, and went on to Sandon to meet their mining expert, when a thorough examination will be made of the Noble Five group of mines, upon which they have an option, which has been extended until the 1st of May. It is generally thought that the deal will be consummated, as the eastern investors are thoroughly in earnest.

work in the Western States, and of recent years has been engaged in forwarding some of the irrigation schemes in Alberta. He is a claim adjoining the Silver Key. Tom Wall has a tunnel in 100 feet on the Roulette and ore all the way. Opposite the Roulette Jim Ryan has worked on a claim since last summer.

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WHOLESALE SMUGGLING

Organized Gangs are Rushing Hordes of Chinese into the States.

James Allison, Arrested for Murder in Seattle, Chieftain of the Hangman.

American Liquor Dealers Charged With Counterfeiting—American News.

Spokane, April 18.—Organized gangs of smugglers are operating extensively on the Colville reservation, running contraband Chinese across the Canadian border into the United States.

Seattle, April 18.—James Allison, committed suicide in jail here last night.

He was arrested yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the postoffice building by Detective Jim Courtney, of Minneapolis and Detective Philbrick, of the local force, on the charge of murder committed August 21, 1894, in an isolated place on the shore of Lake Superior, near Duluth, Minn.

The victim was Miss Lena Olson, a working girl who had \$450 in cash on her person. Her slayer, was A. A. Austin, and according to the claims of Detective Courtney and the belief of Chief of Police Rogers, James E. Allison was none other than A. A. Austin. It is also believed that Allison had numerous aliases, but he was known simply as Allison, and it remains to be positively proven that he was Austin. The proof obtained, although circumstantial, is very strong, and the additional evidence found in Allison's valise yesterday after the arrest assists the case of the Minneapolis detective in a material manner.

Allison practically admitted, when placed under arrest, that he was the same man who used to live in Tacoma. There was considerable talk about the affair, but that was all.

The prisoner denied, after being arrested that he knew anything about Austin or the Duluth tragedy.

In March, 1894, Austin made his appearance in Minneapolis, where he went to an employment office and represented himself as a well-to-do widower from Los Angeles. He claimed that he had a daughter 12 years old, and was looking for a trustworthy housekeeper, money being one of the proper woman being secured.

The employment agents introduced him to Lena Olson, a very highly respected servant girl, who had in her possession \$450, earned by hard work.

Mr. Bostock held in the Steele House yesterday, the work of organization for the coming Dominion election was got well under way, and a determination was expressed on all hands to win. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Fred J. Norburg; secretary, Chas. Levet; working committee, Chas. Levet, Wm. Doull and Lennel Dole; executive committee, A. B. Fenwick, Judson Lanzler, David Bole, Wm. Bailey and Alex. Leitch.

Mr. Bostock will without doubt receive a very considerable majority of the votes in this part of the district.

enced that no good thing could come out of Yale.

The following platform was then adopted for Slocan district:

Resolved that this meeting adopts Hewitt Bostock as its candidate in the approaching Dominion election, and requests him to use his influence to give effect to the following resolutions, in addition to the official plank of the Liberal party:

1. That a system of international bimetallicism would be beneficial to the people of Canada.

2. That a large percentage of the adult citizens of this district are disfranchised by the registration laws, which should be assimilated to those of the provinces.

3. That certain monopolies are inflicting great injuries on the people, to remove which the railways, telephone and telegraph lines should be placed under government control on the Australian system.

4. That the people of this district vigorously protest against being taxed \$30 a head by the Dominion government, while the people in other parts of Canada are only taxed \$6 a head.

5. That our present fiscal system weighs oppressively on the poorer taxpayers, and that we demand graduated direct taxation on the property of the well-to-do.

6. That the present mail arrangements of West Kootenay are scandalous and require to be immediately reformed, and an inquiry be made.

7. That the establishment of a customs office in the Slocan district is absolutely necessary to the convenience of the people.

8. That there is practically no administration of justice in West Kootenay, and that supreme and county court judges should at once be appointed to reside in Kootenay.

Mr. Bostock promised careful consideration of these matters, and the meeting adjourned.

