

# Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

PART 1.

U. S. Gov't Report

VOL. 11, No. 10.  
WHOLE NUMBER 516.

## Baking Powder PURE

### IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Contractors Gain Their  
or Claims Against  
the Corporation.

Drake's Interpretation  
of the Tenders and  
Specifications.

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## COUNTESS DE CASTELLENE

Miss Anna Gould Becomes the Wife  
of One of France's Prominent  
Noblemen.

Two Million Dollars the Price  
Which the Goulds Pay for  
the Title.

New York, March 4.—At noon to-day Archbishop Corrigan officiating, Miss Anna Gould became Countess de Castellene. The wedding took place at the home of George J. Gould on Fifth avenue. The ceremony could not be held in the cathedral owing to the fact that the bride is a Protestant. Invitations were limited to less than 100 persons. The interior of the house was gorgeously decorated with palms, ferns, and potted plants. The ceremony was performed in the East India room and was a veritable fairy land. The musical programme was an elaborate one.

The guests were received by Mrs. George Jay Gould, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Kingdom. George Jay Gould gave the bride away. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the archbishop gave the bride her benediction and the happy couple then received the congratulations of relatives and friends. This over, breakfast was served. The orchestra and singers rendered several selections while breakfast was in progress.

The presents were numerous and costly. The bride wore a magnificent gown of ivory white satin, the wide skirt hanging in graceful folds from the waist. Exquisite thread lace decorated the bodice which was profusely spangled. The robe was high in the neck and the bouffant sleeves reached to the elbow. The bridal veil was a beautiful piece of French lace work, a heirloom in the Castellene family. Her jewels were comprised of a string of pearls, a diamond and emerald bracelet and a diamond and ruby ring. Together with her corsage decoration containing two hundred diamonds, all the gift of the groom, her brother's gift of a \$40,000 diamond coronet sparkled in her hair. The bridesmaids wore costumes of white cloth trimmed with sable.

The guests were mostly close personal friends of the groom and family and it was noticeable that the Four Hundred was not conspicuously or numerously represented. The element in New York high society did not patronize the Gould family during the wizard's lifetime, and while it has shown indications of late of warming over towards George Gould, his wife and brothers and sisters, there has been no evidence of cordial reciprocity. There were probably two hundred guests in all. The altar, which had been erected at the south end, was in white and gold, the spaces of tall lighted candles in golden stands reflecting their gorgeous effect upon the golden embroidery. On and about the altar were tall candle stands filled with clusters of long-stemmed Easter lilies. The mantelpieces, window sills, and curved nooks of the parlors were also banked with bridal roses, Easter lilies and lilies of the valley in bewildering confusion. Promptly on the stroke of twelve Archbishop Corrigan and his assistants entered the main parlor and took up their position on the right and left of the altar. A moment later a string orchestra stationed in the drawing room on the other side of the hall burst forth in a soft, sweet melody, and the bridal party was heard descending the stairs.

The bride entered the wedding parlor on the arm of her brother, next came Mrs. George Gould escorted by the bridegroom's father, the Marquis de Castellene, the Count's younger brother and who also officiated as best man. The bride and groom-elect stood in front of the altar and the archbishop advanced to meet them. On the side of the groom was his younger brother, the Prince de Drago de Spain, grandson of ex-Queen Isabella, Howard Gould, Brockhoidt Cutting and Raoul Daval, the latter a close friend of the Gould family. On the side of the bride were Miss Helen Gould as the maid of honor, Miss Anna Cameron, first bridesmaid and the remaining bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Richardson and Miss Adie Montgomery. All being in readiness the couple knelt upon the velvet cushions and Archbishop Corrigan proceeded with the marriage ritual of the Roman Catholic church. The groom was given away by his father and the bride by George Gould. The ceremony occupied over half an hour and at its conclusion the couple were warmly congratulated by the distinguished ecclesiastic. They at once proceeded to a second parlor where they received the congratulations of the guests. Among these were M. Patenotre, Count Zaveno of Germany; the Italian Ambassador Marquis Imperiali. After the wedding breakfast, which was largely on the buffet order, the happy couple left for the Gould residence, New Jersey. They will sail for Paris on Wednesday.

A correspondent speaking of the marriage writes: "For and in consideration of the payment in hand—the receipt thereof being duly acknowledged—of two of the scores of millions of dollars for the accumulation of which the late Jay Gould schemed, speculated, manipulated and resorted to such methods as at times made the financiers of not only this but of other countries stand against, the

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Toronto, March 3.—The third disastrous conflagration which has visited this fire-stricken city in less than two months occurred this morning and the loss by today's disaster is fully as great as either of the two previous visitations. This time the fire originated in the heart of the business section of the city, starting at 12:40 this morning in the splendid new department store of Robert Simpson on the southwest corner of Yonge and Queen streets. Simpson's building was an immense seven-story structure, completed only six months ago at a cost of \$150,000. The fire started in the rear of the southern annex and spread with such rapidity that within half an hour the whole building was a mass of flames. A general alarm was given in five minutes after the discovery of the fire, and the whole brigade was on the scene before 1 o'clock, but the combined efforts to confine the fire to the Simpson building proved futile. The only steam fire engine in the city was brought into action to assist the streams from the hydrants, and although the water pressure was fairly good, the firemen were unable to throw a stream to the upper stories of the Simpson building. The front wall fell at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes later the whole building collapsed like an eggshell, sending the fire, sparks and cinders flying in all directions. In the meantime the fire had crossed Queen street and the big clothing store of Philip Jamieson on the northwest corner of Yonge street was quickly destroyed with its immense stock. The adjoining dry goods house of Joseph Sutcliffe and sons, immediately north and west of Jamieson's, fronting on Yonge street, with an annex running through to Queen street, was completely gutted, and the stock in a total loss. Next north was George McPherson's boot and shoe store. This, too, was badly gutted. South of Simpson's, on Yonge street, the large jewelry store of John Wanless was damaged considerably. Crossing Yonge street, the fire attacked the Henderson block on the corner of Queen street, occupied by James Bonner, furnishings, and Miss M. E. Blesley, millinery, both stocks being completely ruined. The roof of the C. F. Adams & Company's furniture and carpet warehouse, next north, was burned through and the valuable stock of furniture, carpets, etc., was much damaged by water. A change in the direction of the wind caused the flames to leap south across Queen street and the Imperial Bank building at the southeast corner of Yonge street was so badly gutted. The lower flat, occupied by the Imperial Bank as a branch, was flooded, but escaped serious damage by fire. The remainder of the building, however, occupied by J. F. Brown & Company as a furniture and carpet warehouse, was less fortunate and their immense stock is a total loss. The next two stores to the south fronting on Yonge street, and occupied by James Milne & Company, hardware, and C. M. Henderson, auctioneers, lost everything. South of these were Dunfield & Company, general furnishings, and the Tremont Hotel, both of which were badly gutted. Creeping east to Victoria street the fire found where it was in this direction was fire-freely arrested. This hall was considerably damaged and the Knights lost most of their furnishings and regalia.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

The Queen Arrives at London and  
Will Hold a Drawing Room  
To-Morrow.

Chinese Peace Envoys on Their  
Way to Japan—Bayard  
Indisposed.

London, March 4.—The Queen, accompanied by ex-Empress Frederick, arrived at Paddington station from Windsor at noon to-day. Her Majesty was assisted to her carriage and driven to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. She was cheered en route and bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment. The Queen looked well and will hold a drawing room to-morrow. United States Ambassador Bayard is slightly indisposed. He has gone to Bournemouth to recuperate. Rappell says the United States government in its representations to France concerning San Domingo, intimated that it had a prior claim upon the custom receipts of that country, hence it must take precedence. Sir William Scovill Savory, one of the surgeons extraordinary to the Queen, is dead. A Shanghai dispatch says: "Ex-Minister Foster, counsel for the Chinese commission, will leave for Tientsin to-morrow." A Peking dispatch says: "Li Hung Chang will leave to-morrow with powers as peace commissioner en route to Japan."

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

At the Old Game—Hudson Bay Railway  
Bounced by an Order in Council.

Ottawa, March 1.—The Canada Gazette to-morrow will contain the following announcement: Hon. Theodore Daval, of Victoria, and of her majesty's counsel, learned in the law, to be chief justice of the supreme court of British Columbia, vice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, deceased.

The time is extended until June 16th to the international fishery commissioners for the preparation of their report on their work, extending from the great lakes to the Pacific coast.

The department of trade and commerce has been notified of Jamaica's intention to reimpose certain tariff changes consequent upon the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Canada will endeavor to make reciprocal arrangements with the sister colony.

The supreme court will deliver judgment on March 11 and take up the Ontario list the next day.

It is reported that a Maritime Province man will have command of this year's Blesley team. Major Markham, of St. John, is mentioned. Captain Coulson Mitchell, of Winnipeg, will be the adjutant.

Since the departure of Major-General Herbert from England his horses have been sold, which is taken to be a pretty good indication that he is not likely to return to Canada. The general's time expires in November next. Quartermaster General Lake cannot at present succeed to the command, as he only at present holds imperial rank as major.

The contract with Hugh Sutherland, as president of the Winnipeg & Great Northern railway, recently entered into with the government, has been approved by order in council. It provides for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay at the rate of two hundred miles a year. One hundred and eighty miles are to be built this year. The details of the arrangement will be made known when parliament meets.

It is about settled that J. W. Tyrrell, of Hamilton, will lead the United States exploring party to Ellesmere Land to search for the Swedish naturalists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis 1892.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiteners." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thick growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whiteners" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whiteners for all they say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whiteners, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whiteners" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will require the use of two bottles, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Clarendon St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps in cash, but parties ordering by mail will prefer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this month of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

here a play called "The  
we there is. I think it is  
rank drama, though I am not



The Weekly Times  
Victoria, Friday, March 8

"JUG-HANDLED."

Minister Patterson is reported as telling his Dundas audience that under the Reform government American agricultural products were free to come into Canada, and that on an average \$15,000,000 worth of such articles were imported. It would be a bad thing for our farmers, he said, if they were again submitted to such serious competition. Minister Patterson is a member of a government that tried to negotiate a treaty with the U. S. government whereby reciprocity in farm products would have been established. The government even at the present time formally declares itself ready to arrange such reciprocity, at the same time carefully making it known that no free trade in manufactures will be allowed. The furious competition in what the farmer has to sell, as pictured by Mr. Patterson, would thus be renewed by the government if it could get an opportunity, but while the farmer would be compelled to sell cheap he would not be given the chance of buying cheap. British Columbia farmers are told that a lowering of the tariff would be ruinous to them, since it would expose them to the severe competition of cheap products from Washington State. What do they think of the government's scheme, which would at the same time expose them to this severe competition and force them to buy the dear goods of the protected manufacturers of the east? They might rack their imaginations to conceive anything more "jug-handed" than this proposal. They know, moreover, that the government are actually spending the country's money to encourage competition from Australia in agricultural products. The Canada Farmers' Sun, the organ of the Ontario Patrons, has been giving some attention to this phase of the competition question. Some of its remarks are thus summarized:—

"The annual surplus of sheep alone reaches 4,500,000 and in its effort to dispose of it Australia has adopted the plan of freezing the mutton and exporting it. On the line of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government this mutton can be laid down in Canada at two cents per pound. To meet this competition the price of our Canadian mutton would have to be reduced to the same figure, at which rate the farmers would lose several cents a pound on it. Beef, too, the Australians can put into the Canadian market at one-fifth of the present price, and all other agricultural products at proportionately reduced prices. Enough beef, mutton, wool, tallow, hides, pork, apples, canned goods, meats, cheese, butter, etc., to supply the Canadian trade would be forced upon us at prices with which the home farmers would find it impossible to contend, and still it is Canadian people that are supplying the money to establish this trade which would ultimately ruin the agricultural portions of our country and the farmers themselves are paying for the introduction of this rival that would ultimately make our calling profession."

If Australia produced any lines of manufactured goods which our farmers would want to buy the government would take good care to discourage them in the interest of the Red Parlor. Their motto is "slaughter" for the farmer and protection for the man who is ready to reciprocate by making contributions to the campaign fund.

INJURIOUS DELAY.

Many friends of the Dominion government are becoming disgusted over the delay in reaching a decision as to whether an election or a session should come first. The condition of uncertainty has a bad effect on business, and business men do not care to be slaughtered to make a government holiday. They do not want to be sacrificed while the ministers are timorously hesitating as to which cold plunge they shall make. A sign is anxiously awaited, but all that is vouchsafed is an oracular utterance or two such as the following made by Minister Ives at Collingwood: "There will be months in which the friends of the government will have an opportunity to propagate their principles, to explain their policy and their ideas to the people of the country. If any one fancies that the election is going to take place until every man, woman and child in the Dominion has had an opportunity of knowing what the Grit policy is, and of knowing what the Tory policy is, he is exceedingly mistaken. If the people of this country turn out the government at the next general election it will be because after judging of the facts they have come to the conclusion to do so. It will not be a snap verdict, and it will not be a verdict which the government will seek without giving the people not only ample time, but at a time of the year when they can devote themselves comfortably and conveniently and pleasantly and agreeably to it, and they won't want their overcoats either." No better evidence than this is needed to show that the government are unable to make up their minds. They are

afraid to move and afraid to stand still. A session would be awkward, with the necessity of facing a heavy deficit and of proposing a remedy for it. A dissolution would be awkward because of the certainty of defeat at the coming elections. And while the ministers stand shivering on the brinks of the two poles the interests of business must suffer.

THE YOUNG MEN.

The formation of the Young Men's Liberal club, now organizing in this city, appears to be a move in the right direction. Aside from the inestimable aid which their efforts will lend in the cause of Liberalism here, the education in matters political which will result from their deliberations will be an incentive toward taking an active interest in their country's welfare. Then again, discussion in debate will tend to develop in them the art of public speaking—an accomplishment much to be desired. The young men of to-day are the men who will to-morrow shape the destinies of our country, and we hope that many of the members of the Young Men's Liberal club of Victoria, just now launching forth on the political sea, will in after days be found among those elected to administer the affairs of the country. We believe this club is forming under the most favorable circumstances. With a membership embracing nearly all the representative young men of the city, and with a president who possesses all those qualifications which are necessary in a good presiding officer, the club has before it what appears a most brilliant future. We wish the young men every success. Long live the Young Men's Liberal club of Victoria!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The young Conservatives of the city are looking for a name for a proposed new organization. We have heard of the "Sir John Macdonald club" suggested but all things considered, in deference to the proprietor of the party in Canada, the "Sir William Van Horne Club" would be more appropriate.

Toronto Globe: To please the manufacturers the ministry bonused a line of ships to Australia. That brought competition from Australian butter in Canada. To appease butter makers the government decided to buy up Canadian butter at a higher rate than the market price. That has seriously injured the prospects of butter dealers. The method of appeasing the butter dealers has not been announced yet. This policy of climbing out of one hole to fall into another has been pursued for fifteen years, and all the time the holes have been growing larger, deeper and more numerous. Has the national policy made you rich?

The News-Advertiser has been playing a nice little two-act farce all by itself. Act I. consisted in an elephantine endeavor to cast ridicule on the resolution proposed in the Liberal association of this city declaring that British Columbia should have representation in the Dominion cabinet. Act II. was an effort to show that the Conservative association was quite right when it passed a similar resolution. It is not often that even a Tory organ finds itself obliged to show that what was black yesterday is white to-day. The News-Advertiser might better have saved its breath to cool its porridge.

The \$425,000 appropriation for the settlement of Behring Sea seizure claims was thrown out by the house of representatives at Washington, not by the senate. It is altogether likely, though, that it would have been thrown out by the senate if passed by the house. An earlier stage the proposition was in the hands of the appropriations committee, the majority of whose members refused to report it with a recommendation. It was therefore passed on to the house, leave being given to any member to move that the appropriation be voted and that duty was undertaken by Congressman Breckenridge. The pretext for throwing out the vote was want of information on the subject, though the secretary of state appears to have furnished the committee with all that was in his possession. Now that the administration's proposal has been rejected the question of damages will have to be settled by a commission, and the unfortunate men whose property was taken from them by a piratical process may have to wait a year or two more for compensation.

Montreal Herald: To describe a customs tariff as a hindrance to the Gospel seems a new thing. But in the light in which the ministerial association in the district of Bedford views the matter, the description may not be set aside as entirely inaccurate. Among the hindrances which the association discussed at its session a few days ago smuggling received especial attention. The main question was as to whether or not the

Christian would be justified in consenting to withhold the payment of duties on dutiable articles which the customs officers had exempted as articles for personal use. The majority of the association entertained the opinion that unless the law distinctly allowed the officer discretionary power this practice was unjustifiable. In order that the implied doubt might be removed the secretary of the association was instructed to correspond with the controller of customs. Hereby is Clarke Wallace acknowledged Defender of the Faith, with authority more absolute even than that with which he has been invested as Grand Master.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

North American Trading Co. Want the Yukon Country Opened.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—President Wear and Manager Healy of the North American Trading company are here to urge speedy action by the government in reference to opening up the northern and Yukon country, establishing mail service and enforcing laws. They saw Mr. Daly on the matter to-day. Until Mr. Ogilvie returns the government cannot decide anything. Messrs. Wear and Healy have just been making extensive purchases for the company.

A great sailing race of Maritime province fishing schooners takes place at the end of April over a one hundred mile course. Valuable prizes are offered. The government has decided not to enter the protection cruiser Kingsfisher for prizes but to test her sailing qualities. She is a sister vessel to the sealing schooner Agnes Macdonald.

The warship Pallas, recently on the China station, has been transferred to the North American station. She will be seen in the St. Lawrence this summer. Several ministers start out to-morrow for another Ontario stamping tour.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Hackett, M. P. P. for Stanstead, and Alex. Morris, M. P. P. for Montreal, were sworn in as members of the Quebec government this afternoon. Mr. Hackett will be president of the executive council, and Mr. Morris will be without portfolio. Hon. Mr. Taillon retains the treasury portfolio.

It is rumored in railway circles here that a cut in the salaries of the C. P. R. employees is to take effect next month, and one authority asserts that it will reach from the highest office down.

London, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Barrett died in the hospital yesterday from the effects of a dose of poison. When asked by the doctor if she had taken it by mistake, she unhesitatingly answered "yes." The circumstances point to suicide.

Woodstock, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of Thomas Allen, at Dereham, have been burned with all the contents. Loss, \$3000, insured for \$1700.

John Workman, a well known contractor of this place, is dead. A son of the deceased is a C. P. R. messenger on the train between Toronto and Winnipeg.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the council of the Canadian Hockey Association last night, the Quebec club was suspended from the league for unfair play and treatment of other clubs during the season.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—The alleged conspiracy to wreck the city's new Merryweather fire engine fizzled out this morning, when McLaren, the accused, was dismissed by the judge.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—It is reported that the Greenway government may go to the country after the school law their platform. It would be a strong card at the present juncture. A Conservative convention for the province of Manitoba will be held shortly.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—At the Hyams trial to-day Mrs. Lucy Fendilly, who was a servant for Harry Hyams and his mother at the time of the tragedy, testified that after the tragedy she was given by Harry Hyams a pair of blood stained trousers to wash. She could not wash all the stains away, and his trousers were sent to the dyer.

A petition against the return of Hon. Mr. Hartly as member for Kingston in the Ontario legislature, who was elected at the recent bye-election, has been filed at Osgoode hall.

Hamilton, March 1.—Representatives of the various retail firms in the Dominion ex-Alderman Gowanlock again refused to convene and decided to organize a Canadian retail furniture dealers' association, with John Hoodless, of this city, as president.

Toronto, March 1.—When the municipal inquiries were resumed this morning ex-Alderman Gowanlock again refused to give privately to judge or counsel an outline of his evidence. The judge adjourned the investigation until to-morrow, stating that if they were not ready to proceed he would have to declare the investigation closed and return his powers to the city council.

Montreal, March 1.—When the criminal term was opened this morning Grand Trunk Conductors Stone, Tamblin and Defries, charged with selling and passing bogus tickets between Toronto and Montreal, were called. Tamblin and Defries answered, but Stone was not present. Should he not appear to-morrow his bail bonds will be forfeited.

Brockville, March 1.—Hon. Mr. Wood was nominated to represent Brockville. No other names were mentioned. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will visit Brockville at an early date and open a series of meetings to be held in eastern Ontario.

Montreal, March 1.—Fire did damage to the extent of \$50,000 in the wholesale warehouse of Samuel Harris, furrier and hatter, corner of Lemoine and St. Peter streets. Jesse Joseph owned the building. All the losses are covered by insurance.

Toronto, March 1.—Charles Edward Hooper, aged sixty-three, formerly well known for many years as the leading member of the drug firm of Hooper & Co., died yesterday.

GOOD,  
BAD,  
INDIFFERENT.

There are many kinds of matches offered, but you can't always rely on the recommendation of the grocer.

Since the introduction of match-making in Canada, E. B. Eddy's Matches have been associated with excellence and merit.

FROM OVER THE FISH POND

Marquis of Queensbury Arraigned in Court for Defaming Oscar Wilde.

Prof. Blackie Died This Morning—Prospects of the Oriental Peace-makers.

London, March 2.—Professor Blackie died at Edinburgh this morning. He bade farewell to his party last evening.

The Marquis of Queensbury was arraigned in court to-day and held in £500 bail for libelling Oscar Wilde. The libel consisted of leaving a postal card for Wilde at the club of which both are members on which was written a vile epithet implying that Wilde was guilty of unnatural practices.

The American race horses took their first gallop on the heath at Newmarket to-day. The horses appeared to feel strange on the grass track. They were galloped for a mile, causing them to blow and sweat profusely. The lot were extremely backward.

Madrid, March 2.—The government has decided to send reinforcements to Cuba at once.

San Remo, March 2.—The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, uncle of the emperor Nicholas II., died this morning.

Rome, March 2.—The pope received the cardinals, the members of the nobility and others in the throne room to-day, and the occasion being the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation. He spoke of the reunion of the church and said it was unworthy of Catholics to call the idea Utopian.

Paris, March 2.—A newspaper publishes an interview with the United States charge d'affaires, in which the gentleman states that the American government had pointed out to France the consequences that might ensue from the enforcement of her claim against San Domingo, but never suggested intervening in the matter.

Berlin, March 2.—The emperor has written a letter to Hans Hopfield, president of the society of old students, expressing great joy that the students have decided to honor Prince Bismarck's birthday by erecting a statue of the old chancellor in Rudelsberg. The emperor enclosed one thousand marks towards the cost of the statue.

Chancellor Hohenlohe attended the students' "comers" last night in honor of Bismarck. The chancellor in an address lauded Bismarck and urged the students to remain steadfast in their patriotism to the fatherland.

London, March 1.—The Standard has this dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent: More than forty Armenians are now in prison here in connection with subscriptions for the benefit of the Sassoun victims. Most of them are poor and a few are educated. The officials believe that the latter are the chiefs of the revolutionary party. It is stated that circulars asking for donations were enclosed in covers bearing the seal of the revolutionary committee.

The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says: The American missionaries in Bitlis are very anxious as to the attitude of the Moslem populace, and United States Minister Terrill has made urgent representations to the porte on the subject. Although the missionaries have strenuously avoided countenancing resistance to the authorities, inasmuch that they have incurred the hostility of the Armenian revolutionary party by their policy, they have assisted the victims of the outrages. The Armenian witnesses at the recent sitting of the commission of inquiry have been sheltered by the missionaries. The commission has telegraphed this fact to the porte.

Lord Rosebery's condition is unchanged this evening. The continuation of the insomnia has begun to cause his physicians considerable anxiety.

A late dispatch from Edinburgh says that Prof. Blackie is worse.

The Standard's financial report will say to-morrow: The chances of shipments of gold to New York are daily becoming smaller. If the gold buying syndicate creates bills in London in New York for the purpose of keeping gold from leaving for Europe bills can be little less than draughts upon the gold bought or buyable on this side by means of the loan.