Canoe Creek, April 6.—The political meeting held at Mr. Fred McLeod's last evening was a great success, nearly all the settlers of Canoe Creek being present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. William McLeod being unanimously voted to the chair. After an able address by the chairman, pointing out the objects of the meeting, etc., Mr. R. McDonald was called on for a speech.

He replied, defending the Conservative platform. Mr. V. D. Curry of Kamloops, on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, says: "It is not clear whether Mr. Chamberlain's explanation is intended to minimize the significance of sending reinforcements to South Africa, or to prepare the way for the disclosure of more ample measures."

The Chronicle (Liberal) comments upon the vacillations of Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and asks whether the troops to be sent are intended for Matabeleland or the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Pretoria to the Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported that Cecil Rhodes has declined the offer of regular troops from Natal for service in Matabeleland on the ground of their unfamiliarity with Matabele warfare."

The Times has a letter from Johannesburg bearing date of March 30, which confirms the intelligence brought by cable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had demanded President Kruger's reply to the invitation to visit England within a certain number of hours.

Mr. Chamberlain had granted an extension of time on President Kruger's request. "If peace is patched up now, however," says the letter, "it seems hardly possible to avoid trouble in the future. A racial war would be a popular cry and all the Boers in South Africa would join in the defence of the Transvaal."

"It may fairly be computed that the Transvaal would furnish 15,000 men, the Orange Free State 20,000 and Cape Colony and Natal 15,000, making altogether 50,000 men, military preparations here are quite incalculable with any other explanation than that war is considered to be imminent. Large quantities of cannon, Maxim guns, rifles and ammunition are pouring into Germany, and especially to Germany, where the arms are being manufactured in large quantities. The people are roused by inflammatory speeches delivered in different parts of the country."

"Quite recently the Volkstem urged the Boers not to forget how the English had treated the Boers, and during the trial of the reform committee prisoners the beam was brought from Pretoria which the English had used fifty years ago during the rebellion to hang five Boers. It was this incident which led to Mr. Chamberlain's remonstrance (holding the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the reform prisoners) and President Kruger then expressed the opinion here that the beam was intended to misrepresent the intention of the imperial government in order to prevent a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and the Transvaal."

An interview has been published with General Joubert, commander in chief of the Transvaal military forces, in which he denies that there is any danger of a native uprising in the Transvaal as has been reported.

An official dispatch received here from Bulawayo reports the safe arrival there of the coach, indicating that the roads are still open. It is felt that the danger to Bulawayo, unless the natives should muster in a strong force, is that of a possible running short of supplies of food and ammunition. The food supply is reported sufficient to last for a month, but there have been appeals for additional supplies of ammunition, which must come from the south and must be two or three weeks on the way.

Even if the convoy meets with no violence, the road for twenty miles south of Bulawayo runs through a difficult and dangerous country. If the Bulawayo forces are shut up in the town and

ENGLAND AROUSED.

Nation and Government Realize the Seriousness of the Situation in South Africa.

Hearts of Even Experienced Fighters Are Appalled at the Matabele Strength.

No Official News Has Yet Been Received of the Downfall of Bulwayo.

London, April 18.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has received a dispatch from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, at Capetown at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. This dispatch contains no mention of a disaster at Bulwayo, which is conclusive evidence that no news of disaster had been received in Capetown up to that hour.

The Times has an editorial couched in serious terms, on the situation in South Africa. It says: "It is quite time that the nation and government should realize that we have serious work both in South Africa and in the Sudan. The government ought to take steps to ascertain the extent and character of the Boer armament which the Transvaal agents deny, but which he explains is out of respect for an old and long neglected law. This being the case, President Kruger cannot complain if we follow suit. The government ought not to delay placing an experienced officer at the head of both the regular and irregular forces designed for Matabeleland."

The Standard (Conservative) in an editorial commenting upon the statement made of President Kruger by Sir Hercules Robinson on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, says: "It is not clear whether Mr. Chamberlain's explanation is intended to minimize the significance of sending reinforcements to South Africa, or to prepare the way for the disclosure of more ample measures."

The Chronicle (Liberal) comments upon the vacillations of Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and asks whether the troops to be sent are intended for Matabeleland or the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Pretoria to the Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported that Cecil Rhodes has declined the offer of regular troops from Natal for service in Matabeleland on the ground of their unfamiliarity with Matabele warfare."