Havre, March 1.—This city was bedecked with flags and the quays were crowded with people as a mark of welcome to the steamer La Gasogne. The big ship entered the harbor at 1.30 p.m.; a regiment and band occupied a place on one of the jetties and played the Marsellaise and other patriotic airs as the vessel came in. The members of the municipality and a large number of the leading citizens boarded the steamer and

congratulated Captain Baudelon and his officers upon their courage and seamanship in bringing their ship safely into New York. A lunch was served on board the steamer at 4 o'clock, at which the mayor, members of the chamber of commerce and others in commercial life were entertained by the captain and his staff.

Havana, March 1.—The governor of Pinar del Rio made a raid on an insurgent resort about six miles from the provincial capital to-day and captured twenty rifles and twelve thousand cartridges. Guillermo and Pedro Acevedo, conspicuous insurgents, and two stray members of Coloma's band have gone to the Matanzas authorities and professed their submission. Among the men captured with Coloma's band is a son of the director of the Mercedes hospital in this city. Antonio Carbelo, a Havana tailor, was overtaken by the troops at Yaguaromas Aral Yaguey Grande. He was carrying arms and displayed revolutionary emblems. As he refused to surrender he was shot. The committee from the Barre insurgents has not returned to Santiago for further consultation with General Lachambe, but after conferring with the insurgent leaders has gone to Palma Soriano.

Paris, March 1.—The French government has deputed ex-Consul Durand, who served in Quebec, and who is now in London, to visit the French ports and give information likely to develop French trade with Canada. The Bordeaux chamber of commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, said he had not yet received powers to exchange ratifications of the Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanotaux expressed the opinion that despite this delay the treaty would soon become operative.

THEY WERE PALS.

Pathetic Tale of the Sea Told in San Francisco.

A San Francisco dispatch of Thursday tells a very pathetic tale of the sea, the opening scene being laid in Nanaimo. The dispatch is as follows: The bark Carrollton came into port to-night with a pathetic tale of the sea. Daniel Johnson and Charles Peterson, sailors, had been shipmates for ten years. Finally they separated and Peterson was stranded at Nanaimo in the power of the oar-doghouse masters. Johnson, who had a berth on the Carrollton, came along and paid the boarding-house debt, but Peterson was not much better off, for he had no job nor prospect of any. Johnson was in the last stages of consumption, and induced Peterson to stow away on the Carrollton, telling him he would die before the voyage was over, and that he (Peterson) could have his berth. Johnson died at sea according to the programme, and Peterson was shipped in his place.



Mr. J. Alcide Chausse  
Montreal, P. C.

**A Marvelous Medicine**  
Whenever Given a Fair Trial  
Hood's Proves Its Merit.  
The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:  
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:  
"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 182 pounds, but since  
**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**  
I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 165. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvelous medicine and am very much pleased with it."  
HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

NEWS OF OUR OWN

Manitobans Will Not C  
Lieut.-Governor's I  
After This Ye

Toronto Boodle Gra  
Manitoba Grain  
Decamped

Toronto, March 1.—The Toronto aldermanic council resumed yesterday before-gull. The time was taken by Montreal, March 1.—The gross earnings of the C. P. 171,036 working expenses, profits, \$346,720. January profits, \$382,645. Decreases over same period last fore for January, \$35,925. Winnipeg, March 1.—The yesterday passed a resolute all expenditure for the lieut. er's residence after the pre- Norris & Co., dry goods. It is ascertained that the sudden disappearance fr several grain buyers w ery of a conspiracy to defra Ogilvie & Co. of this city of forged wheat checks f fraudulent employees of the money and when discove camped. It has been decided to ho Conservative convention at Daly and perhaps other ca will be present. Constituencies are also bei

VARIETY ACTOR A

At the Instance of Charle  
Victoria.

San Francisco, March Hall, a variety actor, has here on a charge of gra the instance of Charles hotel employe, who for some time ago became fri wife of Beckman, and w came to this city in sear ment he induced Mrs. B trust him with \$300 worth and \$2000 in cash for safe ing at the time that he w her in a day or two. I obtaining possession of the valuables, Hall absce city, the result being his plaint of Beckman.

Fred Hall, who disappe toria with money and diam to him by Mrs. C. Beckm he had promised to elope, arrested last night, was in court this morning but the since until to-morrow. He ly he held to await a requ return to Victoria.

The Mrs. Beckman spo telegram is later impo proprietress of a house of called on the police sever also paid a visit to Tacoma the alleged theft. She had gone to that city, and the Chief of Police S. Tacoma chief. The chief not think anything can be case, as the money was Hall by Camille as a loan business here. She told that the amount was \$500 was going to buy an in Delmonico. She was priv of Hall's arrest, for she police station to-day and rant issued for the extra The chief told her it was tempt to do anything in

NEWS FROM THE

Facilis Decensus Avern  
Down Grad

Ottawa, March 2.—The expenditure statement published in to-day's off shows a decline in the re \$125,000 as compared with has year. The expenditu enal year to date is one-half over the receipts an collected is close on four less than last year.

D. C. Simon, collector revenues, has been susp an investigation of his a are alleged to be short.

It is stated that Vatin has been appointed judge.

THE PARIS AV

The Action of Congress a  
National Ho

The refusal of Congress proportion to pay the awa Paris arbitration on the will cast discredit upon this country. We went tration undertaking to ab sult, just as we went it arbitration undertaking to result of it. The arbitra assessed the amount w to pay at \$5,000,000. It excessive; but the nation stake and the amount we congress seems neither national credit in financ or in diplomacy. The group the appropriation for the was refused was that ments are American citizen hoisted the British flag of ers to escape liability to the United States. There i doubt about this; but it late hour in the day to tion. The time has g before the award was giv ty favors the settlement al disputes by arbitrat approve of the action of matter.—Seattle Press-Tri



NEWS OF OUR OWN COUNTRY

Manitobans Will Not Contribute to Lieut.-Governor's Expenses After This Year.

Toronto Boodle Enquiry—Reason Manitoba Grain Buyers Decamped.

Toronto, March 1.—The inquiry into the Toronto aldermanic corruption was resumed yesterday before Judge McDougall. The time was taken up by wrangling between the judges and the lawyers.

Montreal, March 1.—January, 1935, gross earnings of the C. P. R. were \$1,711,036 working expenses, \$824,316, net profits, \$346,720. January, 1934, net profits, \$382,645. Decrease in net profits over same period last year is therefore for January, \$35,925.

Winnipeg, March 1.—The legislature yesterday passed a resolution abolishing all expenditure for the lieutenant-governor's residence after the present year.

Norris & Co. dry goods, has assigned.

It is ascertained that the cause of the sudden disappearance from Minnesota of several grain buyers was the discovery of a conspiracy to defraud the firm of Ogilvie & Co. of this city.

By means of forged wheat checks the buyers defrauded employees of large sums of money and when discovered they decamped.

It has been decided to hold a provincial Conservative convention at an early date.

Daly and perhaps other cabinet ministers will be present. Conventions in various constituencies are also being arranged.

VARIETY ACTOR ARRESTED.

At the Instance of Charles Beckman, of Victoria.

San Francisco, March 1.—Fred G. Hall, a variety actor, has been arrested here on a charge of grand larceny, at the instance of Charles Beckman, lace hotel employe, of Victoria, B. C. Hall some time ago became friendly with the wife of Beckman, and while Beckman came to this city in search of employment he induced Mrs. Beckman to entrust him with \$300 worth of diamonds and \$2000 in cash for safe keeping, stating at the time that he would elope with her in a day or two.

Immediately on obtaining possession of the money and the diamonds he fled to this city, the result being his arrest on complaint of Beckman.

Fred Hall, who disappeared from Victoria with money and diamonds entrusted to him by Mrs. C. Beckman, with whom he had promised to elope, and who was arrested last night, was in the police court this morning but the case was continued until to-morrow. He will probably be held to await a requisition for his return to Victoria.

The Mrs. Beckman spoken of in the telegram is better known as "Camille," proprietress of a house of ill fame. She also paid a visit to Tacoma in regard to the alleged theft. She thought Hall had gone to that city, and got a letter from Chief of Police Sheppard to the Tacoma chief. The chief says he does not think anything can be done in the case, as the money was advanced to Hall by Camille as a loan to engage in business here. She told Chief Sheppard that the amount was \$500 and that Hall was going to buy an interest in the Delmonico. She was privately informed of Hall's arrest, for she called at the police station to-day and wanted a warrant issued for the extradition of Hall. The chief told her it was useless to attempt to do anything in the matter.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Facilis Decensus Aveni—Still on the Down Grade.

Ottawa, March 2.—The revenue and expenditure statement for February published in to-day's official Gazette shows a decline in the revenue of over \$125,000 as compared with February of last year. The expenditure for the fiscal year to date is one million and a half over the receipts and the revenue collected is close on four million dollars less than last year.

Davie was gazetted chief justice to-day.

D. C. Simon, collector of provincial revenues, has been suspended pending an investigation of his accounts, which are alleged to be short.

It is stated that Vatin, of this city, has been appointed judge for Nipissing.

THE PARIS AWARD.

The Action of Congress a Reflection on National Honor.

The refusal of Congress to vote an appropriation to pay the award made by the Paris arbitration on the sealing question will cast discredit upon the good faith of this country. We went into the arbitration undertaking to abide by the result, just as we went into the fishery arbitration undertaking to abide by the result of it. The arbitrators in the latter assessed the amount which we ought to pay at \$5,000,000. It was doubtless excessive; but the national honor was at stake and the amount was paid. This congress seems neither to care for the national credit in finance or national honor in diplomacy. The ground upon which the appropriation for the sealing award was refused was that many of the claimants are American citizens, who simply hoisted the British flag on their schooners to escape liability to the laws of the United States. There is probably no doubt about this; but it seems to be a late hour in the day to raise the question. The time to have done so was before the award was given. This country favors the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and will not approve of the action of congress in this matter.—Seattle Press-Times.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Daly Coming West—Additions To Quebec's Cabinet.

Albert, N. B., March 1.—Prof. Weldon was nominated by the Albert, N. B. Conservatives, and has accepted.

Ottawa, March 1.—Daly goes west next week. Boyd and Davin will probably accompany him.

Quebec, March 1.—Hackett, of St. Stead, and Morris, member for Montreal electoral division, were sworn in as members of the provincial cabinet yesterday. Hackett as president of the executive council and Morris as minister without portfolio. Premier Taillon retains the provincial secretaryship.

Kingston, March 1.—Calvin, M. P., has finally refused to be the Conservative candidate again for Frontenac county. Thomas Hogan is likely to get the nomination on Saturday.

St. John, N. B., March 1.—Col. Donville has been nominated in King's county by the Liberals.

ONTARIO AROUSED

At the Announcement of Remedial Legislation.

Toronto, March 1.—The Evening News (Independent Conservative) says: "The official announcement that the government have decided to grant remedial legislation in the matter of the Manitoba school case has aroused indignation throughout Ontario. Steps are now being taken to give effect to this feeling in the most striking manner possible. The proposal is to hold a mass meeting in Massey hall next week. Those who have the matter in charge are in earnest and a demonstration that will eclipse even the Liberal meetings may be looked for."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Voters' Lists Nearly Completed and On Sale.

Ottawa, March 1.—All the voters' lists are now in except ten, and those are expected to-morrow. A large batch of completed lists are now for sale at the rate of five cents for each polling subdivision. The queen's printer is the proper officer to order from.

THE HALIFAX FIRE.

Wharves and Elevator Will Be Rebuilt—A Schooner Lost.

Halifax, March 1.—Mail advices from Jamaica received yesterday states that the schooner Rebecca Atwood, Captain Vaz, has been given up as lost. She was enroute from Savana La Mar to Kingston. Her crew consisted of the captain and five men. One thousand pounds in gold coin from the Colonial Bank, London, consigned to their branch, was stolen while in transit. The shipment consisted of five boxes each containing one thousand pounds. When the boxes reached the bank one of them had been emptied of its contents.

The finances of the colony show an estimated surplus for the year of £38,000, a decrease of £21,820 as compared with the previous year. The difference is charged to the conditions created by the abolishing of the reciprocity clause in the U. S. tariff law.

A conservative estimate of Wednesday's fire places the loss at about \$200,000. It is now believed that Halifax merchants will not sustain heavy losses, as most of their goods are insured from warehouse to warehouse, or for twenty-four hours after being landed, and that none of the policies had expired. The government will at once reconstruct terminal buildings, wharves, etc., built upon a different site.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

A Mass of Wreckage Coming Ashore on the California Coast.

Pacific Grove, Cal., March 1.—The little raft that floated ashore near Moss Beach is now high and dry upside down on the rocks. On the under surface can be seen painted strips of timber that confirm the belief that it is a portion of some wrecked vessel. Each tie brings in timbers of all sorts, but not enough to show from what kind of a vessel they are. A large spar and a boat skid are lying side by side, and near them is a part of a life rail with lines attached. Persons who are well informed as to the currents of the coast here stated that they thought it to be the wreckage of some of the vessels lost this winter in the north, as the currents all flow south-erly. Most of the wreckage is painted white. It is believed to be from the Keweenaw and Montserrat, which were lost en route from Nanaimo to San Francisco.

Don't Put It Off.

The necessity of a spring medicine is universally admitted. This is the best time of the year in which to purify the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the entire system, as the body is now peculiarly susceptible to benefit from medicine. The great popularity attained by Hood's Sarsaparilla, owing to its real merit and its very best medicine to take in the spring. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Here is a specimen of dramatic criticism as written in Chicago: "The first scene of the second act shows a forest of phosphorescent fungi, full of fascinating phantasmagorical fire flies, flitting fast and furiously."—New York Record.

THE BATTLE OF TA PING SHAN

The Chinese Again Suffer a Severe Defeat—Hundreds Fell in the Engagement.

Red Cross Hospitals Overcrowded With the Wounded Soldiers.

London, March 1.—A dispatch to the Globe says a battle was fought near Ta Ping Shan on February 24th, in which the Chinese suffered a severe defeat.

A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese Marshal Oyama reports that on February 24th he defeated twenty thousand Chinese near Laping Shan and drove them towards Ding Cow. The Japanese lost twenty killed and two hundred wounded. The Chinese lost two hundred killed.

Chefoo dispatch says the red cross hospitals are overflowing with the sick and wounded. Five thousand Chinese passed Chefoo fleeing from the Japanese. No males are allowed to leave the city. Wells in the country in the vicinity of Chefoo are filled with the bodies of women and children, who suicided through the fear of the repetition of the Japanese atrocities practiced at Port Arthur.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Germans Discuss the Question of Increasing the Navy.

Vienna, March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat, was found dead in bed this morning. Cause, apoplexy. He was 66 years of age.

Cannes, March 1.—The Britannia, Corsair and Valkyrie started in the race over the Cannes course this morning.

Berlin, March 1.—In the debate on the naval budget in the reichstag to-day Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that the proposed increase in the number of cruisers was necessary for the protection of German commerce. "We will not create more navy," he continued, "but will merely preserve what we have. My dreams have been of a great German navy crossing the ocean, but those dreams have vanished in view of the condition of the reichstag and the state of our finances."

Vice-Admiral Hollman, secretary of the marine department, also advocated an increase in the navy for the purpose of protecting Germany's interests abroad.

Paris, March 1.—M. Percher, war correspondent, known as Harry Alis, was killed in a duel to-day by Commander Lechatellier, of the marine barracks. The men fought with swords.

Glasgow, March 1.—The Theatre Royal is burning, and it is believed it will be destroyed.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—Mrs. Ellma Kitt was divorced eighteen years ago from her soldier husband, John Kitt, who is now 65 years old. Recently one of his old wounds opened and he went to the vet-ernary home in Milwaukee. The physician told him that he had only a short time to live, so he returned to Chicago.

Mrs. Kitt heard he was dying, went to him, and they were reconciled. Yesterday morning she stood beside his bedside and they were again united in marriage.

Lambertville, N. J., March 1.—An eccentric old lady died a short time ago at Reiglesville, N. J., a short distance from this city. She was known to have been the possessor of government bonds to a large amount when living and that having no faith in banks and safes she had secreted them somewhere about her house and premises. A diligent search after her death failed to reveal their place of concealment and their hidingplace was not discovered until the old lady was being prepared for burial, when a porous plaster was noticed on her body, and upon its removal the bonds were found secreted beneath it.

JUVENILE ELOPEMENT.

Nora Accompanies Willie Without the Consent of Her Parents.

Portland, Ore., March 1.—A fire in the cold storage warehouse at the foot of Pettygrove street at 2:20 this morning destroyed property valued at \$75,000. The fire started in the engine room from some unknown cause.

Willie Brown, aged 19, and Nora Beggs, about fifteen years old, left together on Wednesday night's steamer to San Francisco. The boy's father is C. J. Brown, late of this city, and now of Pasadena. Willie was going to his parents, and Nora accompanied him without the consent or knowledge of her parents. He had packed her clothing in his trunk. It is supposed to be an elopement.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Proportional Representation the Topic To-day.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—At to-day's session of the national council of women a memorial by the American proportional representation league was presented submitting resolutions in favor of proportional representation. The physical force basis of government was the first topic considered by the council. The Rev. Ida Huldings made a forcible address on the subject. She was followed by Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper, of Pennsylvania, on the same subject.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

An Insurgent Band Captured Near Matanzas.

Havana, March 1.—The government troops have captured the whole insurgent band under the command of Antonio Lopez Coloma, who headed the uprising at Ybarra, in Matanzas district. The prisoners have been conveyed to Matanzas.

MATRIMONIAL MIX.

Millions Involved in John McCaffrey's Marriages.

Chicago, March 1.—Attorney Beale, of Georgetown, D. C., recently discovered the aged woman, who was the first wife of the late John McCaffrey, of Chicago, the mysterious old settler, whose will revealed for the first time, the existence of three separate families of children. This discovery will result not only in added complications for the probate court to dispose of in the settlement of the half million dollars estate left by McCaffrey, the first wife being entitled to one-third of the personal property, amounting to \$108,000, but the fact that Mrs. McCaffrey No. 1 is still alive in Maryland will cloud the title to millions of dollars worth of property, most of which is situated in the town of Lake, now part of the city, where the deceased lived. He made a practice of investing his surplus money in the purchase of tax titles when lands were sold for default of payment

of taxes. When the real owner paid McCaffrey for a tax deed, the latter signed his name as a bachelor and the deeds were joined in by one of the two women whom he was supposed to have married at different times in this city and who were recognized by him as his wives. The will provided that if necessary five years should be devoted to finding the children; by his first wife and their heirs believing his first wife was dead.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

So Far No Arrangements Have Been Made by the Government.

Ottawa, March 1.—Hugh Sutherland was seen by your correspondent to-day and asked as to the truth of the statement that the Hudson Bay railway company had completed its negotiations with the government or arranged for the construction of the road. "I decline," he said, "to make any statement until such time as the negotiations with the government are completed, and so far they are not completed. You can use my name in publishing this fact."

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

News In Brief From All Parts of the Great Republic.

Anniston, Ala., March 1.—The revenue officers have just returned from a raid on the boundary between Randolph and Cleburne counties. Within a radius of five miles five illicit distilleries were discovered. One had a capacity of 150 gallons and was run by steam. A running fight was made between the operatives of the last one and the officials but no officer was hurt. Two of the moonshiners were thought to have been wounded. A great deal of beer and whiskey was destroyed and the officers have the offenders located.

Parsons, Kan., March 1.—The false work of the Neosho bridge on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas coal branch, gave way yesterday, precipitating into the bed of the river three men, A. B. Cherry, C. Doyle and Thomas Scott. Doyle had a leg and arm broken, Cherry's arm was badly crushed and Scott had three ribs broken and was fatally injured internally.

Sharon, Pa., March 1.—Mrs. J. H. Bushman, of Greenville, found a burglar in her room last night and braced herself against the door. The burglar tried to escape, but she drove him into a corner with a revolver and blew a whistle, which brought the police to her assistance. The burglar, hearing the noise, came up stairs, jumped from the second story window to the ground and escaped. Mrs. Bushman fired several shots at him, but without effect.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—Mrs. Ellma Kitt was divorced eighteen years ago from her soldier husband, John Kitt, who is now 65 years old. Recently one of his old wounds opened and he went to the vet-ernary home in Milwaukee. The physician told him that he had only a short time to live, so he returned to Chicago.

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Permy, Ill., March 1.—Jap McCauly for many years searched for a mine which tradition located near this place, but he died without finding it. George Boxdorfer recently found that a large flat rock close to the old McCauly mill covered a large cave. The rock was broken through and the pieces fell into a hole twenty feet deep. At the bottom was another large rock, which is supposed to cover another cavern, as blows upon it produce a hollow sound. In cleaning out the rubbish a chunk of silver ore weighing about two pounds was found. Boxdorfer believes that he has discovered the wonderful mine.

Elwood, Ind., March 1.—David Jones, a wealthy farmer residing near here, failed to find rest on the night of September 23rd last, and from that time on night after night he could not get any rest. He lost a few pounds of flesh, but was able to continue work. Noted medical men vainly tried to fathom his complaint and give him relief. Last Friday he began to feel drowsy, and that night slept half an hour. He has since been sleeping a little each night, and it is thought that he will soon be all right again. He went 152 days and nights without sleep. Three years ago he went 90 days and nights. He has lost only ten pounds during the long sleepless period, now apparently at an end.

New York, March 1.—The wall of the six story malt house on the corner of Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, in the course of demolition, fell this morning, burying in the ruins over a dozen workmen. The dead so far amount to three. The others are believed to be buried in the ruins. Eight men were dug out injured, some of them fatally. The names of seven of the injured are: T. Cannon, Michael McGreeley, D. McNary, J. Molloy, C. Bobson, L. Stein, F. Moran.

Amy (to her brother Jack, a sailor)—"Wouldn't you rather go to the concert or to the temperance meeting to-night, Jack?" Jack—"That a poor chance for a sailor, a squall or a water spout."

Tommy—Paw, what is an "intellectual squall?" Mr. Fliz—It is generally one where the refreshments do not cost much more than a dime a head.—Indianapolis Journal.

LILLOUKALANI'S SENTENCE.

Latest News Regarding Trials for Misprision and Treason in Sandwich Islands.

Deported Passengers Who Arrived at 'Frisco Refuse to be Interviewed.

San Francisco, March 2.—The steamship Australia, which arrived this morning, brought the following deported passengers: James Brown, C. Creighton, John Kadin, A. P. Peterson, F. Mundenberg, in the cabin; Arthur White, N. Petersen, F. H. Redward, L. Caridana and P. Carrezzo in the steerage. As a general rule the deported passengers refused to be interviewed, saying there was nothing to say and under the circumstances any of the criticisms would be ill-advised.

The past week has been quiet in Honolulu. Martial law will probably be discontinued after the military commission finishes the trial for treason and misprision. The first four days of this week were occupied with the trials of twenty-one natives for treason. All of them were charged with having carried arms with Nowlein and Wilcox. Three pleaded guilty. The majority tried to show they were forcibly detained beyond Diamond Head and compelled to carry arms. On the 22nd twenty-one natives were released from prison mainly for lack of evidence against them. One was William Clark Seward, who is conditionally set at large on account of his important services in unearthing arms and bombs at Washington Place and aiding in the search for Mrs. Dominis' papers as well as for his testimony on her trial.

On the 18th of February United States Minister Willis had a long interview at the foreign office with Minister Hatch, with special reference to the case of John F. Bowler, an American citizen, who is sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of five thousand dollars. Mr. Willis asked that he should be permitted to leave the country in place of imprisonment, citing the case of John White, an Englishman, who received that favor, although it was proved that he carried the bombshells around at Washington Place. It was replied that White pleaded ignorance of the use of the shells, having been told they were intended for fence ornaments. Also that Bowler was proved to have undertaken the seizure of the telephone office thereby cutting off government communication with its defenders. Mr. Willis was furnished with full stenographic report of the evidence in Bowler's case as well as those of Gulick and Seward.