The Times has a letter from Johannesburg bearing date of March 30, which confirms the intelligence brought by cable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had demanded President Kruger's reply to the invitation to visit England within a certain number of hours.

Mr. Chamberlain had granted an extension of time on President Kruger's request. "If peace is patched up now, however," says the letter, "it seems hardly possible to avoid trouble in the future. A racial war would be a popular cry and all the Boers in South Africa would join in the defence of the Transvaal."

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Even if the convoy meets with no violence, the road for twenty miles south of Bulawayo runs through a difficult and dangerous country. If the Bulawayo forces are shut up in the town and

unable to patrol the road from Bulwayo to Manzwe, fifty miles south, it will, it is believed, be impossible to keep the road open and get through provisions. The official dispatch received from Bulwayo reports that the Matabeles are massing, not only on the north, but on the east of Bulwayo, and are sending out looting parties which holdy appear within half an hour's march of the town.

The Capetown correspondent of the Times says that it is regarded as certain there that Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who left Gwelo for Bulwayo on the day before the first of the murders was reported, must be dead, as he has not been heard of since. He was accompanied by "Bob" White, the American manager of Goulay's mines, and a Cape "boy" all well armed, but they probably rushed into the midst of the danger on the Shangani, which killed Hammond Farmer and others.

Bulwayo, April 18.—A feeling of apprehension as to what the next step of the revolting Matabeles will be permeates all circles here. Information from the country round makes it certain that the natives are preparing an offensive movement against this place. The number of Matabeles reported gathering at points near by is sufficient to appal the hearts of even experienced fighters. There is a dread in the minds of many of the danger of being overwhelmed by the rush of hordes of Matabele and the inhabitants put to a wholesale massacre. The fear of treachery is added to the apprehension of overwhelming numbers. Many indications point to a co-operation with the war parties of supposed friendly natives. There are many of the latter in the town itself, and no white man feels sure how far he can trust his dusky associates or servants.

On Wednesday evening three Dutch scouts were sent out from here to secure some definite and accurate information of the position and movements of the natives. What they found has served little to relieve the anxiety and suspense. They report that the Matabele are gathering like ants in a hill on the Umansu river, only six miles north of here. That some treacherous plot is being concocted is indicated by the fact that native women are secreting European clothes. The native men on the spot were in native costume, while most of those in Bulwayo wear clothes approaching the European fashion. By attacking the native warriors in European garments the Matabele hope that they will be enabled to enter the town unperceived.

A Matabele "boy" has also been caught stealing the badges and the pug-garres belonging to the Rhodesia horse, and it is believed that it was intended to use them for the purpose of disguise to further some treacherous project for taking Bulwayo at a disadvantage and killing the inhabitants. It is plainly noticeable that the natives in the town are becoming as thick as bees. In ordinary times natives come and go in the town without attracting much attention. The native population is at all times a shifting one and a large number of the men that make it up are not known individually to the white people of the town or to the authorities. The fact that the natives in the town live apart from the whites adds to the difficulty of identifying those who belong to the town. But there is little more confidence felt in the natives who belong to the town than in the hostile men who, it is believed, are being surreptitiously produced to aid from within when an attack shall be made from without. It looks now as though that might occur at any time. The roads by which communication is had with the south, both the one to Tuli and the one to Mafeking, are felt to be in peril. There are undoubtedly large numbers of hostile natives between Bulwayo and the settlements to the south, some of them in revolt. The situation is felt to be most serious and most threatening.

The privilege of the free importation of mining machinery has been extended for a year.

A successful effort has been made to block the Chignecto ship railway bill. Col. Cole, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, is likely to command the Shoenbury team this year.

THE BILL ABANDONED.

Home Government Will Not Press the Diseases of Cattle Bill.

Toronto, April 18.—The following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special cable, dated London, April 18: It is understood to-day that the bill which has succeeded to the persistent opposition despatched toward the cattle diseases bill and will not further press it. It is known that the idea of passing it has been abandoned, at least for this year. The bill, which was introduced by the president of the board of agriculture, was to make the present law, which temporarily excludes foreign cattle from British ports, a permanent measure.

Derangements of the liver with constipation, induces the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

G. W. Derbeck, Vancouver and Capt. H. O. Lloyd, Seattle, are registered at the Grand Hotel, Toronto.

Capt. John Barnson and Capt. J. B. Libby, of Port Townsend, are guests at the Grand.

the doctors approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Times Annual

And Encyclopædia of Useful Information

... For 1896 ...

400 Pages. Price 25 cents.

Every paid subscriber to the Twice-a-Week Times for 1896, will receive a copy of this most useful book Free. The supply is limited and may not go round, but those who pay during the present month will be certain to get a copy.

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

to see how carelessly some people do their buying. They drift along spending money without thought of value received.

It is very easy to add twenty-five per cent. to your income by a little thought as to how you buy and where you buy. Our stock of groceries is full of points for money savers and dollar-savers. It is a large dollar that is worth \$1.25, but your dollars are worth that with us. Bring 'em along and secure these bargains for yourself.

Pratt's Astral Oil, (not re-filled) \$1.40. American Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. for 25c. American Oat Meal, 10 lbs. for 30c. Honey, Syrup and Molasses, in useful, air-tight jars, 25c. Another Shipment of Oranges. Lemons, 15c. per doz.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Grocers.

It's a Strange Thing



\$113,000 per annum, making the yearly subsidy \$354,000.

J. Macoun of the geological survey, leaves for the Pribyloff islands next week.

The customs returns at the chief ports show a steady increase in imports from France since the treaty went into effect.

The House of Commons has unanimously approved a resolution authorizing a subsidy to a direct line of steamers to France. Sir Charles Tupper said it was intended to withdraw the stipulation from the fast line project that these steamers should call at French ports.

The privilege of the free importation of mining machinery has been extended for a year.

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POOR OLD ENGLAND

Finds That This Year Has Been One of Unexampled Revenue.

The Condition of the Working Classes Improving All the Time.

London, April 17.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach during the course of his budget speech yesterday said that this had been a wonderful year, and one of unexampled revenue in spite of the fact that the expenditure had been the largest since the last war. The surplus was the largest ever known, and a larger sum was devoted to the reduction of the national debt than had ever been known.

The condition of the working classes, he continued, judging from the consumption of tea, tobacco, and sugar, had materially improved, and it was a fact that while the decrease in the exports and imports for the first six months amounted to £7,531,000, the increase for the second half of the year amounted to £28,288,000. Sir Michael further remarked, with reference to the condition of the working classes, that the driving coffee out of the market, and British spirits were entirely displacing the foreign product. The increase in the import of tea was 10,000,000 pounds from China and Ceylon, which had replaced much Indian tea. The increase in the import of tobacco was £108,000 over the estimate. The customs authorities said, that £1,040,000 yearly was thrown into the gutter in the shape of undeclared cigars and cigarettes. The imports of wines had increased £1,256,000; light wines were preferred. The revenue from beer had increased £677,000; the death duties were £2,881,000, and stamps £1,623,000.

Fencing upon a proposition for reduction in expenses of £7,000; the government proposed to reduce the maximum land tax from 4s. in the pound to 3s., which would amount to £100,000 of the surplus. Provision would be made for the reducing the rating of farm lands; £432,000 would be devoted to the education bill, and £200,000 to a slight alteration of the death duties. This, he concluded, would leave a modest surplus for contingencies. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement in the house of commons is commented upon by all the newspapers.

The Times and the Conservative organs praise the budget.

The Graphic, as a friend of the government, says: "Nothing will be gained by pretending that it is anything but a landlord's budget."

"Nobody who is not a landlord will have any chance to thank the chancellor of the exchequer."

The Daily News complains that the income tax has no change been reduced.

The Chronicle, Liberal, says: "His speech establishes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reputation and will rank him among the great chancellors of the Gladstone type, but there is nothing to praise in his policy. The rich man who pays the roll is the only man who will get relief."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 25 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 11 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

John Grant, of Detroit, who is interested in British Columbia mining properties, is at the Grand.

"SALT RHEUM CURE."

A RETIRED BRITISH SOLDIER MAKES A SWORN DECLARATION.

Lingered for Sixteen Years and Unable to Occupy His Bed—Found Great Relief in "Koofovan Cure," the Surest Known.