This morning at nine the president's aide, Major Potter, went to the Caha prison and read to the chief the prisoners' sentences as passed upon by the executive. They are as follows: C. T. Gulick, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; W. H. Richard, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; Major Seward, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; R. W. Wilcox, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; T. B. Walker, 35 years and \$5000 fine; C. Widemann, 30 years and \$10,000 fine; Henry Bartelmann, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; W. H. C. Greig, 20 years and \$10,000 fine; Louis Marshall, 20 years and \$10,000 fine; John Lane, five years and \$5000 fine; W. C. Lane, five years and \$5000 fine. Gulick, Seward, Richard, Wilcox, Nowlein and Bartelmann had been sentenced by the military commission to be hanged.

By the commander in chief as above Nowlein received his sentence at the station house. At the end Major Potter read as follows:

"And furthermore, in consideration that the government has used you as a witness before the military commission, the marshal is instructed to set you at large."

The marshal set Nowlein at liberty. By a similar appendix to the sentence read in the case of Bartelmann he was also set free. The prisoners exhibited much nervousness while their sentences were being read. The sentence of the Waimanalo's captain has not yet been announced. The executive has not yet passed upon the sentence of the executive. It is certain that the military commission made it five years and \$5000 fine. It is understood the government is debating the method and place of imprisonment. A conclusion will soon be reached. The Honolulu public are satisfied with the sentences as the wisest that could have been imposed under the circumstances.

Willis Creighton, attorney-general under the ex-queen, said to the United Press representative who boarded the ship that he had been kept six weeks in jail without being charged with any offence. His request was made through the United States minister, and the request of his counsel to be informed of the nature of his offence was, he said, treated with no notice.

J. Emmath, a member of the advisory council, said the situation had quieted down so as to warrant the belief that the natives would now come in for annexation. The council had decided upon the queen's case and had agreed on her imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5000. Though the verdict had not been formally approved by President Dole, yet it was understood the president would not change it. In fact he believed the sentence was to be affirmed shortly after the steamer sailed.

A. P. Peterson, who is credited with drafting the constitution which Lilloukalani attempted to force upon the kingdom, said he had been in jail for six weeks and had no particular complaint to make.

Relief In Six Hours—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases Relieved in Six Hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

kinds of t you can't commend-

duction of anada, E. have been llence and

captain Baudeleon and his courage and seamanship their ship safely into which was served on board at 4 o'clock, at which the of the chamber of coms in commercial life were the captain and his staff. ch 1.—The governor of ade a raid on an insur- at six miles from the p-day and captured twen- twelve thousand cartridges. Pedro Acevedo, consip- and two stray members ad have gone to the Ma- es and professed their mong the men captured band is the son of the d- ferreles hospital in this barbelo, a Havana tailor, by the troops at Yaguara- Grande. He was car- displayed revolutionary he refused to surrender the committee from the is has not returned to rther consultation with bre, but after confering ent leaders has gone to

1.—The French govern- ed ex-Consul Durand, uebec, and who is now in e the French ports and likely to develop Frenc- ada. The Bordeaux merce has published M. er asserting that Lord h ambassador, said he ived powers to exchange e the Franco-Canadian anotaux expressed the pite this delay the treaty me operative.

WERE PALS.

of the Sea Told in San Francisco.

co dispatch of Thursday etic tale of the sea, the being laid in Nanaimo, as follows: The bark into port to-night with a the sea. Daniel Johnson person, sailors, had been years. Finally they Peterson was stranded at power of the board- ing Johnson, who had a rrollion, came along and e-house debt, but Peter- ch better off, for he had ect of any. Johnson was s of consumption, and in- to stow away on the ng him he would die ve- over, and that he have his berth. John- according to the pro- terson was shipped in

Alcide Chausse Montreal, P. Q.



Alcide Chausse Montreal, P. Q.

ous Medicine

iven a Fair Trial roves Its Merit.

fter is from Mr. J. Alcide and surveyor, No. 133 Shaw anada:

Lowell, Mass.:

have been taking Hood's ut six months and am glad one me a great deal of good at was 182 pounds, but since

OOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

ood's Sarsaparilla it has in- Hood's Sarsaparilla is a e and am very much pleased

DE CHAUSSE.

cure liver ills, constipation, ic, sick headache, indigestion.







CHINESE ACTUALLY RESISTED

The Capture of Wei Hai Wei Was the Bloodiest Fight of the War.

A Graphic Description of the Fall of China's Second Stronghold.

Tokyo, Feb. 16.—Per steamer City of Peking via San Francisco, March 2—Wei-Hai-Wei will be remembered in the history of this war as the first spot at which the early promise of the Japanese was interrupted by serious and prolonged resistance on the part of their enemy.

The harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei is to the north of the Gulf of Pechili, and its possession was not really essential to the Japanese, whose navy had free access to the gulf, but its capture was thought desirable, partly as a brilliant addition to the prestige of the conquerors, and partly to set at rest all anxiety with respect to the still powerful fleet commanded by Admiral Ting.

After a successful landing toward the close of January, the march inland from a bay near Yungching began on the 29th and 30th of that month, and before evening of the last named day the heights overlooking the harbor were reached and the first group of forts at Pochiyai were taken.

The contest at this point was severest in which the Japanese troops had been engaged. Their losses were not heavy in number, being limited to less than one hundred in killed and wounded, but the death of the general commanding the brigade of the sixth or Kumamoto division was a veritable calamity.

Of fighting leaders the Japanese army has profusion, but with skilled students of strategy it is not so liberally provided. Major-General Odera was sagacious in planning campaigns as he was energetic in executing them. It was he who laid out the movement against Port Arthur.

He was the first of his high grade to fall in the war. The forts seized by the Kumamoto brigade were four in number. Most of their guns were in good order and were immediately turned on the Chinese ships and batteries on the islands in the bay.

Meanwhile the second grand division from Sendai proceeded along the coast of bluffs, driving the enemy like sheep before them. No opposition worth speaking of was offered, and the works on the opposite or western headland would have been promptly captured but for a sudden downfall of blinding snow, which brought military operations to a standstill.

The soldiers suffered greatly from exposure to the piercing cold, and it was not until the morning of February 2 that the task allotted to them was accomplished. Not a soul confronted them as they entered the fortifications. The garrisons had fled, but not without leaving some evidences of thoughtfulness and caution behind them.

The big canons had been thrown from the walls or otherwise rendered useless, and the expectation of training them upon the comrades of the former officers was necessarily given over. The share of the army in reducing Wei-Hai-Wei was practically at an end.

Small parties of engineers and artillerymen were set to work planting mortars and guns at advantageous spots, and with decisive effect. But the main feature of the proceedings was transferred to the lower level of the bay. Admiral Ito's ships had been much more hardy dealt with by the tempest than General Oyama's soldiers. The latter had found shelter of some sort, while the fleet was beaten about by raging winds that its position outside of Wei-Hai-Wei could not be maintained, and for three days, from January 31 until February 2, it was obliged to take refuge in the waters of Yungching, more than a score of miles away.

The Japanese admiral had intended to commence his attack on January 30. At the outset little could be done with his men-of-war, owing to the difficulty of entering the harbor. The island of Ludung, several miles long lies at its mouth, leaving a channel on either side. That at the west is open, but not at all places navigable for large vessels. That at the east is intersected by a small island. The openings have been blocked by a strong barricade of chain cables and spurs, forbidding ingress to strangers, and allowing a passage outward only to pilots familiar with the line of obstructions.

The Chinese ships within occupied a basin fifteen or more miles in length by five or six in depth. With this space at their disposal they could not easily be reached by artillery from any points held by the Japanese troops. Their only resource then was to torpedo boats. If a breach could be made in the barricade, these compact messengers of destruction might burst in among the ironclads and all alone accomplish their errand of destruction. Six of them were selected to undertake the exploit on the night of January 30, but through some unlucky blundering they were met by a heavy fire from their friends in the Pochiyai forts as they were endeavoring to force the eastern channel. This compelled a postponement of twenty-four hours, but before the newly designated time had come a

snowstorm was driving the entire body of ships, large and small, far away from the scene. Three days were thus lost, and no attack was done until the night of February 3, when the torpedo boats renewed their attempt. Again they were unsuccessful, the barrier proving impassable for that occasion. But a good beginning had been made, and on the following night the flock of giant-killers made an aperture about one hundred yards broad, and after carefully picking their way through, bore down at topmost speed upon the Chinese flagship, which, even in the blackness of midnight, was distinguishable by its huge bulk.

At a distance of four hundred metres they sent their torpedoes plunging ahead, repeatedly discharging until the supply was exhausted. The big ironclad was not immediately sunk, but it was wounded to death. Its side was torn away, and the injury inflicted was so ruinous that Admiral Ting is said to have lost no time in transferring his quarters to the Chen Yuen, the second of the Peiyang fleet which, though recently badly damaged by running upon the rocks, had been sufficiently repaired to take her part in the line. Other Chinese vessels were also struck, and one, supposed to be a gunboat, was sent to the bottom. Four of the torpedo boats returned to their station outside the harbor, though one of them had been hit 47 times, and all were pretty badly knocked about. The other two were destroyed, and many of their crews were killed by the fire of the enemy, or frozen to death after having swum ashore.

On the night of February 5 a fresh torpedo squadron was sent to continue the work and made an end of two, if not three, of the Chinese cruisers, without themselves suffering as severely as their predecessors. It was afterward learned that the little craft had been instrumental in sinking the Lal Yuen, Wei Yuen and Ting Yuen, together with several smaller vessels.

On the morning of the sixth only four of the once redoubtable Pei Yang division of the Chinese navy remained fit for service. The large ships of Admiral Ito's fleet had thus far done little but shell the forts on the two islands. On the 6th they rested entirely, beginning anew with redoubled energy. By this time the gunners on the shore were able to co-operate effectively, especially on the western edge of the harbor. Soon afterward one of their shells exploded a magazine on Ji island, tearing asunder the wall of the fort and compelling the garrison to hurry to Liukung. While the assailants were cheering one another over this piece of good fortune, the exciting incident followed. A flock of Chinese torpedo boats broke away from the main body behind Liukung, and two or three light-draft steamers steered through the barricade near its western end and raced along the shore toward Chefoo. Their speed was not equal to that of the first Japanese flying squadron which set off in chase with such alacrity that the fugitives were all overtaken within two hours. Some were run down and sunk, others disabled by quick-firing guns and the balance were driven into the bay to the east of Chefoo, where most of them surrendered. A few ran ashore and being deserted by their crews, were made powerless for further mischief before the pursuers returned to their duty at Wei-Hai-Wei. The situation of the defenders was now pitiable indeed. A incessant cannonade was directed at them from the heights, where heavy long-range pieces had been placed, and the places where they found shelter in the early days of the combat were afforded protection. The soldiers in the forts were less liable to be slaughtered than those on board the ships, but even their ranks were gradually thinned while their efforts at retaliation were totally ineffective. Though they would probably have fought desperately to the end, in hard to hand conflict, their energies appeared to sink as their destiny was seen to be inevitable.

On the ninth of February considerable activity was displayed, two of the ships endeavoring to dislodge an inconvenient battery at a western headland, but from that date the energies of the Chinese steadily diminished. The assailants were now content to wait patiently for the end, which was not long deferred. On the 12th a formal offer of surrender was sent under a flag of truce, Admiral Ting proposing to give over everything at his disposal on the condition that the lives of all who served him, especially the foreigners, should be spared. His action is gravely censured, the universal opinion being that if he could no longer hold out he should have found means to destroy valuable property in his control, instead of delivering it up to the conquerors. His terms, however, were promptly agreed to and on the following day the Japanese began the work of taking over the four large ships left in servicable condition, several gunboats and torpedo crafts, the artillery of the forts and the stores of ammunition and food. Even now there is considerable uncertainty as to what the victors have acquired. Many of the Pei Yang squadron are so similar in appearance that it is not clearly ascertained in all cases which were sunk and which saved. Respecting the Chen Yuen there is no doubt. She is much hurt but can be repaired. There are hopes, indeed, that the Ting Yuen and a few others may be raised and successfully floated. However viewed, the result is of prodigious importance to the winning side. The losses of the Japanese throughout the campaign have been slight, the severest casualties having been those of the torpedo crews. Reports are conflicting and will not be adjusted for days. Of the Chinese losses, scarcely any details are yet known. It is rumored in Tokyo that after order is restored at Wei-Hai-Wei and the military situation at Shingking becomes quieter than at present, the Emperor of Japan may proceed to China and establish his headquarters in some fortress recently captured by his army. No official confirmation of the report can, however, be obtained.

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ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

British Columbians Enjoying Fine Spring Weather While Easterners Shiver.

Farmers and Miners Are Commencing Their Season's Work—Other News.

KAMLOOPS. Inland Sentinel.

Mr. Wentworth F. Wood, Indian agent, returned on Wednesday morning from a trip to Vernon, where he had to settle a difficulty which existed among the Indians living at the head of Okanagan lake. Since old Chief William died two years ago there has been no head of the tribe, and a meeting was held to elect one. Louis Jim received the greatest number of votes, but he, though sober and industrious and holding a great influence with his tribesmen, is a pagan, and insists on wielding all the powers attaching to that position in former days. He wants to try all offenders himself and declares that he will give up no prisoners except those guilty of murder.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. R. I. Buchanan, foreman at the Homestake mine, went up with a load of supplies and material. Among it was the iron for the car track along the tunnel, and the car for conveying the ore. Development work will be continued by a force of seven men, who will follow the vein some distance and then make an uprise to the surface. The ore will be stored for shipment.

Capt. S. F. Scott, of Vancouver, was in the city on Tuesday to see the gold commissioner, Mr. G. C. Tunstall, on business connected with the claims in the Similkameen held by companies in which he is interested. He went back to Spence's Bridge on Tuesday night, and there met Capt. Copp, who brought up a number of men to go into Granite creek to begin ditching on the claims there.

Mr. Harry Simcoe, of New Westminster, the well-known shipbuilder, has received a contract from Mr. Joseph Green, of Tappen Siding, to build a stern-wheel steamer which is intended to be run on Shuswap lake and Thompson river as a freight and passenger steamer.

Political matters have begun to move in anticipation of a Dominion general election. On Saturday night quite a large meeting of Mr. Mara's supporters was held in a part of his former store. Mr. Lee was chairman and Mr. Bennett secretary. A resolution was made and carried unanimously that Mr. Mara be tendered the nomination for the approaching elections. Mr. Mara accepted in a short speech, in which he thanked his friends and asked their generous support. Other short speeches were made, and afterwards a general committee formed. Another meeting was held on Wednesday night, and still another will be held to-night. Mr. Bostock's supporters met in the parlor of the Dominion hotel, when a requisition to him was resolved on, and it has since been taken around for signatures. Mr. Mara went up the line on Monday morning, while Mr. Bostock is expected in from Kootenay on Saturday morning.

There is a scheme in hand under the guidance of one of our best known mining men, to form a syndicate with strong capital to operate as purchasers of claims from small mine owners, and eventually to sell concessions to wealthy corporations, just as is being done in South Africa at the present moment. Through the medium of such a syndicate no doubt prospectors will reach the investor and be placed in a position to do something with their discoveries. At present the average British Columbia prospector is dislodged an inconvenient battery at a western headland, but from that date the energies of the Chinese steadily diminished. The assailants were now content to wait patiently for the end, which was not long deferred. On the 12th a formal offer of surrender was sent under a flag of truce, Admiral Ting proposing to give over everything at his disposal on the condition that the lives of all who served him, especially the foreigners, should be spared. His action is gravely censured, the universal opinion being that if he could no longer hold out he should have found means to destroy valuable property in his control, instead of delivering it up to the conquerors. His terms, however, were promptly agreed to and on the following day the Japanese began the work of taking over the four large ships left in servicable condition, several gunboats and torpedo crafts, the artillery of the forts and the stores of ammunition and food. Even now there is considerable uncertainty as to what the victors have acquired. Many of the Pei Yang squadron are so similar in appearance that it is not clearly ascertained in all cases which were sunk and which saved. Respecting the Chen Yuen there is no doubt. She is much hurt but can be repaired. There are hopes, indeed, that the Ting Yuen and a few others may be raised and successfully floated. However viewed, the result is of prodigious importance to the winning side. The losses of the Japanese throughout the campaign have been slight, the severest casualties having been those of the torpedo crews. Reports are conflicting and will not be adjusted for days. Of the Chinese losses, scarcely any details are yet known. It is rumored in Tokyo that after order is restored at Wei-Hai-Wei and the military situation at Shingking becomes quieter than at present, the Emperor of Japan may proceed to China and establish his headquarters in some fortress recently captured by his army. No official confirmation of the report can, however, be obtained.

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ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

An Unusually Mild Winter Reported, With Little Snow in the Mountains.

Fair Activity in the Mining Country—Properties Changing Hands.

NELSON. Nelson Tribune.

Traffic has been impeded this week between Three Forks and New Denver on account of mud slides.

Phil Aspinwall is out at Spokane to meet the parties who recently purchased an interest in the Columbia and Kootenay claims, Trail creek district.

John Hanley, superintendent of the old Dominion mine, near Colville, has obtained a bond on the San Francisco, a claim lying about midway between the War Eagle and the O. K.

The tunnel on the O. K. is in 320 feet, with two feet of ore in the face. The upraise is forty feet above the tunnel, and on a chute of one eight feet wide.

Later reports from the Slocan confirm the news that it is no ordinary strike that has been made on the Yakima, which may yet become one of the most famous mines in the Slocan.

Unless severe weather sets in the Revelstoke route may be expected to reopen fully a month earlier than last year, when the first trip was made on the 12th of April.

Barclay, of Trout creek, was in town last week for a few days, and reports the cattle on the Trout creek range as being in splendid condition this spring.

The acreage of wheat this year will be the largest in the history of this district. Practically we have had no winter and a large area of the fall plowing was accomplished before the frost set in.

Another shipment of concentrates from the Cariboo claims, Camp McKinnon, was forwarded on Saturday to the Tacoma smelter.

The death of Mr. Napoleon Bessette has cast a gloom over the city. He had cast his lot since his arrival in the province. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his honest, upright dealings, and many qualities which go to make a Christian and a worthy citizen.

The Eureka, owned by McDonald & Bros., of the Ten Mile house, has been sold to Messrs. S. H. Smith and Ryan. Mr. Ryan will manage the mine and a working force will be put on at once.

Messrs. Smith and Ryan represent a Saginaw, Michigan syndicate of capitalists, and the price paid for the property is reported to be \$92,000 on a bond.

The Eureka group is situated between Bear and Lyle creeks, in the Kaslo mining division. There is a showing of ore for two thousand feet on the surface of the property and the ledge has been tapped at a depth of two hundred feet, showing a good body of ore.

On Saturday last \$15,000 was deposited in the Bank of Montreal, Nelson, to the order of the late owners of the Cumberland, who have gone on their several ways rejoicing.

F. F. MacNaughten has left for England, Martin Clair is now on his way to Scotland, Tom Clair has returned to Three Forks, where he has gone into the hotel business with J. W. Lewis.

Sam Whittaker and John McHale will stay with prospecting, and mean to find another bonanza this summer.

The owners of the Ivanhoe, the Minnesota Silver company, have been obliged to stop work temporarily. Fear of snow slides brought the men down from the mine and too much snow on the trail prevented them from getting up again.

Hotel keepers and others who use the supplies from the lake are having some trouble in getting in their stock. Owing to the thaw the streets are well nigh impassable and passengers have to wade through many inches of mud to cross the street.

A sidewalk is badly wanted by the side of the gully leading down to the government buildings.

Trappers who have come down from Sutter creek report that some British Columbia Kootenay river rindians had stolen all their traps and about 40 marten skins. Of course without an officer on the grounds redress is out of the question. These Indians are without a doubt a pretty tough crowd.

A serious affray took place at Rossland a few days ago. Mr. McLauchlan of Nelson was employed there building a house when some dispute arose about the lot on which it stood.

A fight ensued in which axes were freely used and Mr. McLauchlan was badly cut in the leg and shoulder by one Westgate. He has since died of his wounds.

NEW DENVER. Nelson Miner.

News of fresh strikes are continually coming in. Besides the Alpha, unexpected ledges have been struck in the Becau, Yakima and Wonderful, while two ledges have been found in the Ivanhoe.

The further they penetrate into it the more certain it seems that those Slocan mountains are veined with silver. Since the beginning of the year the Slocan mines have shipped 2151 tons of ore, which is valued for customs purposes

THE ORIENTAL EMBROGLIO

Gallant Attack Made by the Japanese Upon Chinese Ironclad at Weihaiwei.

Torpedo Flotilla Became the Target for the Enemy—Dashing Expedition.

San Francisco, March 2.—The steamer City of Peking had among her passengers 52 men of war's men who manned the Chilean warship Esmeralda, which was sold to Japan.

The supply of water to be obtained from Howson creek being too small for the needs of the concentrator a flume will be constructed from the south fork of Carpenter Creek and a survey is now being made for the purpose of locating a route.

The last Chinook we had took off more snow than any of its predecessors this winter. It was an ideal wind of the kind and all very well while it lasted, but a change came suddenly; the wind veered round to the north and in a short time everything was frozen stiff.

Up to this time horses could rustle out and get along fairly well, but now it is impossible for them to paw the snow as it is almost as solid as ice.

The Indians are losing a great number of ponies but they do not seem to care much. Out of the whole band of Indians two had the nerve and foresight to spend a few days putting up hay.

Two trucks the sunken rocks and received injuries that crippled them. Two others found that the waves were freezing their torpedo tubes and had rendered them unserviceable.

The remainder of the four held on though one of them was hit by forty-six rifle bullets and a Hotchkiss shot, another was hit by ten rifle bullets.

How many torpedoes the little craft discharged we have no information but three of the missiles hit the ironclad Ting Yuen, producing a violent concussion and throwing up great jets of water.

On the return voyage one of the torpedoes ran on a rock and exploded, blowing up several of the enemy's ships.

Eight of her people had been killed by a shot from the Ting Yuen, her sub-lieutenant jumped overboard and was frozen to death.

The rest of the crew from dawn became a target for the Japanese ships and forts on the coast. The second attack was made the next night.

The Chinese appear to have been unprepared for a repetition of the scenes of the previous night. The Lai Yuen, a cruiser of 2840 tons, the Weio Yuen, a steel cruiser of 1300 tons, and a gunboat were sunk.

Two were taken possession of by a party of Japanese sappers, who saw them then beached, and five others were captured in an unfinished condition by the Japanese ships.

Admiral Ting's position was now desperate. The destruction of all his remaining ships and forts might be a work of some time, but could not be averted.

He had received from Admiral Ho, through the medium of a British man of war, a letter advising the surrender as the only means of averting bloodshed.

His ammunition was almost exhausted. On the 11th he sent out a gunboat flying a flag of truce and carrying a message to surrender all his remaining ships, arms and forts on the condition that the lives of the officers and men of the army and navy and of the foreigners were spared.

A Peking dispatch says the prospects for peace with Japan are good. The peace envoys with full credentials leave Peking about March 10th.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer City of Peking.)—Another chapter of the war between China and Japan has closed with the fall of the powerful fortress of Weihaiwei and the destruction and capture of the celebrated Ping Yang squadron on the night of February 4th.

The Japanese fleet has entered Weihaiwei bay.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Bye-Election in Haldimand—The Hyams Murder Trial.

Toronto, March 2.—The conference between the representatives of the university and the college councils and the students resulted in the students making a proposal in line with the resolution passed at the mass meeting, namely, that a permanent committee of students be appointed annually to confer with the council on matters of discipline and complaints with a view to preventing any misunderstanding between the faculty and the students.