County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario. To Wit:

I, John Hughes, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, a retired British soldier, residence 123 West Avenue, N. D., solemnly declare: That after lingering for sixteen years with that terrible disease, Salt Rheum in such a form that I was unable to sleep or in fact to occupy my bed without suffering excruciating agony, I procured a bottle of "Ryckman's Koofovan Cure," and was so pleased with the result that I wrote Mr. Ryckman stating that I was benefited and expected to be completely cured. I now desire to affirm that before finishing the third bottle I considered myself a "Salt Rheum Cure." I confidently recommend the medicine to all others suffering from the same disease as I believe it to be the surest cure yet known.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed.) JOHN HUGHES, Declared before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1896.

(Signed.) W. FRED WALKER, Notary Public.

J. Poupore, Nakusp, is at the Oriental.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

MR. BOSTOCK'S CANDIDATURE.

The Work Actively Proceeding, with Satisfactory Prospects.

Three Forks, April 7.—A meeting of Hewitt Bostock's supporters was held here to-day to organize for the coming election. All parts of Slocan district were represented. The following were elected chairmen of committees in the various local townships: Sandon, Atholl Fraser; Three Forks, H. H. Pitts; New Denver, R. B. Kerr. Nominations were also made for Silvertown and Slocan City subject to acceptance. R. B. Kerr was made general secretary for Slocan district.

The following resolution was passed and sent to Ottawa: "Whereas a large proportion of the adult Canadians of this district are not on the voters' roll, this meeting denounces the recent action of the member for the district in opposing the revision of the roll, and demands that steps be taken to revise the roll and establish polling booths at Three Forks, Sandon and Slocan City."

Hewitt Bostock delivered a short address, dealing chiefly with local grievances and the remedial bill. He expressed himself with calmness and force, and set at ease those of his supporters who

ANTIOBA SCH

Interesting Chapter From the Early History of the Province.

the Separate School Was Founded on the Point in 1871.

following letter has been sent to the editor of the "Toronto Star." The speech delivered by Mr. Smith during the debate on the bill is interesting, not only because it speaks from the point of view of a prominent party, but also because it is so well put. His frankness and the people of the country are specifically asked for their views on the bill, particularly those who are attached to the prominent party. Mr. Ritchie's alleged bill is a person assigned by the government to the editor of the "Toronto Star." The speech delivered by Mr. Smith during the debate on the bill is interesting, not only because it speaks from the point of view of a prominent party, but also because it is so well put. His frankness and the people of the country are specifically asked for their views on the bill, particularly those who are attached to the prominent party. Mr. Ritchie's alleged bill is a person assigned by the government to the editor of the "Toronto Star." 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MANITOBA SCHOOLS

Interesting Chapter Quoted From the Early History of the Province.

The Separate School System Was Foisted on the People in 1871.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Toronto Globe: The speech delivered by Sir Donald A. Smith during the debate on the bill is interesting, not only because it speaks for the past, and one who took a prominent part in settling the difficulties of 1870-71, but for other reasons as well. His frank admission of the people of the country at no time specifically asked for separate denominational schools is well worth particularly by those who sought to attach much importance to Rev. Ritchie's alleged bill of rights.

The reason assigned by Sir Donald A. Smith on the part of the people of the Red River with regard to denominational schools is also interesting, because I believe that his statement in this connection has no foundation in fact, that I desire to call attention to them.

Commenting on the proceedings of the Convention of Forty, he says: "Now very little indeed was said here in the convention about schools, the members unhesitatingly had them in their minds, and thought they would have the privilege of having their schools as before. This is apparent, I think, from what took place in the legislative council in 1871, when the school law was passed. It is not to be known to a great many members here that many of those who passed the legislature at that time, were members of the first legislature of Manitoba, and that if anything is to be inferred from the whole proceeding it is that sectarian or denominational education never entered the minds of the Convention of Forty. Sir Donald has abandoned the express promise of separate schools and the implied promise...

On the third reading, supported by the late Hon. John Norquay, Mr. John Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Burke I moved to have the bill sent back to the committee for further consideration and amendment without success. Next day, May 2, 1871, the bill was pushed through its readings in the legislative council and as appears by the journals before referred to, was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the day following. Mr. John Sutherland's declaration, which I append along with that of Mr. Hay, confirms Mr. Hay's statements in every material respect.

What is the deduction? Is it that members of the legislature, fresh from the Convention of Forty, ought to legislate separate schools into existence? On the contrary, the two bills first introduced provided for national schools, and the separate school bill was never thought of till the last hours of the session, when it was introduced in blank, when it went to its second reading with little or no explanation, was supported with promises of office, and forced through both the legislature and legislative council in two days, and those the last days of the session. Surely if anything is made evident by this, it is that the bill did not emanate from the legislature, and that if anything is to be inferred from the whole proceeding it is that sectarian or denominational education never entered the minds of the Convention of Forty. Sir Donald has abandoned the express promise of separate schools and the implied promise...

much nearer the mark if he were to trace the act of 1871 like the alleged fourth bill of rights, not to the people of the Red River settlement, but to Archbishop Tache, then recently returned from Rome? I submit that the history of what really occurred will vindicate this interpretation of some of the events of 1870-71. I also beg leave to append two statutory declarations of this point, one from E. H. G. Hay, leader of the opposition in the legislature in 1871, and from Mr. John Sutherland, of Kildonan, also a member of the first legislature of Manitoba. I am, yours truly, F. C. WADE, Winnipeg, April 8.

Manitoba, City of Winnipeg. To wit: In the matter of the Manitoba Educational Act, 1871, and the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith in the house of commons during its present session on the proposed remedial bill: I, Edward H. G. Hay, of the town of Portage la Prairie, in the above province, police magistrate, do solemnly declare that: 1. I have read the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith on the remedial bill as reported in the Manitoba Free Press of the 25th instant, in the course of which the following passage occurs: "While very little was said here" (at the Convention of Forty) about schools, the people unquestionably had them in their minds, and thought they would enjoy the privilege of having their schools as before. This is apparent, I think, from what took place in the legislative council in 1871, when the school law was passed. It is not to be known to a great many members here that many of those who passed the legislature at that time, were members of the first legislature of Manitoba, and that if anything is to be inferred from the whole proceeding it is that sectarian or denominational education never entered the minds of the Convention of Forty. Sir Donald has abandoned the express promise of separate schools and the implied promise...

allowed to the legislature to ascertain the nature of the bill, or to give it any consideration. On the third reading, supported by the late Hon. John Norquay, Mr. John Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Burke, I moved to have the bill sent back to committee for further consideration and amendment, but without success. Next day, May 2, 1871, the bill was pushed through all its readings in the legislative council, and as appears by the journals before referred to, was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the afternoon of the day following. 11. Although Sir Donald A. Smith was a member of the legislature at that time, he was present only a few days during the commencement of the session, and was not present when any of the educational bills were up for consideration, and I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1868. (Sd.) E. H. G. G. HAY, Declared before me in Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1896. (Sd.) F. C. WADE, A commissioner in B. R., etc.

Manitoba, City of Winnipeg. To wit: In the matter of the Manitoba Educational Act, 1871, and the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith in the House of Commons, during the present session on the proposed remedial bill: I, John Sutherland, of Kildonan, in the Province of Manitoba, do solemnly declare that: 1. I have read the statutory declaration of Edward H. G. G. Hay, of the town of Portage la Prairie, in the above province, police magistrate, with regard to the matters above referred to, which declaration is dated the 27th day of March, 1896. 2. I was a member of the legislative assembly of this province during the session of 1871, when the educational act was passed, and I was a member of the opposition in said legislature. 3. I have read particularly paragraphs numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of said declaration, and hereby declare that the same are true in substance and in fact. I also agree with Mr. Hay in stating that the provisions of the government bill which was subsequently made law were not explained at any length to the legislative assembly, and with the portion of paragraph ten of his declaration following that statement. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by

virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act. (Sd.) JOHN SUTHERLAND, Declared before me at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 27th day of March, 1896. (Sd.) F. C. WADE, A Commissioner in B. R.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIA.

Dr. Lueger, a Newly Elected Burgo-master, Believes In It.