Representatives of the council agreed to lay this matter before the council. The students' committee urged the reinstatement of Tucker, editor of the 'Varsity, who has been suspended. The students were invited to appear before the council at the next meeting to urge the matter.

The general trend of evidence in the Hyams trial today was again favorable to the prisoners.

The date for the bye-election in Haldimand is fixed for Tuesday, March 19th.

THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

The Sentence Passed on James Coleman for Stealing.

James Coleman, a seaman, was given a speedy trial this morning before Mr

ASTHMA PREVALENT.

MANY CASES IN VICTORIA

A Noted Physician's Views on the Subject.

Asthma has hitherto baffled the skill of our best physicians. Within a comparatively recent period Dr. R. Schiffman, of St. Paul, Minn., who has devoted many years of study to the treatment of asthma, bronchitis and croup, has prepared a remedy for these affections which is meeting with great success wherever used.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Attempted Robbery and Murder at Valleyfield, Que.

London, March 2.—The death of Robt. Hewson, killed on the C. P. R. track, is still a mystery, but suicide is most probable.

It came out at the inquest that Hewson had a wife and two children living in Detroit. He claims to have a bill of separation from the former that would entitle him to marry again.

Halifax, March 2.—Rev. Robert McCann, for thirty years pastor of the Kirk at River John, Pictou, is dead. He was a ripe scholar.

Valleyfield, Que., March 2.—Former Private Secretary Shortis of the Montreal Cotton Company, in an effort to steal twenty-five thousand dollars of the company's money, shot and killed a clerk named Loyard with a man named Lebonf last night.

Montreal, March 2.—The civic board of health issued an order prohibiting the public funeral of people who die from contagious diseases.

Winnipeg, March 2.—Major Burnett, of Toronto, succeeds Major Reed in charge of the Salvation Army work in Manitoba and the Northwest.

ORIENTAL FLOUR TRADE.

Pacific Northwest Leading in Export of Breadstuffs.

The amount of flour being shipped to China and Japan from the Northwest is something enormous and the large steamers of the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific lines have orders enough ahead to last for four months, and they positively refuse to accept any more orders until after that time.

The condition of affairs for some time past and the flour sent from this state gives the greatest satisfaction to the people of Chinese far-off countries, says the Post-Intelligencer.

A large majority of shipments go to China, and it can be landed there and sold almost as cheap as rice.

California formerly controlled the trade with the Orient, and still does a business, but the demand is increasing so rapidly that there is enough business for all three states.

From people who have lived in both China and Japan it is learned that the natives, after living for a great length of time on rice alone, break out with a disease, from which many die.

They have discovered that by eating more bread and less rice they escape this disorder, and consequently the consumption of flour is steadily increasing.

The flour that is being shipped to the two countries ranges in price from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel.

It is said that several flouring mills will be started near this city in the near future on large orders, and with the advent of a new line of steamers, with headquarters in this city, lively times should be had in that direction during the coming season.

NAVAL NOTES.

Happenings of Interest Concerning the Pacific Squadron.

H. M. S. Wild Swan arrived at Montevideo on February 9th and left again on February 13th for Sandy Point to relieve H. M. S. Champion on this station.

Assistant Paymaster Ernest St. G. Alton, late of H. M. S. Phœnix, has been appointed to H. M. S. Alcyon, on the African station.

There is nothing definite about the date of the arrival of H. M. S. Nymphe, but she may arrive almost at any time. Quite a lot of mail continues to arrive for her.

Are you tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Newera.—Madam, I saw our daughter flying along the streets on a bicycle to-day and dressed in hat, coat, vest and bloomers.

Mr. Newera.—Oh, well, girls will be boys, you know good well.

NEWS FROM ABOARD

The Welsh Disestablishment Passes Its First Reading in Parliament.

More About the Armenian—Roman Bishop Shows a Student.

London, Feb. 28.—The Morning Post has been informed from St. Petersburg that Prince Lobanoff's appointment as ambassador to Berlin is cancelled until he shall have received his letters of recall.

The Daily News will remark that M. de Stael, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, failed of appointment to the Russian foreign office because of his greatest reluctance to entertain a change of residence.

The Standard's correspondent says that Prince Lobanoff, who was appointed to Vienna a week ago, is finally abandoned and prepared to move to the Berlin embassy.

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RAILWAY FATALITY.

Death and Mutilation Overtake the Unfortunate Passengers.

City of Mexico, March 1.—A wrecking train arrived here this morning from the scene of yesterday's accident on the Inter-Oceanic railway.

It brought 65 persons who had been injured in the crash, with Dr. Alfred Bray, Dr. Francis Crosson and two other surgeons who had been sent out soon after the news of the disaster was received.

Many persons were left dead near the spot where the train left the rails, others were on the point of death, and of those who were brought back ten or twelve cannot possibly recover.

The train consisted of ten coaches. It was chartered by pilgrims from Amecameca, and the engineer was under orders to run carefully. It was filled with pilgrims, many of them women and children, at the city station, and proceeded slowly at first, but after stopping for water the engine began running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

About twenty-eight miles from the capital, and midway between Temamatla and Tenago there is a steep down grade. On one side of the track the blasted rock forms a high wall, on the other is a steep descent.

At a point where the descent reaches down about thirty feet the track makes a sharp curve and the trains usually run round it at half speed, but for a reason not yet explained the engineer of the pilgrims' train tried to make it without slowing down.

Either the rails spread or the engine jumped the track. The engine and tender broke loose from the coaches and jumped down the embankment. The coaches ran off about fifty yards farther on. The rear coaches crashed down against the engine and tender, and were sent west to pieces at the foot of the embankment near by.

Five coaches were smashed so as to be little more than piles of splintered boards and beams and twisted iron.

About twenty passengers were able to extricate themselves without severe injuries, and they began rescuing those who were pinned under the wreck. Four women were found with their arms crushed and immovable under the beams. They lay near the engine and were screaming for fear of the flames.

After all efforts to clear them had proved in vain they were torn loose, one of them losing her arm from the shoulder, another her arm from the elbow, and each of the other two having both arms crushed and their legs terribly mangled.

Three children of one family were found dead together under an upset car truck. Their mother lay near by with her skull crushed and one leg gone.

The father escaped with only a broken shoulder, although he was on the same seat with the three children who were killed. Fragments of arms and legs were strewn throughout the wreckage and several of the bodies were so mutilated that no attempt to identify them will be made.

When the doctors arrived on the wrecking train they found sixty pilgrims near the wreck and five who had not yet been taken out, because there was no way of cutting them loose. The five were rescued first and put on the train. The doctors worked for five hours to get the injured into condition to make the journey back.

Every one of the sixty-five was spattered with blood from some open wound. Thirteen had lost half of their scalps. Four had fractured skulls. Six women were so badly injured in the back and abdomen that it was feared they would die before they reached the city.

All the doctors agreed that the scene at the wreck and in the coaches during their journey home were the most horrible in their experience.

The train arrived at the curve where the wreck occurred at 4 o'clock, and it did not start back until nearly midnight. When the train came into the station forty of the injured passengers were stretched at full length, helpless from their wounds. All the pilgrims were Mexicans. The engineer and conductor of the train are supposed to have escaped serious injury and to have fled to the woods.

The loss of life in the wreck on the Inter-Oceanic railway was made known late this evening. Sixty-five persons were killed and forty were injured. The death list is likely to be increased, as several passengers—who were brought back in the wrecking train—are expected to die within 24 hours.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The war has completed its experiment. The gun which is guaranteed for rounds. After three thousand have been fired the heaviest smokeless powder the rifle is in fair condition.

The muzzle of the projectile was five thousand seconds. The gun is made of steel. It has a choke construction that as the projectile moves forward in the gun the rifling becomes larger and the copper forming the drift constantly set out.

The distance between the projectile and the gun and the consequent the gun are thus prevented has a bore of about six inches between 22 and 25 foot long.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The Kuntz says the Moscow Gazette some time ago that Prince would succeed the late M. minister of foreign affairs, in that case would probably title of chancellor, which the death of Gortschakoff.

London, Feb. 28.—The two-column dispatch from a war sent by it to invest in manan outrages. It is January 23, and was sent sian telegraph line from Katch records the attempts of the Turks to destroy the outrages, and especially the tell tale pit dug beside the village chief of Delygoz hundreds of mutilated bodies in one confused, festering rels of oil that were origin



MA PREVALENT.

PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

As hitherto baffled the skill physicians. Within a recent period Dr. R. Schiff, Paul, Minn., who has de- years of study to the treat- ment, bronchitis and croup, a remedy for these affec- tions, a meeting with great suc- cess. With this remedy wait- ing for results. It is a compound to be swal- lowed by inhalation, thus the result of disease direct. His remedy and certain. Acting on the mucous membrane of the throat, it relieves the spasms and instantaneously facilitates expectoration, and insures rest to those otherwise un- except in a chair. All the symptoms in stock, but every sufferer who has in- every other means of relief, the doctor's reme- dy give away a free trial as an advertisement, to ap- ples within three days. Langley & Co.'s drug store, convincing the most skep- tics living at a distance who free sample package should be sent to Knox & Co., 374 St. Paul street.

AWAY FATALITY.

Disillusion Overtake the Un- fortunate Passengers.

Mexico, March 1.—A wrecking here this morning from the sternward accident on the railway. It brought 150 had been injured in the Dr. Alfred Bray, Dr. Fran- and two other surgeons who out after the news was received here. Many dead near the spot. The train left the point of death, and of those caught back ten or twelve recover. The train con- sidered. It was derailed from Anacostoma, and the tender and engine were filled with pilgrims, many men and children, at the city proceeded slowly at first, stopping for water the engine at the rate of thirty miles an hour. About twenty miles out, and midway between and Tenago there is a steep bank on one side of the track. On the other side of the track a high wall, on a steep descent. At a point about twenty feet above the track makes a sharp curve usually run round it at for a reason not yet ex- plained. The engine and tender without slowing down, sailed over the wall. The engine and tender, and the coaches crushed down near by. Five coaches and splintered boards and piled iron. The passengers were able to get away without serious injury being rescuing those found under the wreck. Four under with their arms immovable under the beams. The engine and tender were four of the flames. After clear them had proved in- torn loose, one of them from the shoulder, another from the elbow, and each of having both arms crushed. Three children were found dead together un- der the wreck. Their mother with her skull crushed and the father escaped with shoulder, although he was rescued from the wreckage. Fragments of arms strewn throughout the several of the bodies were at no attempt to identify. When the doctors were taken they found near the wreck and five were rescued first and put on the doctors worked for five the injured into condition. Every one was spattered with an open wound. Three- all of their scalps. Four skulls. Six women were in the back and abdom- inal cavity would die. The scene at the coaches during their were the most horrible in- flicted at the curve where it struck at 4 o'clock, and it took until nearly midnight. The scene at the station injured passengers were all length, helpless from the pilgrims were supposed to have escap- ed and to have fled to the life in the wreck on the railway was made known. Sixty-five persons were injured. The body to be increased, as persons who were brought back train are expected 4 hours.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill Passes Its First Reading in Parliament.

More About the Armenian Outrages—Roman Bishop Shot by a Student.

London, Feb. 28.—The Morning Post is informed from St. Petersburg that Prince Lobanoff's appointment will not be gazetted until he shall have presented his letters of recall. Although gazetted from the Berlin embassy a month ago, Prince Lobanoff has not taken official leave of Emperor Franz Joseph, to whom he was previously accredited. He will probably not appear at his new post in Berlin at all.

The Daily News will remark to-morrow that M. de Stael, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, failed of the appointment to the Russian foreign office because from the first he showed the greatest reluctance to entertain the idea of a change of residence. The St. Petersburg climate does not agree with him. The writer speaks highly of Prince Lobanoff's love of peace.

The Standard's correspondent in Vienna says. Prince Lobanoff, when he returned to Vienna a week ago, considered his own nomination to St. Petersburg as usually abandoned and prepared to re- move to the Berlin embassy. The final decision to make him minister was taken when Emperor William was in Vienna. The emperor, the Grand Duke Vladimir and Prince Lobanoff met at the Russian embassy and frankly discussed the situation. The result was that the emperor signified that he would no longer stand in the way of the appointment. It is stated that the German ambassador, Count Eulenburg, and Count Kalnoky influenced the emperor to make this decision. The correspondent states that M. de Stael did not desire the appointment, as he feared his health would break down in the St. Petersburg climate.

The Welsh disestablishment bill passed its first reading this evening without a division. The Irish land bill will be introduced on March 4.

The Daily News correspondent in Odessa says: Helena Modjeska has been forbidden to fulfil her engagement with the Warsaw theatre. She subscribes prohibition to her lectures in Chicago, and remarks that under General Gourko's regime she would have been expelled or arrested. Count Schouvaloff, the new governor of Russian Poland, has issued an order permitting telegrams in the Polish language. He attends the social events of the Polish elite and notably has improved the tone of society in Warsaw.

The Vienna correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that a large number of persons, mostly students, have been arrested in Kiev and Odessa on suspicion that they are engaged in revolutionary plots. Among the prisoners are several Poles and Jews. The Telegraph publishes the draft of a scheme proposing that two hundred iron firms of South Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Stafford, Worcester and Shropshire form an organization to be known as the midland iron trade association, which will regulate the prices of all classes of manufactured iron. Heavy fines will be imposed for breaches of the agreement and a committee of twenty will manage the affairs of the association. Operatives have consented to join.

Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 28.—The two car loads of salted heads of leading Italian rebels, which were taken to the sultan by a detachment of Moorish cavalry, have been suspended from the main gate of Fez, amid great rejoicing on the part of the populace. In Rome, Feb. 28.—A theological student in Catanzaro shot the bishop of the diocese yesterday with a revolver. The bishop was wounded seriously, but he will recover. The student said after his arrest that he sought revenge for the refusal of the bishop to ordain him.

Nice, Feb. 28.—The match for the prix metropole was contested to-day at the international meeting of marksmen at Monte Carlo. De Monts won the first prize and Packard divided the second and third prizes with nine birds out of ten. There were thirty-three entries.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The war department has completed experiments with a new gun which is guaranteed for a thousand rounds. After three thousand rounds had been fired with the heaviest charges of smokeless powder the rifle was found in fair condition. The muzzle velocity of the projectile was five thousand feet per second. The gun is made of hard tempered steel. It has a choke bore of such construction that as the projectile moves forward in the gun the bands of the rifling become larger and closer, so that the copper forming the driving band is constantly set out. The discharge of gas between the projectile and the walls of the gun and the consequent erosion of the gun are thus prevented. The gun has a bore of about six inches and is between 22 and 25 feet long.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The Koelnische-Zeitung says the Moscow Gazette reported some time ago that Prince Lobanoff would succeed the late M. de Giers as minister of foreign affairs. The price in that case would probably receive the title of chancellor, which lapsed after the death of Gortschakoff.

London, Feb. 28.—The Telegraph has a two column dispatch from a reporter who was sent by it to investigate the Armenian outrages. It is dated Moscow, January 23, and was sent by the Russian telegraph line from Kars. The dispatch records the attempts on the part of the Turks to destroy the proofs of outrages, and especially to obliterate the toll tale pit dug beside the residence of the village chief of Dellygoosan. In which hundreds of mutilated bodies were piled in one confused, festering mass. Barrels of oil that were originally intended

to be used in burning villages were poured into the pit and set on fire. The flames failed to consume the mass, and a stream was flamed to wash away the horrible evidence. Now the remains are being removed piecemeal.

London, Feb. 28.—The Times correspondent in Paris scouts the idea of a conflict between France and the United States over the French attitude to San Domingo. "It is true, however," he says, "that certain French settlers have made all sorts of claims against which San Domingo protests. This shows that arbitration is necessary at the earliest possible moment. The principles and traditions of the United States forbid its looking on with indifference whenever a European power assumes an imperious attitude towards any American state, especially when as here, the citizens of the United States have spent money in the country and have capital guaranteed by customs which the foreigners may menace. On the other hand France, which certainly has a grievance against San Domingo, cannot refuse of renouncing claims on the mere refusal to accept them. The inevitable conclusion is that the only means of settlement is arbitration."

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The reichstag debated the naval budget to-day. Dr. Leber, as reporter of the budget committee, announced that the government had told them it did not propose to have the total number of ironclads exceed fourteen, and wished to replace before 1900 only two of the obsolete battleships. The admiralty's intention was to build one first-class cruiser and not more than seven second-class cruisers to meet the present needs of the navy. Representative members of the Berlin press association met last evening to discuss the anti-socialist bill. By a vote of 72 to 21 they passed a resolution to the effect that the bill was calculated to endanger the free expression of opinion, to hinder scientific inquiry and to discourage literary productivity. They called upon the reichstag to reject the bill.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

Regular Troops Putting Down the Revolutionary Element.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Baire insurgents arrived there last night. They did not see the governor-general, but had a long conference with General Lachambro, commander of the troops ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents to the authorities and explained to him the reforms that they desired. The committee are now returning to Baire accompanied by a delegation from the Autonomist party in Santiago. The regular troops overtook the Quantanamo insurgents last evening and opened fire on them. The insurgents sought their ground after they saw that further flight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here. Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader, but now mayor of Sancti Spiritus, has issued a proclamation condemning the insurgent leaders and exhorting all Cuban patriots, whatever their party affiliations may be, to discourage the present revolt, which he says cannot succeed and will result only in harm to the island.

The insurgent band led by Marrero near Jaguey Grand, in the province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by the regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested and others have been driven to seek refuge far from the town. There is as little sympathy with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana or Santiago. The revolt is condemned as hopeless and injurious to all the best interests of the island. The worship infant Isabel sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbana Sanchez, which left Santiago on account of the insurrection, arrived here last night and sailed to-day for Mexico. Don Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection, tried to sail for Spain to-day, but was prevented by the authorities.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Marco Morales, president of the United Cuban clubs of this city, when asked as to the size of the outbreak in Cuba answered: "The island is large is proven by the fact that the Spanish governor-general has declared that two provinces of the island are in a state of siege and has proclaimed martial law. The two points are at opposite ends of the island namely, Mantozza and Santiago de Cuba. Were it only this effort a few companies of bandits carrying on a guerrilla warfare such strong steps would have been unnecessary, and a few battalions of soldiers would have been sent out against them and very little trouble would have been sufficient. This time," he continued, "we are well prepared in every way, well organized and armed, and it will be a bloody war. In the last revolt the party was greatly hampered by the lack of good arms. Now that is all changed and we have on the island sufficient stores to fully arm and equip 30,000 men."

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The Cortes devoted several hours to-day to the discussion of Cuban affairs. The ministers expressed entire approval of the action of the Cuban clubman who recently started a series of litigations that have ended in the annulment of the anti-nuptial agreement, an action by Mrs. Chappell for the annulment of her marriage, and also charging her brother Henry Bell with undue influence in causing Mrs. Chappell to leave her husband and live in Boston, yesterday applied to the circuit court for an absolute divorce. He also asks that his marriage be declared null and void from the beginning. Mr. Chappell claims that as Mrs. Chappell did not have the intellectual ability to comprehend an ordinary contract on the day of the wedding, the marriage was void from the beginning, according to the laws of Massachusetts, and while it does not require a decree of a court to declare such a marriage void, "it is preferable," he adds, "to have such decree in order to prevent any uncertainty. He further claims that he had not sold or converted any of his wife's property; that she has ample and separate estate and that she receives as a custodian of her infant daughter Alice, by a former marriage, an allowance of \$1,200 a year for the child's support

THE EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

A SUFFERER FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM ACUTE DYSPESIA.

Food Distressed Him and it began to Have a Weakening Effect on the Heart—Many Remedies Failed Before a Cure Was Found.

From the Canoe, N.S., Breeze.

While newspaper men are called upon in their capacity of publishers to print from week to week words of praise spoken in favor of proprietary medicines, it is not often that the editor himself feels it his duty to say a good word on behalf of any of these preparations. And yet if a newspaper man has actually found benefit from the use of a proprietary medicine, why should he not make it known to his readers, and thus perhaps point out to some of them the road to renewed health. The editor of the Breeze believes it his duty to say a few words of praise in favor of a remedy that has proved an inestimable boon to him, and to say them without any solicitation on the part of the proprietors of the medicine, who, as a matter of fact, had no reason to know that he was alling or was using their medicine. For several years I have been suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility, and my health had become so feeble that I was unable to do my duty as an editor. I had tried many remedies, but without success, and the trouble was approaching a chronic state. At the suggestion of a friend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were tried and relief soon followed their use, and after a few boxes were taken the editor was able to assert positively that he had been cured of his dyspepsia by this remedy that has proved so great a blessing to mankind. To anyone troubled with this complaint he would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To newspaper men particularly they will be found just the thing to impart health and vigor to the whole system and enable them to pursue their work free from that tired, despondent feeling so prevalent among the craft. The editor of the Breeze firmly believes that what they have done for him they will do for others, and he gives them his hearty and unsolicited endorsement. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like that above related. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all the packages.

STILL MANOEUVRING.

The Japs Leaving Weihaiwei for Talienwan Across the Gulf. Berlin, Feb. 28.—Viscount Aoki, Japanese minister to Germany, said to-day in an interview with a reporter of the Lokal Anzeiger, "Without a cessation of territory China cannot reckon on a termination of the war. I am aware that the European powers may intervene to prevent a cessation of territory, but it is to be hoped that the Japanese government will maintain its position that the conclusion of peace, equally with the conflict, concerns Japan and China alone. Foreseeing that the war would involve the risk of complication with the powers, Japan did everything to avert hostilities and to settle the Korean question peaceably. China made this impossible. Japan is willing at any moment to agree to terms which are in any way acceptable and honest."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Man Claims the Woman Was Insane at the Time of Marriage.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—Theo Chappell, the lawyer clubman who recently started a series of litigations that have ended in the annulment of the anti-nuptial agreement, an action by Mrs. Chappell for the annulment of her marriage, and also charging her brother Henry Bell with undue influence in causing Mrs. Chappell to leave her husband and live in Boston, yesterday applied to the circuit court for an absolute divorce. He also asks that his marriage be declared null and void from the beginning. Mr. Chappell claims that as Mrs. Chappell did not have the intellectual ability to comprehend an ordinary contract on the day of the wedding, the marriage was void from the beginning, according to the laws of Massachusetts, and while it does not require a decree of a court to declare such a marriage void, "it is preferable," he adds, "to have such decree in order to prevent any uncertainty. He further claims that he had not sold or converted any of his wife's property; that she has ample and separate estate and that she receives as a custodian of her infant daughter Alice, by a former marriage, an allowance of \$1,200 a year for the child's support

THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

I began to think that the ball would never come to an end. I had looked forward to it with absolute dread, for I was well aware of the plan which my uncle and Mme. Tre- lawney had devised between them. I had almost recognized that the lady's son was charming in his boyish frankness, but I had seen from the first that it was intended that he should propose to me before the night was ended—this night of all nights in the year—and I was resolved on my part that he should do nothing of the sort.

Truly, he was a gallant boy; I can fancy (for an old woman may surely tell her grandchildren she once was beautiful) that we made a pretty couple as we danced to- gether. I knew that my uncle and I had with quite unusual consideration, and once I caught her watching us with an altogether delighted and satisfaction. As Frank, too, did his dutiful best to ome me such atten- tions as are proper in a lover; and though I had resolved to thwart his mother and to keep him from courting me, I could not but enjoy the little play in which I was acting. I pictured the surprise of all the good folks who were watching me, when I should appear with my betrothed. When the hour of our departure had come his devotion was still unaltered, and mad- ness I know that my mother and I had seen from the first that it was intended that he should propose to me before the night was ended—this night of all nights in the year—and I was resolved on my part that he should do nothing of the sort.

My uncle was a great gamester, and never known to lose his coolness. On this night he had gained a large sum at the carus, and I fancy he had been taking a goodly quantity of liquor during the evening. I noticed that his voice was a little thick, but he was so full of good spirits that he lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring. I was left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, and I was in a case near to being unendurable.

The drive appeared interminable. I began to feel that I was being deceived, and I grew tired of waiting, and I knew that if he did not keep trust my heart would be broken. I was so full of good spirits that I lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring. I was left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, and I was in a case near to being unendurable.

"You ride late, sir," he said, and I wondered at his words. "I presume you carry trunks, and must ask that you will trust them to my keeping." I was so full of good spirits that I lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring. I was left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, and I was in a case near to being unendurable.

"You are a thief and a swearer," he said, and I was so full of good spirits that I lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring. I was left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, and I was in a case near to being unendurable.

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trous blow to me, nor could I make any answer. "I could not wish a braver sweetheart," he continued, speaking with an odd and attractive perplexity. "But what have we gentlemen of the road to do with wives? Why, sweetheart, you heard the promises of your husband. He will surely do his utmost to fulfil them, and how should I dare go to the gallows if I knew that I left you widowed and alone? I trust a score of maidens would weep a little if poor Jack Arthur went the common way; but God forbid that any should remember him at a rope's end. It may seem that I am ungal- lant, yet I protest that I do not like my share in this adventure. Kiss me, sweet, and then fancy I am old and very wise, and take my counsel, which is that you permit me to conduct you back to some place near your home. And yet—I would not wish to leave my sweetheart."

"And then, moved by the kindness of his words, and his pleasant voice, I lost com- mand of myself and burst into foolish weep- ing. "Sir," I said, "I am altogether at your mercy. I have done that which will shame me all the rest of my days. But, indeed, I thought you were another my sweetheart, whom I should have married to-morrow. I fancied he spoke less gaily than before. Perhaps he had hoped altogether that I would take his sage advice. 'Ho, ho!' he added, with a pretty conceit, 'Believe me, there are many who will envy you.'"

"But, on a sudden, I remembered that I had been told you were a thief and a swearer, and I was so full of good spirits that I lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring. I was left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, and I was in a case near to being unendurable.

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JUST TO HAND--3 Cases Men's and Boys' Clothing. PRICES LOW. 4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

WILL SUPPORT THE LIBERALS

Westminster Columbian Explains Its Position as an Independent Paper. Formerly a Supporter of Conservative Party, Now Espouses Liberalism.

The New Westminster Columbian in defining its position as an independent paper, says: Another pertinent and timely illustration which this paper has pursued in Dominion politics...

In the present campaign, the Liberal party, which has evidently profited by its rebuffs in the past, comes before the country with a trade policy which is both wise, practical, consistent and patriotic...

NANAIMO NEWS.

A Special Assize to be Held for the McInnes and Planta Cases. Nanaimo, March 2.—The announcement that a special assize is to be held here on March 14th for the purpose of trying the McInnes and Planta cases has caused much surprise...

launch yesterday afternoon in search of a party or parties who stole a boat from the mill creek belonging to a man named Davis. It is presumed the constable will discover that it was a few tramps who had no other means of getting out of town...

Nanaimo, March 4.—The mass meeting of members of the Victoria Pacific was very few put in an appearance owing to the football attraction. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of endeavoring to start a paper in the interest of labor. Nothing was accomplished.

Nanaimo, March 1.—Louis Stark, the well known mutilated rancher, was found dead in the bush yesterday close to his residence in Cedar district.

Mrs. A. Black and two children and Mrs. A. Black returned to the city last night. The former was brought back by her forgiving husband while the latter returned in charge of Constable McLean.

The total shipments of coal for foreign ports for the month of February amounted to 67,948 tons, which is an increase of 1,000 tons over the previous month...

The customs returns for the past month were: Duty collected \$598 33 Miscellaneous 439 17 Total 637 50

A MOST PECULIAR CASE.

IT BAFFLED THE SKILL OF PHYSICIANS FOR YEARS.

A Sprained Ankle in Childhood Followed by Years of Pain—The Means of Relief Discovered by Accident.

From the Vancouver World. "Another miracle, I suppose," was the remark made by a World reporter, rather skeptically, the other day, when he was detailed to interview Miss Alice Adams at 420 Princess street. If he was a doctor when he went in he is free to confess that he was not a doubter when he came away, nor could any one doubt who listened to Miss Adams' straightforward story of her case, and he is quite convinced that through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she has been released from much suffering...

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. —During February there were 21 marriages, 14 deaths and 24 births. —The lady supporters of the Victoria Rugby football club have subscribed for a special prize for the athletic events of April 13. The entry forms for the events will soon be out.

—C. W. Snyder, chief engineer of the Rosalie, and Axel Fast, assistant, have been transferred to the George E. Starr and R. A. Turner of the City of Seattle, and Arthur Cummer take their places.

—The great five act temperance drama, "The Social Glass," will be produced in Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Friday and Saturday, March 15 and 16, and Saturday matinee, in aid of Victoria West Lodge, No. 23, I. O. G. T.

—The Y. M. C. lacrosse club has elected officers: Hon. President, Wm. Templeman; President, H. Bostock; First Vice-President, A. Lee; Second Vice-President, T. Cusack; Secretary, Treasurer, George Brown; and Field Captain Frank Collin.

—The inland revenue collections in this district for February were: Spirits \$4,573 54 Malt 2,938 76 Tobacco 2,796 24 Cigars 553 55

—The police laugh at the idea of Wm. Jackson colored, arrested on suspicion of having burglarized the Grotto saloon, suing for damages for false imprisonment. They have the right to jail any one on suspicion, and in this case in addition to receiving an anonymous letter it is claimed Jackson was about the place a number of times.

—L. O. Demers, formerly with the firm of Pither & Leiser, has taken the Travellers' Exchange hotel at Colwood. The place is neatly and comfortably furnished, the service is very good, and the cuisine is first class.

—For the month of February the customs revenues were \$38,739.16—\$37,003.09 being the amount of duties collected and \$1,736.07 other revenue. The value of the imports was \$151,862, \$50,907 worth of free goods and \$100,955 representing the value of goods subject to duty.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have drawn up a petition asking the minister of justice to cancel the sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Crease on John Thompson for alleged contempt of court. It is said on the one hand that the prisoner's "thank you" was contemptuous, while those interested in Simpson allege not.

—Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Mr. Elford Williams of Metlakatla, and John Hood, the northern canner, were married at St. John's church last night by the Rev. Percival Jennis. There was a large number of friends present.

—Whether City Assessor Northcott will conduct the by-law elections on March 19th is uncertain. It is true that the city council has passed a resolution empowering him to act as returning officer and to choose his assistants but an objection has been raised. Is it legal for the city to conduct an election through one of the officers of the corporation? There are those who think it illegal, and it is probable that to settle the question the advice of the city barristers will be asked.

—The whaleback City of Everett, Captain Bucknam, with coal from the Union collieries and bound for San Francisco, left Port Townsend at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome wedding presents. They leave for the north by the Danube to-night.

—The conversation at the Reformed Episcopal church last night was very well attended and proved a very enjoyable affair. The programme was a good one and there was a bountiful supply of refreshments. A feature of the programme was a drill, "The Good Night," by a number of little misses. Those who participated were Misses Hickey, Harris, King, Burt, George Burt and King.

—The bark Dumbartonshire, of Glasgow, has been reported abandoned in mid-ocean, 1500 miles southwest of Cape Horn.

—Tenders for the erection of an addition to the Westminister insane asylum will be received by the chief commissioner of lands and works up to March 13.

—At a meeting of the horticultural board yesterday a resolution was passed asking the government to purchase a bulletin the results of the recent visit

of Mr. Anderson to Oregon, fruit inspection fees, quarantine stations and the appointment of officers were discussed.

—Mr. A. S. Vedder wishes us to state emphatically through this medium that he has no desire whatever to become a member of the Liberal-Conservative association recently organized here, much less acting in the capacity of a member of the executive committee of the above association.—Chilliwack Progress.

—One of the legal skirmishes in the will contest case of Jennie Parsons, who was lost on the steamer Pacific years ago, but whose will, so it is claimed, was found safely corked up in a bottle, took place before Judge Slack in the Superior Court yesterday forenoon, says Tuesday's San Francisco Examiner.

—The attorney for Minnie Adams Brook, the alleged daughter of Mrs. Parsons, decried to the complaint of the contestants, W. G. States and Beatrice States, nephew and niece of Mrs. Parsons, on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was overruled and then the attorney for the contestants asked for and obtained leave to make photographic copies of a lot of letters and papers said to have been written by Mrs. Parsons between the years 1850 and 1875, and now in the possession of the attorneys for Minnie Adams Brook.

—When horses and cattle are kept in stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food they are apt to get out of condition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving. Many have actually lost during the winter and have to do all their "picking up" when turned out to grass. All this can be prevented and animals made to gain all winter long by using Dick's Blood Purifier. Note the name—Dick's, not Richard's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

Cottolene

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and is Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry ours in Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and All Streets, Montreal, Que.

When the Snow Comes

and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of food, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.

Consumption. Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Write Express and Post Office address. "2 A. SLOUGH CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best. Price 50c. per bottle. Use in thin. Sold by druggists.

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dear Sir—Please send me one of your Home Books and charts. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Ocular Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it is the best Liniment I ever used. Have received one bottle, see Blood Spavin and tried two more Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,

For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOBBURGH FALLS, VT.

THREE CURE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Weakness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and promptly refunded.

Family Chemist SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. ap18ly-wk

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the nature producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No action of poisons, no roughness. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used, will give rapid, permanent relief. Three organs of your druggist only those with our distinctive faces of label. Avoid substitutes. Send particulars mailed, or return post paid envelope. Address, BUREAU OF CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness, Brain, Poor Memory, Headaches, all diseases caused by Ignorance and all diseases caused by Ignorance. Six boxes cure when all other medicines fail. One box \$1.00, six boxes \$5.00. Sold everywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C.

\$3 A DAY SURE. Send your address how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure for the first month. Write your name and address on the back of this card and send it to us. We will send you the full particulars. Remember we don't ask you to write for \$3 for every day's work. Absolutely sure don't fail to write today. BUREAU OF CHEMICAL CO., Box 15, Windsor, Ont.

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First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. (tel. 3 a.m. & 17)

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

THE VANDERBILT Facts That Led Up To Granted to Mrs. a Few Days Order of Judge Ba Decree—Nellie the Cau New York, March G the break between Mr derbilt that resulted in a divorce to Mrs. Van the close of the year. Vigilant last summer, is alleged, Mrs. Vander to indignities in the friends that made it im defer action. It is all were openly paraded purpose of forcing his nize of them. Va assert that prior to his behavior to Mrs. V ways been considered, ducted himself in an as. They assert that he li Nellie Neustretter, and fascinated by her. The been known some mon derbits were agreed proposition of divorce, by the public until the to-day that proceedings Vanderbilt met Mrs. wards became his wife he was 29 years of a stood that the settled derbilt includes the Newport, the residence street and Fifth avenue securities that will \$300,000 a year. Judge Barrett's order ing been brought by pl defendant for the purpos judgment of divorce, a defendant's adultery, a and copy of complaint served on the defendant in the state of New York day of January, 1895, affidavit of William K. ed and the defendant herein by Anderson, H ray, his attorney, a state plaintiff's attorney said complaint herein, a sue the allegations of contained and an order whereby it was referred ly, counselor at law, a hear and determine the and the issues of this brought on for trial and ed before the said refered hearing date of 1895, pursuant to said evidence and proceeding him, by which report said referee finds an other things, and the the parties, plaintiff an married in the city an York on the 20th day and were residents of York at the time of the urts of this action, and has been guilty of act charged in the complain report found and spe there is no judgment of the state of New York state against the plain for a divorce on the gro that the plaintiff is a have the care and cus dren of the marriage, Vanderbilt, William K. and Harold S. Vander feudent is a man of ce and able to provide a family, and that the p to suitable provision fo herself and for the ad reference having directe entered in this actio and dissolving the mar parties hereto, awardi the custody of the said state in favor of the plaintiff, and for the education of the childr tion having come to be day of February, 1895, port, together with the referee, duly certified presented to this court and his application m made to this court upo and all the proceedings judgment in favor of the action, and for other s of relief as the court m and an order having be entered in this action o said, reciting among o the court was satisfie is entitled to final judg for divorce; and dissol between plaintiff and awarding the care and children during their ties to the plaintiff, a defendant to provide maintenance and educu dren, and for the supp tif as justice required, parties herein to attend a special term ther the county court, hous New York on the 21st







The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 8

THE FAITHFUL FOLLOWER.

Col. Prior seemed astonished last night when it was suggested that he might do well to withdraw his support from the Dominion government under certain circumstances. He was sent to Ottawa to support a Conservative government and would do so however it might conduct itself towards Victoria. It might trample the city under foot and encourage the C. P. R. to do the same, still the gallant colonel would consider himself its bondsman. It must in all fairness be admitted that Colonel Prior practices what he preaches with remarkable fidelity. We have a notion, though, that his doctrine does not commend itself to the large majority of Victorians, who have been much enlightened in this regard by the conduct of their representatives in parliament.

"MEANLY AND DISHONESTLY."

During the political campaign of 1877-78 Canadian Conservative journals and politicians knew quite as well as those of Great Britain that the causes of the depression were difficult to understand, and explain, and that they were operating over the whole area of civilization, but they had neither the candor nor the manliness to say so fairly and openly. They meanly and dishonestly tried to make political capital out of the hard times by endeavoring to make the people believe that the Mackenzie government had in some way brought them on. To concede that they meant what they said is to condemn them as being incredibly ignorant and utterly incapable of reasoning. It would be foolish as well as untrue to say that they were without knowledge and without capacity. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that they were small-minded and unprincipled politicians who were doing their best to make the people believe what they did not believe themselves, and what they knew to be ridiculously untrue.

CROW'S NEST PASS.

Col. Prior was rather unfortunate in selecting the British Columbia Southern railway incident as an illustration of the Dominion government's independence of the C. P. R. From his own statements the inference was plain that even in that business the government waited upon the pleasure of Sir Wm. Van Horne's combination. Sir John Thompson, he told his audience, asked him what proposal had been made by the B. C. Southern company to the monopolists, and when Sir John was shown the proposed agreement he said if the latter refused to accept it they "might go to the devil." It seems plain from this that if the B. C. Southern had made no offer to the C. P. R. it would have been given the same comfortable alternative. But there is more than this. A great many people will remember that when it was proposed to build the B. C. Southern through the Crow's Nest pass the privilege was refused, on the ground that there was room for only one track and the C. P. R. people must be given the right to pre-empt that space. If they signified that they did not want it then the others might have the right of way. In other words, the doctrine was flatly laid down that if anybody wanted to build a railway in any place where the C. P. R. might possibly want to go the big corporation's desires must be consulted first. That indicates how far the government is independent of the C. P. R.

A GRAND FAILURE.

The people cannot too frequently contrast the actual results of the N. P. with the promises that were made on its behalf by its authors, and we therefore need offer no apology for reproducing the following picture from the Montreal Witness: Had the population of Canada increased in the same ratio during the protection decade that it increased during the revenue tariff decade it would have been 5,103,275 in 1891 instead of 4,833,239. Yet it was in the decade of 1891 that money was borrowed and poured out like water by the National Policy government in order to develop and populate the country. Sir John Macdonald promised that the population of Manitoba and the North-West Territories would be 1,000,000 in 1891 as an outcome of protection; it was 251,473. Sir Charles Tupper promised that the Canadian North-West would by 1890 produce 640,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1894 it produced about 18,000,000 bushels. Sir Leonard Tilley said that the sale of lands in the Canadian North-West would reduce the public debt \$100,000,000 by 1890 or 1891. The net public debt of Canada has been increased from \$142,000,000 in 1878 to \$241,681,039 in 1893, or by over \$100,000,000.

000, showing a deficit in Sir Leonard Tilley's estimate of the financial effects of protection of \$200,000,000. Canada should get on the solid ground of revenue tariff." Protection has been a grand failure. The fact should be kept in mind that the debt is still increasing, and is now stated in the Canada Gazette at over \$249,000,000.

IN FREE TRADE BRITAIN.

There is depression and poverty in free trade Britain, shout the friends of the Red Parlor with parrot-like persistence. Nobody would be so foolish as to deny the truth of this assertion, for Britain could not expect to escape entirely from a depression affecting every other country in the world. If any man looks honestly into the matter he will wonder, not that there should be hardship and poverty in a country so crowded with people but that there should be so little there in comparison with other countries where the population has plenty of room. But though there are hard times in Great Britain, the country is still doing wonderfully well and need not fear a comparison with any "protected" land. Look at what Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, a member of the government, said in the debate on the address in the house of commons: "In spite of the depression in trade and agriculture, the average condition of the laboring people in this country was much better than it had ever been in the past. Let them compare the present time with 1871-73. Trade then increased by leaps and bounds, yet a careful comparison would show that the great bulk of the laboring people were better off now than then, although during the interval seven millions of people have been added to the population. In the main employment had been found for the additional hands, and there were fewer on the average out of employment. Pauperism had been reduced by at least one-half in proportion to the population, wages in money throughout the greater part of the country had been increased, and when they considered what the money would buy wages had been increased still more. The average working man was now 30 or 40 per cent. better off than in the period of which he had spoken. There was a great increase in the consumption per head of articles of prime necessity. During the last three years as compared with 1871-73 the average increase in the consumption of meat per head had been 15 per cent. The consumption of sugar had increased by 62 per cent.; of tea, 30 per cent.; of tobacco, 25 per cent.; and so on throughout the whole gamut of the main articles of consumption. If a comparison were possible, he believed the increase would be found to apply to the consumption of cotton and woolen articles. That showed him that there was a silver lining to the black cloud overhanging agriculture. The agricultural laborers were far better off than in the period to which he had referred, and so with other laborers. He hoped the house would hesitate long before it tried to raise prices artificially. As a whole the country was benefiting by the low prices, and he would resist to the utmost of his power any effort to artificially raise them, whether by bi-metallism or by protection." What protectionist country can show a record equal to this for the same period? Certainly not Canada or the United States.

N. P. COMBINES.

The wire nail "combine" gives a good illustration of the way in which the N. P. works for those of the proper faith. It requires wholesale dealers to sign the following agreement in order to get the advantage of the rebate therein mentioned:

In consideration that we, the undersigned manufacturers of wire nails, allow a rebate of . . . cent per pound, payable June 30th and December 31st on your purchases of wire nails, you agree not to sell under our established price, as it may be fixed from time to time, and that you will do no act or thing in connection with the sale of wire nails tending to decrease the price of them, and will in no case allow more than three per cent. discount, and that you will adhere to and abide by the terms and conditions of this agreement, and in no way endeavor to evade them in spirit or letter, confining all your purchases of these goods to the undersigned, or giving ten days notice of your desire to withdraw from this agreement and purchase elsewhere.

If any of the associates to this agreement make complaint that you have violated its provisions you will be notified, and should you fail to furnish evidence, accompanied by a sworn statement to the contrary, you agree to waive any and all claim to the rebate.

- (Signed.) Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co., Montreal. Pillow and Hersey Manufacturing Company, Montreal. Montreal Rolling Mills, Montreal. Peck Benny & Co., Montreal. Parmenter & Bullock, Gananoque. Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company, Toronto. Ontario Bolt Company, Toronto. Ontario Tack Company, Hamilton. G. R. Foster & Son, St. John, N. B. The manufacturers of cut nails have

also a close combination, by virtue of which they have kept up the price in Canada to \$2.10 a keg, while the Pittsburgh price has been 90 cents, f.o.b. The taxes the people pay on nails go into the pocket of the combination, while practically nothing goes into the public treasury.

Col. Prior says the Dominion government is not in any way dependent on the C. P. R. There are other people, however, who think differently. The New York Sun, which Tory papers love to quote, in an article on the railway four years ago, said: "What is the scope and influence of this great corporation today? It is simply the government of Canada on wheels."

ADMIRABLE ARTFUL DAVIE.

To the Editor: Report on the appointment that the Dominion government in recognition of his very great knowledge of jurisprudence, and for faithful service rendered offered the appointment of the chief justiceship for this province to the Hon. Mr. Davie. In consequence thereof the bosom and pap-friends, and his subservient political supporters under orders are singing psalms of rejoicing and triumph that their master and patron is to receive this most responsible appointment. There surely must be some mistake! It is hard to believe that the Dominion government on the eve of an election would either promise or let it be known that such an outrage on our province was even contemplated. The judiciary of our province is somewhat tainted now, (vide Victoria Times, 31st December, 1894) and this appointment would certainly not tend to raise its moral tone.

To promote a man of this class over the heads of our puisne judges is not only doing them an injustice but with the exception of a few pap-friend friends, not one single person has said that the Hon. Mr. Davie is a fit and proper person for the position.

There are a few blandish, practised parasites, who flatter this man's vanity, foster his conceit, encourage his whims, praise his puerile witticisms and claim for his Bobadil that he is wise of his generation beyond compare; a second Solomon, who knows a little of many things, including law; that hatred, malice and inhumanity in him of no abiding place; that his conversation is an intelligent feast, his language simply be-a-u-t-i-f-u-l when interlarded and embellished with classical flowers of rhetoric rarely or never heard except amongst hoodlums. Hon. Mr. Davie's fluency in this vocabulary has to be heard to be appreciated. A professional writer only could do it anything like justice. Speaking to an old pioneer after hearing one sample of his powers in the line, the answer I received was: "You should have heard him when he was a youngster." I concluded from this that he was a rara avis in this line, even in his youth.

The political integrity of the Hon. Mr. Davie has brought in question time and again. He is said to be pure and upright in the eyes of his detractors, notwithstanding the fact that some whitewash and a royal commission was found necessary to smooth matters over a little.

Take into consideration the political career of the Hon. Mr. Davie, then think of the deplorable condition to which he and his colleagues have reduced the province, which had such bright prospects. Think of the vast amount of money squandered in wild-cat schemes now proved abortive. Think of the vast sums expended to bolster their positions in office, think of the enormous debt they have piled upon this province, think of the many useless, senseless, vicious acts, and amendments that have been forced through the house aided by representatives of different districts who have sunk their individuality and become machine voters at the command of these men. Take the last session as an example of the time lost on quidding legislation to further the interests of some of these men. That the good name of the province has been brought into disrepute by these men, with whom honesty, diligence, and economy are known more by their breach than their observance, it is manifest that the greater part of the blame should rest on the Hon. Mr. Davie, who by virtue of his office held the power to stop all this wrong doing yet neglected to do so. We are now informed (vide local press) that this man is to be appointed chief justice.

That our province may recover her former bright prospects, it is absolute that our judiciary should be above suspicion. To effect this the office of chief justice should be held by a man whose reputation is above reproach. If the spring is pure the stream will be pure. Esteem cannot be where there is no confidence; there can be no confidence where there is no respect.

Now the question is: has the Hon. Mr. Davie the esteem, confidence, and respect of the people? If not, is he a fit and proper person to hold this most responsible office? The voice of the people should be heard on this most important question.

Respondes s'il vous plait. Then I'll make it plain as day. Why you should not be G. J. Mr. Davie. H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, Feb. 28th, 1895.

Critic—"Miss Beauty is now at woman's golden age." Miss Wantokno—"What age is that?" Critic—"From 20 to 26. In that age a woman wants to marry for love; before it she wants to marry for money, and after it she will marry for anything."

THE CONDITION OF ARMENIA

Mgr. Khirmiran Submits to be Interviewed by a Press Correspondent.

The Massacre Was the Result of a Long Rule of Turkish Misgovernment.

London, March 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Armenia with instructions to thoroughly investigate the stories of the Turkish atrocities in that country under date of Tiflis, Russia, January 25, forwarded the following interview with the father of all the Armenians, Mgr. Khirmiran. After a hesitation of several days the very reverend father granted the request of the Associated Press correspondent for a statement of the condition of Armenia and the causes which led to the Armenian massacre at Sassoun.