Vienna, April 18.—Dr. Lueger, anti-semitic leader in the reichsrath, was again elected burgo-master of Vienna today by a vote of 98 to 42. The minority Liberals, voted for Dr. Greubb. Crowds outside the town hall greeted the figures with cheers and Dr. Lueger made a speech, during the course of which he inveighed against Hungary and declared that his election was an indication of Christian liberty and the independence of Austria. Dr. Lueger has been repeatedly elected burgo-master and as frequently rejected by the Emperor. On December 2nd last, a riot followed an anti-semitic meeting held in Prater, in order to protest against the rejection of Dr. Lueger.

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ACHE.

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Why Waste Time and Money.

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NORTH SAANICH.

YOUNG BEN III. YOUNG BEN III. will stand at his own stable, North Saanich, for mares for the season 1896, as follows: To insure, \$125 for season, \$50 single service. Also span of brown mares for sale. Gw

from what took place in the legislature of Manitoba in 1871, when, I think, the school law was passed. It may be known to a great many of the members here that many of those who composed the legislature of Manitoba at that time were members of that very convention, and in deciding that there should be those schools they were looking to what had passed in their convention fresh in their minds. 2. I was a member of the legislature of Manitoba during the session when the educational act of 1871 referred to was passed, and was leader of the opposition to the government at that time. 3. The educational bill which was finally enacted during the session of 1871 was not the first educational bill introduced during that session. 4. The first bill to provide for education in the province was introduced by Mr. John Sutherland, member of the opposition, on the 4th of April, 1871. It was read a first time that day and ordered to be read a second time on a further day, as appears from the journals of the legislative assembly. It contained no provision whatever with reference to sectarian or denominational schools. 5. After the introduction of Mr. Sutherland's bill, the late Hon. E. J. Clarke, then attorney-general and leader of the government, expressed his pleasure owing to the introduction of the bill and stated that the government would be pleased to receive suggestions from the members with regard to the educational requirements of the province. 6. Thereafter a number of the members of the legislature held numerous meetings for the purpose of drafting a comprehensive educational bill that would meet the requirements of the province. The result of their deliberations was the late Hon. John Norquay's bill of April 27, 1871, entitled "A bill relating to common schools in this province." This bill was read a first time on the 27th day of April, 1871, and referred to the committee on education. Mr. Norquay was then a member of the opposition. This bill, like that introduced by Mr. Sutherland, contained no reference whatever to secular or denominational schools. It provided for one system of education and contained no suggestion of a dual system of education. The late Hon. H. J. Clarke, leader of the government, assisted in the preparation of this bill, and it was understood by the members of the committee that it would be adopted by the government and the legislature. 7. Although the legislature had then been in session from March 15 to April 27, 1871, no suggestion whatever had been made by anyone with reference to sectarian or denominational schools. 8. A third educational bill was intro-

duced by the Hon. Marc A. Girard for the government on or about Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871. The bill as introduced was blank, and contained no information but its title, which was as follows: "A bill to establish a system of education in this province." 9. On the evening of that day I was invited to Government House to meet Lieut.-Governor Archibald, when I learned for the first time the nature of the bill, and found that it was intended to provide in it for a system of denominational schools. I was thereupon offered a position in the government conditioned upon my offering no opposition to the government educational bill. I refused this offer point blank, and declared my intention to oppose the bill, which I afterwards did to the best of my ability. 10. The session came to a close on May 3, 1871. The government educational bill did not come up for a second reading until May 1, just at the close of the session. To the best of my recollection there was only a single copy of the bill before the legislature, and that was in writing. The provisions of the bill were not explained at any length to the legislative assembly, and it was passed through committee and all its readings during that afternoon. No time was

allowed to the legislature to ascertain the nature of the bill, or to give it any consideration. On the third reading, supported by the late Hon. John Norquay, Mr. John Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Burke, I moved to have the bill sent back to committee for further consideration and amendment, but without success. Next day, May 2, 1871, the bill was pushed through all its readings in the legislative council, and as appears by the journals before referred to, was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the afternoon of the day following. 11. Although Sir Donald A. Smith was a member of the legislature at that time, he was present only a few days during the commencement of the session, and was not present when any of the educational bills were up for consideration, and I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1868. (Sd.) E. H. G. G. HAY, Declared before me in Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1896. (Sd.) F. C. WADE, A commissioner in B. R., etc.

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