Additional weight is given to the statement by the fact that Mgr. Khirmiran was at that time preparing a memorial on the subject to the czar of Russia, and it may be inferred that the substance of this statement, contained in the memorial to the czar, may be followed in this interview.

Mgr. Khirmiran's home is at Etchmiazdin, in the Ararat region of Russia, within a short distance of the Turkish frontier. In an outer room of the house the Associated Press correspondent met a monk in a black habit and at the farther end of the room was a man dressed entirely in red, holding a long mace. The sanguinary appearance of this man contrasted strongly with the peace and quiet of the house. Sometimes four men were in attendance. On the occasion of the first visit the correspondent to the quiet house he was introduced by an eminent Armenian gentleman, editor of the Ardzisgank. On the occasion of his second visit, Mgr. Khirmiran having decided to make the statement asked for young girls were sent by the soldiers to Moosh. The bodies of the Armenians who were killed in large numbers together were buried in common graves but the bodies of those who were killed in isolated places were left unburied. The Armenians who were not killed fled. Most of them came to Tiflis. Some came to me in Etchmiazdin and related to me the sufferings that they had endured. Many Armenians are confined in prisons for political matters.

"The state of the Turkish prisons is simply dreadful. For instance the chief monk of a monastery was fastened to a wall with a nail driven through his hands and was delivered from that position on admitting that he acted wrongly, although he was innocent. On the hands and feet of several prisoners were fastened chains and heavy shackles of wood, while on their heads were placed instruments resembling gaspans, which were heated to a high temperature. Sometimes these tortures ended in the death of the sufferers. Sometimes the torturers executed their terrible task simply to kill their victims.

"From the information brought to me I believe the Kurdish and Turkish troops have burned and destroyed a number of cities and villages, and I estimated that the number of men, women and children killed in the Sassoun district amount to 11,000.

"During the interview the correspondent asked Mgr. Khirmiran what truth there was in the story that certain Armenian revolutionary leaders induced Armenians to commit atrocities on Turks in the hope of provoking outbreaks which would raise the wrath of the Christian people; he replied that such rumors were too absurd to obtain credence anywhere except in Turkey.

The correspondent of the Associated Press also interviewed several Armenian refugees in Tiflis. The stories they told of the massacres correspond in every respect with what has been published in local Armenian papers.

beginning of what is known as the Hamidiah cavalry of Kurdish regulars. The Kurdish chiefs were roaded with favors and invested with the right to oppress the Armenians. The troops received no pay but what was better, they received permission to plunder the Christians. Unable to elude this newest form of oppression and torture, some of the Armenians revolted against the cruelty of their oppressors, while many others sought to fly to foreign countries.

"The final result came in the massacre in the Sassoun mountains. What took place I only know from the statements of eye-witnesses, and also from accounts published in the newspapers.

"The Turks had wished for a long time to capture and punish the people who had revolted against the cruelties of the Kurds, but the inaccessibility of mountain countries not only to cavalry but also to infantry, frustrated their plans. However, when the Turkish regiments were formed, the task of capturing the mountain people was entrusted to them and subsequently three thousand Turkish regular troops, with several mounted guns, were sent to assist in the work.

"The Armenians occupied a strong position owing to the inaccessibility of the mountain region, and when the Turkish troops attacked them they met with resistance, but as the Armenians had but few arms and inadequate supplies of provisions, they were eventually compelled to surrender. During the fighting a few soldiers were killed, but they were very few in comparison with the number of Armenians afterwards put to death by both Kurds and Turks.

"Among the horrible cruelties perpetrated on the Armenians during the massacre, I will relate the following fact, proving the ferocity of the Turkish troops and their commander, Zeki asha.

"When the Armenians had surrendered 150 of them, including priests, were put in a large ditch alive despite the fact that they were not wounded. Earth was then piled up around them, and some soldiers were sent to watch them until they had all perished. After this the massacre continued. Many people, old and young, were killed, and many women and girls were sent by the soldiers to Moosh. The bodies of the Armenians who were killed in large numbers together were buried in common graves but the bodies of those who were killed in isolated places were left unburied. The Armenians who were not killed fled. Most of them came to Tiflis. Some came to me in Etchmiazdin and related to me the sufferings that they had endured. Many Armenians are confined in prisons for political matters.

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SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONS.

Spanish Rebels in Cuba to be Court-Martialed.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Disquieting advices continue to reach the navy department from the commander of the cruiser Atlanta at Colon. They confirm the impression that the Columbian government is unable to maintain order and Americans must rely on the United States navy for protection. It is understood that no additional warships will be ordered to the isthmus until actual rioting occurs. The Spanish government has given assurance that all Americans among the Cuban revolutionists will be tried by a civil tribunal.

Panama, March 5.—It is officially stated that the rebels have been defeated near Soata. A decisive engagement is expected near Cuenta soon.

MISS WELLS SNUBBED.

Methodist Ministers of San Francisco Refuse to Endorse Her.

San Francisco, March 5.—Miss Ida Wells, the negro woman who is crusading against the lynching of negroes in the South, has no love for the Methodist ministers of this city. At a meeting of Methodist ministers Miss Wells was discussed, and while the reverend gentlemen approved of her mission, they objected to endorsing her, as she had not proved that she was a member of the Methodist church.

During the discussion Miss Wells came into the room and attempted to speak in her own behalf. She was not allowed to proceed, and was finally, with other women, excluded from the room while Bishop Goodsell related some thrilling instances of negro depravity which he did not consider proper for ladies to listen to. Miss Wells denounced her treatment by the ministers as shameful.

RUSSIA MUST BE C

She Will Not Allow Gobble Up China Can Prevent

Li Hung Chang Restores His Enemy D Howie's D

London, March 5.—A says Li Hung Chang stands via Tientsin to-day. He restored to favor with the empress, with both of whom interviews. He is powers to negotiate peace many reforms will be ins. Chang's chief rival, Li Hung Chang's chief rival, Wong Tung Hi, favor.

A Yokohama dispatch nese warships captured at have arrived at Yokohama Japanese crews. The Japsul of raising the ship sunk Wei harbor.

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China wishes to gain th understanding with staled that Russia is disp er large concessions p special envoy, with a vie larger favors later on.

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St. Petersburg, March danin says that if Japan on any partition of Chin ing Corea, she would as reckon with Russia as an onist.

MANITOBA SCHO

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Ottawa, March 5.—Dal proceeded with his argum fore the cabinet in the M case. The greater part forenoon was taken up by ing that the cabinet was a judicial body but polit responsible for its acts. Admitted that such was th

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SMALLPOX EPI

Several Cities in the State Loathsome Dis

Burlington Junction, M Black smallpox is ragin county. The disease was

Hot Springs, Ark., by Maryville, who was unde the Springs. The coffin his father's house and church funeral which w tended. Sunday twenty reported. The schools are ty quarantined.

Springville, Ill., March board of health yesterday of a smallpox scare at M Peter Mason was at Hot her husband, who was a They returned to Mattoo ago and Mr. Mason died was held Saturday and w tended. Mrs. Mason is smallpox.

St. Louis, March 5.—No smallpox were reported in terday. It is believed the der control.

BEHRING SEA BU

Sir Chas. H. Tupper Cri Regulations,

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Cone rangements for carrying of the Behring sea arbit of the coming year, and the of the regulations und some doubt is expressed papers. A correspondent Sir Charles Hibbert Tup regarding the matter. "I a replied the minister of the British and United ment have as yet reach ment for 1895. But the erment is pressing as s possible the objections cerned in Canada enter of the regulations sanc by the British governm not called for in the ter ward.

"It is regrettable th government have not felt to meet our earnest wis the best illustration of th en by the British govern of the regulation concern ive flag, which the award ers to carry. The Unite posed two colors—yello Naturally enough the seal the selection of colors w sailors, are synonymous and piracy. The Canada believed that in a small



RUSSIA MUST BE CONSIDERED

She Will Not Allow Japan to Gobble Up China if She Can Prevent It.

Li Hung Chang Restored to Favor and His Enemy Degraded—Howie's Case.

London, March 5.—A Peking dispatch says Li Hung Chang started for Japan via Teintsin to-day. He is completely restored to favor with the emperor and empress, with both of whom he had several interviews. He is invested with powers to negotiate peace. If successful many reforms will be instituted in China. Chang's chief rival, the emperor's tutor, Wong Tung Hi, is now out of favor.

A Yokohama dispatch says the Chinese warships captured at Wei Hai Wei have arrived at Yokohama in charge of Japanese crews. The Japanese are hopeful of raising the ship sunk at Wei Hai Wei harbor.

Howie, the American who violated parole and attempted to blow up Japanese ships will be brought to Japan for trial. Mr. Petreck, the American tutor to Li Hung Chang's children, will act as private advisor to the interpreters who accompany the peace commission.

The Standard will tomorrow print the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent: Men here who know the situation in Eastern Asia in regard to the negotiations between Japan and China believe more strongly than ever that China wishes to gain time to come to an understanding with Russia. It is stated that Russia is disposed to consider large concessions proposed by the special envoy, with a view of obtaining larger favors later on.

Moscow, March 4.—The Moscow Gazette says: "It is impossible to permit the smallest seizure of Chinese soil by Japan. Korea must be evacuated and further encroachments prevented. If Japan has anything of the nature in view it is time for her to pause and consider, as in such a case the neutrality of Russia cannot be counted upon despite the love of peace."

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The Grishdanin says that if Japan should insist on any partition of China or on acquiring Korea, she would assuredly have to reckon with Russia as an armed antagonist.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Cabinet Sitting as a Political and Not a Judicial Body.

Ottawa, March 5.—Dalton McCarthy proceeded with his arguments to-day before the cabinet in the Manitoba school case. The greater part of the time this forenoon was taken up by him in showing that the cabinet was not sitting as a judicial body but politically and was responsible for its acts. Bowell finally admitted that such was the case. McCarthy also showed that the cabinet did not even require to hear the appeal unless they saw fit and certainly had not instructions to decide it in any particular way.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Several Cities in the States Fighting the Loathsome Disease.

Burlington Junction, Mo., March 5.—Black smallpox is raging in Nodaway county. The disease was brought from Hot Springs, Ark., by the corpse of Maryville, who was under treatment at the Springs. The coffin was opened at his father's house and again at the church funeral which was largely attended. Sunday twenty cases were reported. The schools are closed and the city quarantined.

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—The state board of health yesterday received notice of a smallpox scare at Mattoon. Mrs. Peter Mason was at Hot Springs with her husband, who was a consumptive. They returned to Mattoon a few days ago and Mr. Mason died. The funeral was held Saturday and was largely attended. Mrs. Mason is now ill with smallpox.

St. Louis, March 5.—No new cases of smallpox were reported in this city yesterday. It is believed the disease is under control.

BEHIND SEA BUSINESS.

Sir Chas. H. Tupper Criticises Sealing Regulations.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Concerning the arrangements for carrying out the award of the Behring sea arbitration during the coming year, and the enforcement of the regulations under the award, some doubt is expressed in western papers. A correspondent interrogated Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to-day regarding the matter. "I am not aware," replied the minister of justice, "that the British and United States government have as yet reached any agreement for 1895. But the Canadian government is pressing as strenuously as possible the objections which all concerned in Canada entertain to many of the regulations sanctioned last year by the British government which were not called for in the terms of the award."

"It is regrettable that the British government have not felt able hitherto to meet our earnest wishes. Perhaps the best illustration of the position taken by the British government is the case of the regulation concerning a distinctive flag, which the award requires sealers to carry. The United States proposed two colors—yellow and black. Naturally enough the sealers objected to the selection of colors which, among sailors, are synonymous for pestilence and piracy. The Canadian government believed that in a small matter of that

kind there would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the sealers. But sealing vessels are compelled to fly these ignominious colors.

"Again, by an exchange of notes, the British government and the United States government proscribed the terms of the arrangement known as 'The sealing up of arms,' ostensibly for the purpose of protecting from unnecessary interference sealing vessels when within the area of the award regulations. For instance, a vessel was on her course to the Japan coast, or any place where she might use shot guns, it was provided that by having unbroken seals upon arms and ammunition she could escape detention at the hands of the officers of U. S. gunboats or revenue cutters. The Canadian government in vain pointed out that instead of being a protection this would be an encouragement of unnecessary and improper interference. The result last year was two arrests on the flimsiest grounds. In one case the ship was detained and her business destroyed for the reason because when she was searched by the United States cruiser it was found that her signal gun was unsealed. In the case of another vessel which was brought into harbor and handed over to a British man-of-war, the interference was so unjustifiable that the commander of the man-of-war did not venture to detain the vessels, and the Canadian government instructed the collector of customs at Victoria to have nothing to do with the arrest under the circumstances.

"The Canadian government has objected to the extraordinary measures constantly being taken by the British government to revenue cutters and gunboats of the United States, but the protests have been in vain. It is an arrangement unprecedented in connection with the enforcement of the fishing regulations. All nations have, in fact, hitherto been determined in opposing such a concession of the exercise of such a right. Canada has, without ceasing, objected to the extraordinary and unprecedented penalties attached to the regulations and to the provision for trying Canadians outside of Canada for violation of the provisions of the act. It will hardly be believed that the British government has provided that a ship and everything on board may be confiscated if the provisions of the merchants' shipping act regarding the manner in which the logs are to be kept be violated or if the vessel neglects to fly the distinctive flag, notwithstanding she is flying her national colors, or if the vessel happens to employ a hunter whose fitness and skill have not been authoritatively declared. There is no provision which permits the gradation in the scale of penalties. For every one of the offences mentioned and violation of any provision of the award or regulation under it, confiscation of the ship and everything on board is demanded. To show the severity of the penalty as to the official logs, it may be said that in sealers, ranking as fishing vessels, no logs have hitherto been required for them, and hence imperfections in the keeping of logs would be almost a certainty. No provision is made for the case of loss of the license or loss of the distinguishing flag.

"The British parliament has seen fit also to provide that the master of a sealing vessel shall be liable for offences committed by any person connected with the ship. Under the admiralty instructions foreign government vessels are allowed over an enormous expanse of the Pacific ocean the right to visit and search any British vessel, whether at anchor or sail. The extent of this concession may be imagined. The arbitrators at Paris did not proscribe the right to search. On the contrary, the president asked Sir Charles Russell, then attorney-general for England, whether he would exempt from the regulations the right to search and Sir Charles promptly answered: 'Certainly.' Sir Richard Webster, too, denounced the idea, as foreign to any reasonable scheme, yet the British government has acceded to the exercise of this authority over thousands of miles of the Pacific ocean.

"Some critics have observed that as the British sealers were successful last season the objections of the Canadian government are not sustained. This observation, however, is made without a full knowledge of the facts. The poor satisfaction for the owners of two or three vessels which have been outrageously treated, with enormous attendant loss, to be told that the bulk of the fleet did well. In this dispute between the Canadian and British governments there are principles involved which are far-reaching indeed. The importance of the question transcends any pecuniary interest in the sealing business."

"The minister of justice further declared that in his opinion neither England nor any other great nation has ever tolerated such regulations of such principles as were involved in the regulations of last year, outside and beyond altogether the Paris regulations, in connection with the waters in the vicinity of her own coasts. He did not believe that either a Liberal or a Conservative government in England would venture to apply such a scheme to the waters of the Atlantic or North Sea. The action of the British government had, unfortunately in many quarters, been regarded as evidence of a desire to secure peace and friendly relations at the cost of Canadian interests.

No credence is placed here in the statement that Secretary Gresham has abandoned the idea of pressing upon the United States congress the payment of the \$425,000 asked as damages for the injuries inflicted upon Canadian sealers. The United States government is bound to continue to press the course upon congress to which it is pledged. The claims of the Canadian sealers are for actual losses sustained, which the republic has pledged itself to pay, aggregate \$800,000. There has been no official intimation of a change of front.

"Ah," sighed the moralist, "it is sad to think what a lot of time is wasted in an American playing poker." "Yes," an avowed Sharp, "especially in dealing."

BUSINESS INTERESTS SUFFER.

Prolonged Uncertainty as to the Government's Course is Doing Harm.

The Trade Figures Still Continue to Exhibit Uncomfortable Decreases.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The uncertainty still prevails as to dissolution and in consequence the trade of the country still continues to suffer. It is really a childish reason which makes the government act in such a mysterious way about the matter. They cannot deceive the political part of the community, and all that they do is to annoy the commercial part. The Liberals are not to be caught napping, nor can there be any snap retraction of time, so that the government might as well announce at once when dissolution is to come, as it would not be any advantage to their political opponents. As far as the Liberals are concerned they are working day and night, and already they have got either their candidates up in every constituency or know where to lay their hands upon the collector of customs at Victoria to have nothing to do with the arrest under the circumstances.

"The Canadian government has objected to the extraordinary measures constantly being taken by the British government to revenue cutters and gunboats of the United States, but the protests have been in vain. It is an arrangement unprecedented in connection with the enforcement of the fishing regulations. All nations have, in fact, hitherto been determined in opposing such a concession of the exercise of such a right. Canada has, without ceasing, objected to the extraordinary and unprecedented penalties attached to the regulations and to the provision for trying Canadians outside of Canada for violation of the provisions of the act. It will hardly be believed that the British government has provided that a ship and everything on board may be confiscated if the provisions of the merchants' shipping act regarding the manner in which the logs are to be kept be violated or if the vessel neglects to fly the distinctive flag, notwithstanding she is flying her national colors, or if the vessel happens to employ a hunter whose fitness and skill have not been authoritatively declared. There is no provision which permits the gradation in the scale of penalties. For every one of the offences mentioned and violation of any provision of the award or regulation under it, confiscation of the ship and everything on board is demanded. To show the severity of the penalty as to the official logs, it may be said that in sealers, ranking as fishing vessels, no logs have hitherto been required for them, and hence imperfections in the keeping of logs would be almost a certainty. No provision is made for the case of loss of the license or loss of the distinguishing flag.

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Dewdney had therefore to disappear from the political arena. He never had any aptitude for political life and was only elected in the Northwest because he was minister of the interior and there was open voting. Under these circumstances to think that he could enter the legislature in British Columbia and become premier seems incredible at this distance.

If it is correct that Mr. Dewdney is going to resign it is no doubt perfectly correct that Mr. Daly will take his place. Mr. Daly will scarcely be returned for any constituency in Manitoba. For some time past he has ceased to have any connection with the province, having retired from the law firm with which he was connected in Brandon. He might secure a constituency in the Northwest as minister of the interior, but now that open voting has been done away with there this is very doubtful. Everybody in the Tory family is now looking for Mr. Daly to take his place in the cabinet.

The nomination of Liberal candidates in the city of Victoria at this early date is looked upon here as a good omen for the success of the party at the coming elections and shows the rapid growth of Liberal principles on the Pacific coast. The recent visit of Mr. Laurier must have helped to advance the Liberal cause wonderfully. Both candidates are well known at the capital. The many journalistic friends of William Templeman are glad to see that he has lost none of his old time vigor in defence of Liberal principles and freedom of trade as against fossilized Toryism and trade restriction, and hope that he and his colleague may come out ahead. Dr. Milne made a host of friends here when he came to the medical council a few years ago. He was a member of all the leading committees on the occasion and the good work he did in bringing the quarantine matters on the Pacific coast before the public is well known to all. The expenditures which have been made on the coast. The doctor made one of the most telling speeches at the convention on quarantine matters. That was the convention which compelled the Dominion government to take action by improving its quarantine stations, etc., and Dr. Milne deserves a good share of the credit, more especially in regard to what has been done on the Pacific coast. I wrote a letter to the Times pointing these things out after the convention was over and hoped that some day such a man as he would be sent to Ottawa to represent a badly misrepresented province. It is therefore to be hoped that Dr. Milne and Mr. Templeman will be the next two representatives from Victoria. After the next election there will not even remain the excuse of sending Lieut.-Col. Prior and Mr. Earle to parliament to get "something" from the government because Mr. Laurier will then be at the head of affairs. Victoria ought to do its duty. SLABTOWN.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Comments of the Irish Papers on the Measure.

London, March 4.—In the House of Commons Mr. Sidney Buxton, under-secretary, stated that the commercial treaty between France and Canada had not yet been ratified owing to a defect in the act of the Canadian parliament confirming the treaty; but he hoped that as soon as the Canadian parliament should meet the treaty would be ratified without delay.

Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish land bill. In his remarks introducing the measure Mr. Morley said he believed that the purchase of the holdings was the ultimate solution of the land question in Ireland; but universal compulsory purchase would take more than one generation to effect. Meantime a modus vivendi must be found. Mr. Morley said that the foundation of the bill was the principle of protecting the tenant in the ownership of the improvements he had made upon his holdings, as the landlord would not be allowed to charge rent for the improvements. Fair rents would be fixed every ten years instead of fifteen years as at present. Within the next two years all the arrears due might be recovered; but after the expiration of that time the landlords could not recover more than two years' rent. Questions in regard to evicted tenants, Mr. Morley said, would be met by re-enacting section 15 of the act of 1891, giving voluntary reinstatement, not compulsory in cases where the present occupants are not willing to terminate their tenancies. He concluded by saying that the government had done its best to meet the practical difficulties of one of the thorniest subjects in the whole field of modern politics. He appealed to all reasonable men to fairly consider the matter, and not lightly throw away the opportunity of placing upon the statute book a just and practical scheme.

Dublin, March 5.—Freeman's Journal believes that the new Irish land bill contains provisions of vast utility to the tenants of Ireland. The Independent (Parnellite) says the voluntary agreement in the bill regarding evictions is a shameful submission to landlords. The Unionist (Northern Whig) accepts the bill as a fair and reasonable measure.

Commercial Cable Co. Directors Re-elected at a Meeting Held in New York Yesterday.

New York, March 5.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company held here yesterday the following directors were re-elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Mackay, Jas. Gordon Bennett, G. G. Ward, Geo. S. Coe, Richard Irvin, A. B. Chandler, J. W. Mackay, jr., Gardiner G. Howland, E. C. Platt, C. R. Hosmer, Thos. Skinner, Sir Donald A. Smith, and Sir Wm. G. Van Horn.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia, which keeps him indoors. Portuguese Africa is as large as Mexico and Texas.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Lord Rosebery Ordered by His Physicians to Go Abroad in Search of Health.

Vice-Admiral Buller is Appointed to Succeed Admiral Freemantle.

London, March 5.—Major General Rawlinson died this morning.

The Frankfort Zeitung announces the betrothal of Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe's son Alexander to the widow of Prince George of Solms Braunfels. The prince is 42 while his fiancée is 41.

Figaro says President Faure will attend the unveiling of the Carnot monument on the anniversary of his murder.

A Berlin dispatch says the emperor will arrive at Wilhelmshaven to-day. He will go to Heligoland to-morrow and from there to Bremerhaven on Friday.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Alexander Buller to succeed Admiral Freemantle in command of the China station, first mentioned by the press a week ago, is to-day officially announced. The appointment is dated February 21.

Lord Rosebery has been ordered by his physicians to go abroad when sufficiently recovered from his attack of influenza. He is advised to go to some resort where he can be benefited by a warm climate, together with a complete cessation from work.

A Berlin dispatch says the Emperor administered the oath at Wilhelmshaven to-day to a body of naval recruits. In his address to the recruits His Majesty dwelt upon the necessity of their unwavering fidelity to their duty.

The German agricultural council to-day commended to the attention of the government a proposition providing for the relief of the prevailing distress by reducing the most favored nation clause to competing countries not in Europe, the formation of a customs union in the European countries and reforms of the currency.

Nothing is known at the British foreign office of the reported massing of British troops on the frontier of British Guiana. No credence is placed in the alleged dispatch.

The Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace this evening. The weather was cold but there was a good attendance. Ambassador Bayard was present.

Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, Liberal member of the commons for Bristol, is dead.

London, March 6.—The Queen drove out to-day and appeared in excellent spirits.

The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says: "According to opinions freely expressed in foreign diplomatic circles, the naval gathering at Kiel may lead to unheard of results. The proceedings despatched from Adelaide, South Australia, says Premier Kingston has requested the Prime Ministers of the other Australian colonies to urge the marquis of Ripon, Secretary of the State for the Colonies, to permit a Premier of Victoria to attend the proposed monetary conference as the representative of Australia."

As one of the developments of the Manchester canal, it is stated that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company are about to run a service of fast steamers fortnightly between Brazil, Australia, China and the West Indies and Quebec and Montreal will begin in April. A despatch from Adelaide, South Australia, says Premier Kingston has requested the Prime Ministers of the other Australian colonies to urge the marquis of Ripon, Secretary of the State for the Colonies, to permit a Premier of Victoria to attend the proposed monetary conference as the representative of Australia.

A dispatch from Port Said says the Belgian steamer Friesland, from New York, February 24th, with a party of tourists en route for Jaffa, is aground inside the breakwater at this port. Her steering gear is disabled. It is claimed that the balloon seen between Lebesby and Langford, Norway, belongs to Jackson Harnsworth, Arctic explorer. Truth says the Prince of Wales and Duke of York have resigned from the Travellers' club in consequence of the blackballing of Cecil Rhodes.

Influenza is raging in St. Petersburg and the hospitals are filled. Physicians are unable to cope with the infection. The Prince of Naples arrived here to-day. It is said he will shortly be married to the Princess Maude of Wales. It is said that over four million dollars' worth of property was burned in a fire at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The New South Wales assembly yesterday defeated a motion of want of confidence in the ministry by a vote of 96 to 22.

President Faure of France is ill. He has influenza.

London, March 5.—County council elections have resulted in a dead heat, each side electing fifty-nine members. The progressives, however, will have a small majority in the council on account of the votes of the aldermen.

A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says it is probable that Marshal Martinez Campos will shortly succeed Gen. Cedeja as governor-general of Cuba. The latest telegrams report that the troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba have routed 300 insurgents at Veguillas, killing eleven and capturing many. The czar is suffering from influenza and sore throat.

AT IS KNOWN AS THE HAN-KURDISH REGULARS

The were loaded with favours the right to oppose the troops received no pay better, they received better the Christians. Us newest form of oppression some of the Armenians the cruelty of their oppressors sought to by

ult came in the massacre mountains. What took from the statements and also from accounts, newspapers.

d wished for a long time finish the people who had the cruelties of the inaccessibility of the not only to cavalry entry, frustrated their when the Turkish re- the task of capturing people was entrusted to quently three thousand troops, with several were sent to assist in the

ns occupied a strong pe the inaccessibility of the and when the Turkish them they met with re- the Armenians had but adequate supplies of pro- eventually compelled during the fighting a few led, but they were very on with the number of wards put to death by Turks.

terrible cruelties perpet- nances during the mas- the following fact, rocify of the Turkish commander, Zeki a sha- menians had surrendered including priests, were put alive despite the fact not wounded. Earth was and them, and some so- to watch them until they

After this the mass- Many people old and, and many women and sent by the soldiers to dies of the Armenians in large numbers togeth- common graves but the the were killed in isolat- ed unburied. The Ar- not killed fed. Most Russia. Some of these related to me the suffer- had eventually been re- fined in prisons for "poli-

the Turkish prisons is For instance the chief story was fastened to a driven through the delivered from that posi- that he acted wrong was innocent. On the several prisoners were and heavy shackles of their heads were placed resembling copper, put to a high tempera- these tortures ended in sufferers. Sometimes cut their terrible task in victims.

Information brought to me rish and Turkish troops destroyed a number of es, and I estimated that en, women and children soun district among the

review the correspondent mran what truth there that certain Armenians ders induced Armenians ies on Turks in the hope traces which were to of the Christian people; ch rumors were too ab- ence anywhere except

ment of the Associated ried several Armeni- nities. The stories they sacres correspond in ev- what has been pub- shed in papers.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONS.

In Cuba to be Court- rialized.

D. C., March 5.—Dis- continue to reach the from the commander Atlanta at Colon. They resion that the Colum- is unable to maintain icians must rely on the heavy protection. It that no additional ar- edered to the isthms until curs. The Spanish gov- ven assurance that all the Cuban revolution- ed by a civil tribunal. will be court-martialled.

ch 5.—It is officially rebels have been defeat- A decisive engagement Cuentu soon.

ILLS SNUBBED.

ters of San Francisco to Endorse Her.

, March 5.—Miss Ida woman who is crusad- nching of negroes in the ove for the Methodist city. At a meeting of ers Miss Wells was dis- her mission, they object- her, as she had not pro- a member of the Metho-

discussion Miss Wells room and attempted to in behalf. She was not ed, and was finally, with cluded from the room odsell related some thir- negro depravity which der proper for ladies to Wells denounced her ministers as shameful.







GENERAL EZETA NOT ASLEEP

Has Not Given Up Hope of Forming a United States of Central America.

Equipments for a General and a War Stead Now on the Way From Paris.

San Francisco, March 6.—General Antonio Ezeta is living quietly at the California hotel and to all appearances it looks as though he were domiciled at the California for good, says a morning paper. He treats his numerous friends with open-hearted generosity and according to them the ex-president of San Salvador has given up all thoughts of his Central American home. While these assertions and appearances may all be true there are other things which point to the fact that the general is not asleep and that his dream of a united states of Central America has not been forgotten. Last Thursday the City of Sydney sailed for Panama via Central American ports and she was delayed over an hour awaiting instructions from General Agent Center. There were a number of cases on board which caused the officers of the steamer considerable uneasiness, and when the order came to remove them from the hold there was a general feeling of relief. These cases are said to have contained contraband of war and to have been shipped by General Ezeta's agents. The only reason the cases were not sent on was that they were found on board in a Central American port the ship and cargo might have been confiscated.

The records of the custom house show that there is now on the way from Paris the full equipment of a war steed and also the full military outfit of a general. These goods are consigned to General Antonio Ezeta, California Hotel, San Francisco. The uniform and accoutrements for the war horse are expected daily via the Southern Pacific railway and had there not been a hitch in the proceedings, Ezeta would have left for Central America on the Ascpulco, which is scheduled to arrive on the ninth inst.

A BET ON COTTON PRICES

An Incident of the Dalton McCarthy Meeting at Peterboro.

Col. O'Brien on rising to speak was greeted with a splendid round of applause, and in the audience he was cheered as the man from Shanty Bay. In his introductory remarks Col. O'Brien declared that the spirit of partisanship had been carried too far, and it was partly in revolt against this spirit that the great audience before him had been gathered together. The speaker and Mr. McCarthy were, he believed, not concerned as to the fate of the ministry so much as the welfare of the country. (Applause.) From this the speaker went on to tell how in 1878 he had been a strong supporter of the National Policy, chiefly because he believed it would check the exodus of that time, lead to increased immigration and give the farmers a home market, which he agreed with the ministers in saying was the best of all markets. In 1878 it was hoped also that many manufactures suitable to the country would be established. Always, however, in arguing for the protective system he had done so on the understanding that if combinations of manufacturers should use this incidental protection to prevent free competition the protection should be withdrawn. There was no moral benefit from protection, and it was never intended that it should be permanent. Now the ministry propose that it should be confined, although the manufacturers have violated the conditions on which protection was granted, and there was now scarcely any industry that was not controlled by trusts and combines of the census and its results Mr. O'Brien spoke as giving an answer to the claims of the National Policy. There was nothing that the speaker and his fellow Tories of those days were so fond of throwing in the teeth of Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright as the exodus under comparative free trade. For a time after the adoption of the protective system the country was prosperous, because millions of capital were being spent, and the government was going on with sail all set and a flowing sheet. But at the end of the decade of taking stock it was found that the increase of population under ten years of protection had been less than in the time of comparative free trade. (Applause.) Why should the people of Canada go on vaunting themselves under these circumstances? Continuing, Col. O'Brien quoted figures to show that the selling price of Canadian cotton is just a little under that of English cotton plus the duty. He objected to the system under which this could be done by the cotton combine and by their own combines.

At this stage a voice in the audience was heard, thus, "It is not true." (Disorder and cries of "sit down" and "platform.") To the platform came the interrupter, and he proved to be Mayor Kendry, the president of the Auburn Woollen Company. He was cheered as he forced his way to the platform, but the cheers were mingled with hisses. When the silence was obtained he said—"I am prepared to put up \$100 to be given to any charitable institution, that what Col. O'Brien stated just now is not true. (Applause and disorder.)" When a gentleman comes to the electors of this constituency to speak as he has spoken, he may be a farmer, but ladies and gentlemen, he does not know what he is talking about. I understand him to say that the price of certain cotton in England was 4-1/2 cents, and of the corresponding Canadian cotton the price was 6 cents, and that the difference was taken out of the pocket of the consumer. I say that it is not so. To-day we are making goods as cheap as they are in England, and if Col. O'Brien wears Canadian woolen goods he does not pay

the duty, and in England the manufacturers are paying their help starvation wages. (Cries of "It's not so," and "sit down.") I say now that I will put up \$100 to be given to any charitable institution on the decision of three or four citizens if the colonel can prove what he says.

Col. O'Brien, on resuming, said—"I have to tell the gentleman, I do not know who he is—(a voice, "The Auburn mills") and cries of the "mayor"—I have to tell the mayor that the figures I have presented stand on the firmest foundation of Toronto, whose character is such that if I should give the names you would recognize the figures as indisputable. The figures have been quoted all over the province, and if they had been capable of contradiction they would have been. What the mayor says may be correct, but what I say is correct and I stand by the statement. (A voice—"Put up your money.") Laughter.)

Col. O'Brien (sternly)—I am not a wealthy manufacturer nor the agent of one. I must confess that \$100 bills are not so plentiful with me as with him and I cannot put up \$100. So long as farming continues in the position in which it is, with wheat at 50 cents a bushel, I may not have \$100. Continuing the speaker referred to the home market, and asked where it was.

"We have got it here," retorted that voice.

"Yes," was Col. O'Brien's reply, "you have, by bonussing manufacturers. Most towns could get them on that basis, in a few closing words the speaker referred to his worship as one of the powers behind the throne who fixed the duties the people had to pay.

A brief address of an exceedingly witty nature was made by Mr. A. L. Hunter.

Mr. McCarthy on rising to speak was received with prolonged applause. An address was presented by the local committee through Mr. W. H. G. Armstrong in which reference was made to Mr. McCarthy's distinguished public services. In reply he made a few remarks in compliment of the position of Peterboro, which had been more fortunate in attracting factories than most of the towns of the province. This was due probably in part to the splendid water power of the district and in part to the enterprise of gentlemen, who put in capital for the development of the industries of Peterboro. It must not be forgotten, however, that the interest of the people at large must be looked to—(applause)—and must in the end prevail. He had been astonished to hear from the mayor the argument presented for protection. He was glad that there was still \$100 left in any man's pocket, and if the mayor had not produced the cheque he hoped he would yet do so. The figures quoted by Col. O'Brien had been obtained by the speaker, and he had read in the commons, and had never been challenged. The friends who furnished the figures, owing to the tyranny of the customs department, did not give him permission to use their names. He would, however, ask their consent to show the original letter under a pledge of secrecy, and when Mayor Kendry saw them he would apologize to Col. O'Brien.

The mayor—Mr. McCarthy is a rich man and a lawyer; the money is still here if he cares to take it up.

Mr. McCarthy—This sort of bluffing will come to an end. (Applause.) I will put up \$100 against the mayor's if he thinks a political discussion should be settled in that way. It is the manufacturer's way—(laughter)—but for once I will meet him on his own terms.

A conversational discussion followed as to terms, which were conditionally agreed upon. Then Mr. McCarthy proceeded to turn the flank of his friend the enemy by asking him if goods were made as cheaply in Canada as elsewhere, what was the object of a tariff? The speaker had always understood that the protective tariff was intended to give our own market to Canadian manufactures, to keep out others, and to secure a price for the goods sold that could not be secured without a tariff. If that was not the object of the tariff and prices were not enhanced by it, he hoped the mayor would join in taking down the tariff. (Applause.) He was interested in woolen goods. Why should he if the tariff did not keep up prices insist upon a tariff and a pretty stiff one, too?

A voice—25 per cent. ad valorem and 10 specific.

Mr. McCarthy—Yes, more than that in most cases.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen and Mr. McCarthy, and the mayor went to the platform and said—"I am glad that \$100 will make Peterboro's charities glad."

SEATTLEITES HORRIFIED.

Three Dead Bodies Found in the Main Water Reservoir.

Seattle, March 6.—Seattle has been agog with excitement for the past few days over a report that the dead bodies of two infants and a Chinaman had been found in the main reservoir in the most aristocratic portion of the city. The story was not believed at first but now it is positively stated that such was the case, a workman employed in cleaning out the reservoir being authority for the statement. The bodies were fleshless and had evidently been in the reservoir for some time. An inquest will be ordered.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

McCarthy Still Has the Floor and Continues His Argument.

Ottawa, March 6.—Argument was again proceeded with to-day before the cabinet in the Manitoba school case. McCarthy still has the floor. He dealt at length to-day with the efficiency of public or non-sectarian schools as compared with schools under the control of the church and showed that Quebec stood the lowest in point of education. He then dealt with the Manitoba schools, which were not Protestant schools and that the religious exercises used were such as had been approved by Archbishop Lynch in Ontario.

WALLACE TO BE SIDETRACKED

He Has Become Unpopular and the Government Wants to Get Rid of Him.

Conventions Held in Many Eastern Constituencies and Candidates Chosen.

Brockville, March 6.—Notwithstanding denials made, Andrew Broder, customs collector at Morrisburg, has announced that he will go before the Dundas Tory convention on March 16. His friends say the government is pushing his candidature, and being a prominent Orangeman he will if elected be given N. C. Wallace's position, as the latter is becoming unpopular.

Norwood, March 6.—The East-End Conservative have nominated John Burnham, the present member for the commons. John Lange, ex-M.P., is the Liberal opponent.

Guelph, March 6.—The South-Wellington Conservatives have nominated Christian Kloepfer for the commons.

Milverton, March 6.—The North Perth Conservatives have nominated Alexander McLean for the commons.

Winnipeg, March 6.—The Liberal convention held here yesterday resulted in Jno. A. Macdonnell, chief engineer of the provincial public works department, being chosen to represent the party in the constituency of the Selkirk for the Dominion house. Some delegates were in favor of endorsing the candidature of R. Fisher, the Patron, who will probably enter the field.

At a meeting of the council of the board of trade yesterday it was decided to ask the government to remove the office from the present out of the way position to the postoffice building.

Orillia, March 6.—East. Since Col. McCarthy has re-nominated W. P. Bennett, M.P., for the commons.

FRANCE'S ARMY.

Admitted in the Chamber of Deputies that it Does Not Equal Germany's.

Paris, March 5.—The army estimates were discussed in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. Jules Roche, reporter of the committee, drew a comparison between the German and the French armies, the latter of which, he said, was 100,000 smaller than that of Germany. Moreover, Germany's forces were ready to fight at any moment. M. Roche insisted strongly upon the superiority of the German and the French armies. At this point in his remarks he was noisily interrupted by M. Cluseret who shouted "Panama," and this cry was repeated again and again by the socialist members until M. Henri Frisson, president of the chamber, was compelled to suspend the sitting temporarily. After the house was again called to order the debate was resumed and shortly after the chamber adjourned.

MEXICAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Brused and Wounded Passengers Make Their Way to the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 5.—Many bruised and wounded passengers continue to arrive in the city from the terrible wreck on the Interoceanic railway. Many found wounded and bleeding were brought here in the relief train, but hundreds of those able to walk made the attempt to reach strung in the surrounding villages and stung out on the way to the city in a pitiable procession. Many fell by the wayside and were afterwards picked up more dead than alive by other relief trains. Hundreds are still camped at the scene, sitting around small fires kindled from the wreckage. Just what the mortality is it is impossible to say. It is exceedingly probable that within the next few days more bodies will be found in secluded spots in the vicinity of the wreck. Many thinking they were strong enough to walk the 22 miles into the city made the attempt. Overcome by weakness they sank down by the dozens and have been found, dead where they fell. The military hospital in the city of Mexico, where the wounded were conveyed from the relief trains by order of President Diaz, still echoes with the groans of the dying and the delirious mutterings of many unfortunates. Death occasionally comes as a relief. The Universal makes serious charges against Nuffer, the American engineer, who is held by many to be responsible. He is now in prison. Numerous suits for damages are being prepared against the railroad by the relatives of those killed and injured.

BISMARCK DISCOURSES.

No Sympathy With Socialists—They Must Be Suppressed.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says that in conversation with a deputation from Leipzig a few days ago Prince Bismarck spoke thus:—"I seldom have been a happier man. When I recall my few minutes of real happiness I am partly able to make 24 hours. In politics I never gained enough rest to be happy. I had only such moments in my private life. The first one I remember was when I was a boy. I shot my first hare. Later I enjoyed my life with my wife and children. One needs a certain natural gift to enjoy happiness. The old emperor possessed it. His temper was partly sanguine, partly phlegmatic. It was difficult to bring him to a decision, but when his decision was once made you could build a house on it. He loved truth above all things; so do I. During my diplomatic career I tried to stick to the truth. Now and then I was obliged to deviate a trifle from it, and that was very painful to the old man. He always blushed, and I could not face him, but would look quickly away."

The prince said of the anti-socialist bill:

"I always have told rulers with whom I have conversed on the subject, if you combat socialists with all the means in your power you will suppress them. It is an acute malady, and if you refuse protection to the middle classes you will continue to a chronic disease which it will be very difficult to cure. The idea of coming to terms with the revolutionists seems to me to be the same as if, in case of France's declaring war we should send lawyers to negotiate with her."

One of the prince's guests remarked, "You must have had many years of happiness in seeing the reverence and affection that the great German nation feel for you?"

"Yes," Bismarck remarked, "I am happy in that respect. Hatred is contagious, as I have learned, but love is the same. The great preparations for my birthday show such love and goodwill that they put all the hatred I have ever experienced out of my head."

CHURCHILL'S WILL.

He Leaves Most of His Property to His Wife—Others Get His Papers.

London, March 4.—Lord Randolph Churchill's will, which is dated July 18, 1883, bequeathes the testator's wife the sum of five hundred pounds and his horses, carriages, plate, pictures, china, books, furniture and other household effects and the income from the residue of his property, which is subject to Lady Churchill's life interest. The principal, however, is to be held in trust to be eventually divided into equal shares for the testator's children. The gross value of the personal estate is entered on the probate registry, £75,971. The net value is not entered. By a codicil added in 1888 the testator bequeathed his private papers, letters and documents to Viscount Curzon and the late Louis Jennings, to be published, retained or destroyed at their discretion.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

No Further Trouble Expected in Peace Negotiations.

Washington, D. C. March 6.—Official of the Japanese legation said to-day that there was no prospect of further trouble in the peace negotiations.

A Tokio dispatch states that the Japanese general reports that the Chinese at Sen Tien retreated before the Japanese, and the place was occupied unopposed, the Chinese falling back upon Sha-hachen, the Japanese in pursuit.

London, March 6.—A Yokohama dispatch says on March 2 the Japanese secured an occupied Anshong Hen without opposition.

A Peking dispatch says Li Hung Chang's friends sent a memorial to the Emperor deprecating that Chang was not to blame for the unprepared condition of China for the war. It declares the Emperor's tutor, who was president of the board of revenue, is the culprit.

A dispatch from Hiroshima says: "Official dispatches received here state that on Feb. 28 the Japanese completed the occupation of the whole district of Saitama, and as far as Tokyo. The Chinese retreated slowly north after one encounter in which the Japanese lost 22 killed or wounded and the Chinese 45 killed. On the same morning a Chinese attack on the Japanese line at Haicheng was easily repulsed."

CALLS THEM ADVENTURERS.

Hawaiians May Exile Englishmen But Must Not Imprison Them.

London, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The sentences which the handful of adventurers running Hawaii passed upon those who ventured to stand up for the dethroned queen are so grotesque that they cannot be allowed to stand. Their offence against the law lies solely in the fact that they were unsuccessful. If they had been shot in hut blood, or tried by a drunken court-martial, all that could have been said would be that they knowingly took the risk. But that this mushroom government of beachcombers and others, who usurped power, which is detested by the natives, should be allowed to send Englishmen to life-long terms of confinement cannot be tolerated. Let them be exiled, but they must be liberated."

THE C. P. R. VIEW.

To the Editor: Sir Donald A. Smith has returned to Canada, and has been interviewed and delivered his opinions as follows, according to the Mail and Empire: "The railway interview will in the course of a half hour's talk invest him with a possession and advertise him throughout the reading world."

"His public and private history will be published in so far as it is creditable to himself, his portrait will probably accompany the text, and he who would pass in a highly educated and refined community as a very ordinary vulgarian becomes one of the most interesting studies of the social and commercial world."

"The practice of investing people with attributes foreign to their true nature is highly demoralizing in its effects. The subject to which it is applied is not gifted with a well-balanced mind—and the instances are numerous in which persons of the opposite class have lost their mental equilibrium altogether by its baneful influence."

"The ingenuity displayed by these people in writing up their favorite images of clay cannot be otherwise than disgusting to the educated, who recognise that men of great eminence, e. g., statesmen, poets, scientists, physicians, philosophers, soldiers, divines, and what not are generally of a retiring disposition, and dislike being advertised and illustrated like a patent pill paper."

"The truly great and reflective man who has struggled, read and studied nature is generally alive to the fact that the world will go on as before when he departs, but the opulent vulgarian never knows that he is in the picture of the universe until he has taken charge of the worms—and perhaps not even then."

COUNT BERRY PEMMICAN.

Victoria, March 2.—"If you want to know, ma'am," said the doctor, "your husband won't live twenty-four hours longer." We (the C. P. R. have most in mind) are passing through a period of depression; even intra-continental traffic has got the pinch. The Canadian Pacific railway (and I too) feel the tightness of

the times. Relatively, however, I will say, added Sir Donald, that the Canadian Pacific is well off towards the whole of the N. W. in prospect, reserved by order-in-council. Consider the position of the great railways of the United States, with the backing of the great capitalists of the world (but not quite so much government backing as we have got). Look how many of them are in the hands of receivers (how much preference and how much ordinary stock have you got?) Look at the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific. (They have no mountain tops called after presidents or directors of the road.) I say relatively the Canadian Pacific is well off (asked for land enough to accommodate a population of 22,000,000 people now and more to be reserved by order-in-council and got it). I was absent when the reductions were made, and I knew all about it just the same, and I know that each person feels that an injustice has been done him when he is made to suffer. He is not naturally able to look up the broad features of the situation (with as broad a grin as a man who has successfully mislead). But I understand that the utmost care was taken by Mr. Shaughnessy to make the hardship fall as light as possible (it was done in Arkansas years ago by a man who made his economical reputation by it). That is to say, as far as possible no man was made long and efficient service (and were well posted) were retained, which is a proper business (nothing like blowing one's own trumpet in eurythmics). But is this not what you or I would have done in our private business in the economy of our households? A man who has a comfortable income and keeps a dozen domestics (Misses) will not reduce the number of such (Lazari) if that income be seriously diminished, and if it still shrinks as must be the case in the household to the (sack and the altered condition of things. The great need is retrenchment in all departments of life, not only in the household, but in the C. P. R. (freight rates), and throwing down upon the English capitalist (before we have time to scoop it in) and which can never come to anything practical (with the C. P. R. are not in it. Canada has suffered from this in reputation already (mark the contradiction following). She stands better in the London market than the other colonies, and you saw how her loan was taken up recently (the great Northern railway stock is very good, is it not? And they are coming to Victoria; not the C. P. R. in disguise of course). There is plenty of money when once you are able to establish confidence (nothing like confidence) in your securities (as we did with the C. P. R. while we had the government guarantee). But if you become hostile to the C. P. R., which can never have a place in the country (if we can prevent it), which meet no want (to cure), and which demand the public money (which we are after), your credit will sink, for confidence (and government backing) is the basis, the soul of all business. The country (and the C. P. R.) does not at present need any more large money. (It would not for some time if the C. P. R. had been located where nature indicated). Let us use such enterprises as make them prosperous and permanent (especially the C. P. R.—personalization of selfishness). Take the case of New Zealand. She got money and she spent it easily. (She built no C. P. R. she spent as every country must suffer which be-lieves as she did. But when she saw the consequences of her extravagance (and that she had not granted the best part of the money to go to a railway company and the rest to her) she stood firm. (But not more than Canada and the C. P. R. do). New Zealand in this connection owes a hundred million dollar canal scheme ship direct from Fort William to Liverpool.)

"I am glad to see that Sir Donald's capacity as a Frowner Down, and if he had as many a peer of the realm Lord Frowner Down as a peer and euphonious title. All things considered, the following outlines to hand many days ago, may prove interesting to the present emergency."

"Canada," he called a free country, has found room for some of the most disgusting toadies to be met with in the circuit of the globe.

"The tourist will be continually nauseated and disgusted while travelling on the C. P. R. by the vulgarian nonconformity applied to some of the noblest peaks of the continent."

"These men (well described in Scripture as 'those who call their lands after their own names') are guilty of basing nature and of not appreciating the magnitude of creation in one of its most sublime aspects. They are not one of them could ascend any of the mountains called by his name without emulating the dying pants of the expiring frog. No doubt these were all good business men, but not great enough to bequeath their names to the magnificent works of creation by which the tourist and the traveler identifies them."

"The naming of these peaks was a vulgarian desecration and should be so regarded by those who are capable of a fine sense of the Creator, and before its grandeur was bespattered by the common roughcast of the railroad or the stock exchange."

"As mundane possibilities may at any time oblige the financial rat to desert the mountain, so is it unwise to impress upon the nature the names of any animal that particular kind."

"If obliged to make use of individual names, the history of Canada has furnished more worthy of perpetuation than those of any monarch king who has placed an immense fortune out of public munificence and human guilfulness."

"He who wins without merit inherent (or anything more than successful money grubbing) is one of the most repellent parts of the disgusting public toadyism so liberally supported and widely adopted."

"Given a celebrated private poker sharp in a well furnished home, with an insatiable appetite for executive dirt pie, some money and native wit, and the ingenious modern toy interviewer will in the course of a half hour's talk invest him with a possession and advertise him throughout the reading world."

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panion ran the elevator floor in order to light the door and step-son and the girl re-levator. What he did is story told the coroner that the elevator had and Nelson had se-Intending to stop a-eral persons that Nel-on the lever as soon as ed out, without any ap-er doing so. The moment the elevator shot up-er lost his head and the being open, he attempt-As he did so the eleva-er the heavy railing over had just got his head-ing, and his neck was-er. So tightly as it we-the door and the rail-levator's flight upward

AGUA CANAL.

Money Not Satisfied With Senate Bill.

March 6.—Congressman Mississippi will visit Near-of the month and travel of the proposed canal. It satisfied with the pro-ill recently passed by the-ting \$70,000,000 for the-ial, inasmuch as it is not-er the money should be on-er the work of construct-er paper, and might all-er money in its develop-er. Greytown, which, he-ill up again under the-er that occurred. The sun-riation bill contains an-er to be spent in a govern-er the canal route.

GE SETTLEMENT.

Not Pay Count de Casne's Debts.

March 6.—To-day George-en at his office and said;-at there has been any-er in connection with-er sister to the Count-er false. Not only has-er marriage settlement, but-er never discussed or ev-er number of either of-er the statement which-er the Marquis de Castel-er settled before he would-er to the marriage is as-er is false and absurd."

AN SENTENCES.

Is Takes a Fling at the Government.

March 6.—The Daily New-ly to-morrow: "The an-er none of the dead sen-er will be executed wit-er. It would have been-er American party to kill-er in the civil war, by-er the great traditions of-er, and national pride-er their departing from-er themselves to use liv-er Europe. Moreover, the-er were only fighting to give-er own again. The repub-er of right was ghost of Monroe who-er try which has so gross-er the precepts of his doc-er it hard to sleep at

BANK ROBBERY.

Five Fifteen Thousand Dol-But Are Captured.

March 6.—The Adol State-bed of \$15,000 yesterday-er men. The cashier and-er were shot and seriously-er robbers who escaped at-er afterwards overtaken-er One hid in the bushes-er and alive. The other hid-er was set on fire. The-er until his clothes caught-er, and a shotgun in hand-er surrender and was shot-er the other will be

BE ABANDONED.

Too Much to Float the Diamond Mine.

March 6.—It is believed that-er Diamond mine No. 12-er its permanent abandon-er it would require a month-er months would then be-er coming out the water. This-er company a great deal of-er, too, the coal is of such-er once thoroughly soaked-er then having the air turn-er spontaneous combustion is-er. Had the mine been-er to fire broke out the-er had been in all probab-er awful, as there is only

ERN BLIZZARD.

Very Much in Evidence in the East.

March 5.—Ontario is just re-er one of the worst storms-er which set in Sunday night-er until last night without-er railroads are blocked,-er late, and street car traf-er. March 5.—The city suf-er worst blizzard of the-er day morning. Car travel-er and all the lines experi-er difficulty in keeping cars-er were about the surface of-er ground. The incoming-er roads were effected and-er to five hours late.



# EAGER FOR THE FRAY!

Loyal Young Liberals Meet and Complete the Work of Organization.

An Address by the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C.—Intense Enthusiasm.

Pioneer Hall holds a goodly number, but judging from the very large attendance at last night's meeting of the Young Men's Liberal club, it will prove far too small a meeting place for that rapidly increasing association.

Any one having a fear that this country of ours is liable to suffer longer from a lack of interest on the part of its citizens in matters affecting its welfare, should have been present in Pioneer hall last evening and he would have gone home with a different conviction in his mind. What an assemblage it was! Bright, intelligent, thoughtful young men of every rank, trade and calling—the business man, the mechanic, the professional man, the working man—all were represented; and, determined as they are to labor unceasingly in the cause they have espoused, there seems little fear of the country "going to the dogs" when ardent and able workers put their shoulders to the wheel. Talk about enthusiasm! Never were men more sincere—more confident. They have organized, primarily, to assist in securing the election of Wm. Templeman and Dr. G. L. Milne, the Liberal candidates, and a glance around the hall last evening would lead one to conclude that their election is an assured fact.

E. V. Bodwell, who occupied the chair for the first time since his election to the office of president of the club, was, on opening the meeting, greeted with cheers.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted and the following communication from his worship Mayor Teague, at whose absence general regret was expressed, was read amidst applause:

Mayor's Office, Victoria, B.C., 5th March, 1895.  
C. A. Gregg, Esq., Secretary Young Men's Liberal Club.  
Dear Sir,—Owing to pressing city business this evening I cannot be with you. Please convey my best wishes to the members and say that I shall take the first opportunity to meet them, and to assist to the best of my ability in the Liberal cause.  
Believe me, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
DHN TEAGUE,  
Mayor.

The constitution as drafted in committee was then read, reported complete with amendments and adopted.

President Bodwell expressed the pleasure he felt at calling upon a gentleman who he thought might be termed the "Father of Liberalism in the province"—Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C. (cheers).

Mr. Richards, who occupied a seat on the platform, was on rising, loudly applauded. He was surprised to see such a fine meeting, such enthusiasm, such a fine lot of young men. He would give them a little advice but they must do the work. He was very glad to see the young men taking an active interest in these matters. Every one should take an interest in politics because good or bad government is in the hands of the people. Well, the elections were coming on just now. The government had been in power for fifteen years and for the good of the country we must have a change and we will (we will).

Mr. Richards then entered into an able exposition of the fallacy of protection. Those who advocated the adoption of such a policy told us that working men were to get employment and everybody was to get rich. Well, he thought one man could hardly get rich without some one getting poorer, but they evidently thought they might get rich off one another! (Laughter.) But Sir John carried the country and protection was inaugurated. Now, what good has it done for us? (Not a bit.) America has tried protection and has failed miserably to bring about that measure of prosperity which had been predicted. England with her free trade beats America with her protection every time. Now look at the shipping industry. England has driven American ships off the ocean. Years ago the best ships afloat were those flying the American flag. What is the case to-day? All have disappeared. To-day almost all business between New York and England is done in British vessels. Now, what is the reason that America has lost all her shipping? Well, in the first place, they cannot build ships as cheap, when they have to pay a heavy duty. There is not an American bottom carrying grain from New York to the Old Country. No country in the world could compete with free trade England in that respect. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, in every port, you will today find the Union Jack floating from the masts of more vessels than those of any other nation in the world. (Applause.) During the administration of President Harrison the Americans bought two British built vessels. Congress passed a special bill admitting them free of duty and in order to celebrate in a becoming manner the remarkable increase in the shipping of the nation under the beneficent policy of protection, they brought the president down. Then with the hand playing Yankee Doodle and with hats flying in the air they pulled down the British flag and raised the Stars and Stripes. (Laughter.) Yes, they brought the president down to haul down the flag of free trade and raise that of protection. Now let us look at home a moment and see if any good has resulted from the policy of

protection. Population has not increased. The manufacturers have endeavored to fleece the people; they put in their pockets the money which the country should get and increased duties are put upon goods not manufactured in this country. And to-day these promoters of "infant industries" are raising an enormous fund to endeavor to keep the Conservative party in power. When an attempt was made to reduce the tariff to a slight degree in response to a demand from the people, what happened? why the manufacturers said: "Don't you do it," and the government obeyed and the tariff is now higher than before. So things will go on until we turn them out. (We will! we will!) He thought that the prospects were most cheering. He believed that the Liberals were going to triumph from one end of Canada to another, and here in this city we must and shall succeed in electing our two candidates, Wm. Templeman and Dr. Milne. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Richards on the conclusion of his instructive and entertaining address. The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of officers. Hon. A. N. Richards was elected honorary president and his worship Mayor Teague, honorary vice-president.

President Bodwell took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the very high honor which had been conferred upon him in unanimously electing him to the office of president.

C. A. Gregg was unanimously elected to the office of secretary and O. C. Bass as assistant secretary, was similarly honored.

An election to fill the other offices will be held at the next meeting.

## MME. EMMA EAMES.

The Great Soprano.



Very beautiful are the features of Mme. Emma Eames, the great singer, whose art has delighted many thousands. Her presence is graceful, her intellectuality unquestioned and her voice a perfect delight. Praise from one so celebrated, then, has a high value, and this is what Mme. Eames says of "Vin Mariani," the famous tonic wine—"Vin Mariani" is a most delightful and efficacious tonic, of inestimable value. All public characters, doing a great deal of brain work, feel the beneficial effects of this tonic-stimulant, which is a great nourisher of the brain, imparting at the same time to the body, debilitated or depressed, new vigor, so that it has been well called by Zola, the elixir of life. "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than iron or quinine, and does not produce constipation. Send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album, containing the portraits of a large number of celebrities, who have spoken enthusiastically of this notable stimulant, prepared from pure grapes and coca leaves.

## NO. THREE IN THE LEAD.

Result of the Annual Inspection of the B. C. Garrison Artillery.

The deputy adjutant-general has made known the result of the annual inspection of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery and which is as follows:

Possible.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Clothing	10	8	8.5	10
Manual and Fire	30	17.5	14	20
Company Drill	20	16	14	16
Gun Dr.	30	30	28.5	30
Inf. Economy	10	8	6	10
Officers' Question	48	23	23.5	22
N.C.O.'s' Question	72	44.5	42.5	61
46	151	138	151	27
Deduct for absentees	39	41	24	9
	112	97	127	182

Since the Vancouver company, No. 5, had no guns, the gun drill has been excluded from competition for the General Herbert cup. The target practices are yet to be held with No. 3 company in the lead.

## SEALERS CLAIMS.

British Government to be Asked What They Intend to do.  
London March 6.—Notice was given in the house to-day of a question to be asked the government to-morrow, owing to the dissatisfaction of Canadians, what action it is proposed to take in regard to the delay of the United States in settling the claims of the Canadian sealers.

## Indispensable.

There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

Miss Passe—Don't you consider it unlucky to get married on the 13th of the month?

Miss Rose—Not so unlucky as not to be married at all, dear.—Boston Courier.

## LOCAL LAWYERS IN SESSION.

Members of the Legal Profession Meet and Discuss Important Resolutions.

Working of Registrar's Office the Subject of Considerable Discussion.

The members of the legal profession met again last night, the Hon. A. N. Richards presiding. There was a large attendance. Several important resolutions were discussed and many pertinent suggestions were made and put in the shape of resolutions and carried. At the opening several members made some general remarks as to the manner in which the business was carried on in Victoria, and these remarks were confined chiefly to the internal management of the registry office.

A resolution was moved and carried requesting the attorney-general through the government to communicate with the minister of justice with a view to having revising barristers appointed from the profession and not from the supreme court judges in view of the large amount of work the judges already have.

Mr. Richards thought Victoria should have a County Court judge. With this suggestion Mr. Cassidy agreed and said that there was ample work here for a County Court judge who could also act as master in chambers. He also referred to the desirability of having portraits of the chief justices. All the other provinces followed the practice.

Mr. Belyea wanted the County Court rules amended and for that purpose moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the attorney-general. An expression of opinion was given that the County Court should sit twice a month, and also that a judge should sit in court once a week at least, for the purpose of hearing court motions. Mr. Belyea and Mr. Irving spoke in favor of the proposals.

Mr. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, then moved the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that Vancouver should have a resident Supreme Court judge. In support of his motion he said that most of the resolutions already passed referred to Victoria, but there was one thing for which in Vancouver they had been a long time working, and that was to have a resident Supreme Court judge. They did not want to take away from Victoria one of her judges nor from Westminster either. A long discussion took place and centralization and decentralization were discussed. The meeting wound up at midnight by passing the resolution with the rider attached to it that the resolution was no affirmation or disaffirmance of centralization or decentralization except in so far as it affects Vancouver and New Westminster.

## THEY ARE AT WAR.

Chinese Again Take Their Grievances into Police Court.

War seems to have broken out in Chinatown again, and the white man's law is being invoked to get satisfaction. This morning Chan Sun Ying appeared in police court accompanied by his lawyer, G. E. Powell, and an interpreter, and the necessary preliminaries to summons and bind over to keep the peace were taken against the following: Chan yong, Chan Yung, Chan Leen, Chun alias Charlie Ah Sing, Chun Yee Kung and Chan Choo. Ying claims that the five are members of a club of about thirty members who by force extort blood money and because some people with whom he is connected refused to any longer give up, the five threatened to kill him. They all, he said, came to him yesterday afternoon one after another and made all manner of threats. Some of them, he stated, used a Chinese term which signified that if he had ten lives they would kill him. Ying was very much disturbed this morning, and seemed to act as if he were doing. He said he really feared the five men and wanted them put under bonds to insure his protection.

The summonses were sworn to this afternoon, will be served later in the day, and the cases will be called perhaps to-morrow.

## INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Mr. Justice Walkem Dismissed Motion for Attachment Against Tullock.

Mr. S. P. Mills, on behalf of Mr. Tullock, in the suit of Tullock vs. Adams, moved before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday, to dismiss or vary the order made on the 18th February preventing the plaintiff from interfering with defendant taking stone from Haddington Island quarry and also directing the plaintiff to return the cylinder head of the engine at the quarry. The motion was made on the following grounds: "That the relief sought by the defendant under and by virtue of the said order was not incidental to and did not arise out of relief sought in the action, that the order should not have been made without defendant giving plaintiff undertaking as to damages; that the affidavits filed in support of the application for the injunction did not justify the learned judge in granting order, and that on the merits the order was not justified.

Mr. Mills contended that the law regarding injunctions did not apply to the case and that the plaintiff had a lien for his work on the stone quarried and until the lien was satisfied the defendant should not have been allowed to take the stone from the quarry.

Mr. J. A. Aikman on behalf of the defendant, contended that it was an incident arising out of an act, and therefore the defendant could apply for an injunction before filing counterclaim. He considered and had reasons to believe that the wages of the workmen had been partly satisfied though probably the

plaintiff's claim had not, and that the material used in support of the application for the injunction was sufficient to justify the judge in granting the same.

His lordship after considering the facts dissolved the injunction, costs to be plaintiff's costs in the cause.

The motion for the writ of attachment was dismissed, both parties to pay their own costs.

## TUG VANCOUVER ASHORE.

She is Hard and Fast on a Small Reef at Mill Bay.

The tug Vancouver is ashore at Mill Bay, 20 miles up the island on the east coast. She went on a reef there yesterday afternoon and up to last reports was still hard and fast, but was not in a very dangerous position and was not making any water. It is expected that she will come off on the first full tide. The Vancouver went to Mill Bay after a couple of scows of wood for C. J. V. Spratt, her owner. Just how the accident occurred is not known to a certainty, but the vessel was disabled by some accident to the rudder or propeller and she was swung around on to the rocks by the scows.

The steamer Mary Hare made a trip to her side yesterday afternoon and is there again to-day endeavoring to get her off. It is believed that she will succeed when the tide reaches its height.

## BOYS' BRIGADE CONCERT.

A Good Entertainment and a Large Audience Last Evening.

The Boys' Brigade concert last evening at the Victoria theatre was well patronized and an interesting programme was presented. There were many fine numbers and they were presented by good musicians and vocalists. The opening number by the ladies' string orchestra received an encore. The orchestra is composed of Miss Brown, the Misses Sehl, the Misses Spring, Miss Styles and Miss Marboeuf. The male choir of the Garrison Artillery under the leadership of Mr. Greig sang "The Soldier's Farewell" in excellent style, and the rendition of the "Soldier's Song" was none the less pleasing. Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, as usual, came in for well-merited plaudits. Gunner Ayton and twelve men of the Marine Artillery sang "Tommy Atkins," under Sergt-Major Mulcahy, was an interesting number. "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" was sung by W. R. Higgins and was applauded and Mr. Brown scored a triumph in his "Queen of the Earth." A duet, "Peace and War," by Messrs. Rowlands and Gordon was a pretty piece, and "Etudiantina" by Miss Monat and Mrs. Helmeck was loudly applauded. A delightful symphony from Haydn was rendered by an orchestra composed of T. Sharp, leader, and Miss Young, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Mrs. H. Young, and Mr. Galpin. The plantation song of the Big Four, Messrs. Sebl, LeRoy, Chapman and Jones, completed a first class programme. The stage manager was Fred Richardson and he acquitted himself as an old timer at the business.

## THEY COURTED DEATH.

Three Chinamen Servants go to Sleep Alongside a Charcoal Fire.

Three Chinamen employed at the Hotel Dallas came very near waking up in the Chinaman's paradise this morning. They were sleeping in a small building to the rear of the hotel, and last night when they retired made a nice charcoal fire in an open portable furnace. There was something wrong with the stove, and they were out to keep warm. The charcoal fire was not very warm looking, and all the apertures were carefully closed. Then like three good hard-working Chinamen they lay down to rest. This morning at 7 o'clock an amount of knocking at the door would arouse them, so just as they were sleeping, the place was forced open. All three were in a semi-conscious state, and the best restoratives available were quickly applied. Dr. Meredith Jones was also sent for and ample evidence of actual skill was lent to their restoration as well.

A telephone message at noon conveyed the information that they were all able to be up. It is rather remarkable, however, that they escaped death. In a couple of cases of a similar nature here the victims have not been so fortunate.

## SPEEDY TRIALS.

The Charlie Sing Case Comes up in the Higher Court To-Day.

The speedy trials court to-day has been the scene of a great deal of excitement for Chinamen, and the court room was been overcrowded during the whole of the day, with celestials. The case is Regina vs. Ah Hon and Ah Hong, charging the prisoners with unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm upon one Charlie Sing with an iron bar on the second of February last. The case is apparently of great interest to the Chinese as it arises out of the trouble amongst the different clans, of whom Charlie Sing is one. There are a great many witnesses to be called on both sides and the case will in all probability continue over to-morrow. The witnesses already called are about 20 and as many more are to be examined. Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appears on behalf of the crown, and J. A. Aikman for the prisoners.

## Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. The action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once all pain and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

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## Ask your Druggist for



## Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER  
A Dainty Floral Extract  
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

## THE BURGLAR IS KING.

Monday Night's Robbery Was Followed by Four More Last Night.

The Thief Talked With One of His Victims—Evidently a Clever Crook.

Victoria has been honored by a visit from an enthusiastic burglar, or batch of burglars, in the last week, and a series of startling housebreakings have followed one another in rapidity. On Monday night the house of Senator McInnis, on Michigan street was cleverly robbed, and last night the homes of Fred Carne, McMillan Brothers, and Luke Pither on Yates street and Dr. I. W. Powell on Vancouver street were visited. At Mr. Pither's home the burglars failed to get in. The police are diligently at work but have not yet accomplished anything tangible. The police believe that the thieves came to town on the cut rate tickets from San Francisco.

It is believed that the door of Senator McInnis' home was opened with skeleton keys, for there was no evidence of forcible entry. A fine gold watch belonging to the senator was taken, as well as another timepiece of the same description, a number of trinkets and some silverware. The thief or thieves quietly entered the senator's room and took the clothing down stairs for minute and leisurely examination. His movements were very quiet for no one was disturbed. The case was reported to the police and Sergeant Hawton and Constables Perdue and Walker were detailed on it.

The work on upper Yates street gives evidence of heavy work of an experienced crook. While he was in Mr. Carne's house that gentleman awoke. He heard the creaking of a board in the floor, and though not thoroughly aroused called, asking "Who is there?" The burglar did not bolt or lose his head in any way but replied: "Why, it's me, Joe." Mr. Carne has a relative of that name, but he was not thoroughly satisfied, and asked again: "Joe who?" The burglar replied: "Why, you know Joe, of course." All the time he quietly getting to the stairs, and then made a hasty exit through an open window. When Mr. Carne got out into the hallway the cheeky robber was out of sight. All that was taken was a gold chain belonging to Mr. Carne, and many articles of value were overlooked. The robber evidently entered Mr. McMillan's home across the street before he came there. At that place a window was forced and a lot of jewelry, including a gold watch, were stolen. No one was disturbed about the place. At Mr. Pither's home there were many tracks around the house, was ample evidence of actual skill was lent to their restoration as well.

The residence of Dr. I. W. Powell, on the corner of Vancouver street and Burdett avenue, was visited some time after midnight, but the thieves did not make much of a haul. Entry was made through one of the windows of the drawing room on the south side of the house, but further progress was checked by the door of the drawing room being locked. The room was, however, ransacked, and a set of gold spoons valued at perhaps \$50 were stolen. There are a large number of valuable articles, particularly in the line of bric-a-brac, but the thief or thieves probably took a professional view of the matter and feared to carry away anything hard to dispose of without danger of identification and arrest. Dr. Powell is unfortunate in having on several occasions been the victim of burglars.

Sacramento, Cal., March 2.—News has just been received of an outbreak at Folsom prison. Three men were shot.

Friends from the next street (to happy father)—Hallo, Jill! let me congratulate you. I hear you have a new boy at your house.

Happy father.—By George! can you hear him all that distance?—Tit-Bits.

## WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (postage) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 10 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-6

## AMOR DE COSMOS

Enthusiastic Political Gathering at Lyceum Hall Last Night is Turned Into A Grand Demonstration for and the Local Liberal Candidates.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Amor De Cosmos had a good night. The Lyceum well filled and although the meeting very tame and quiet, owing to the coldness of the hall, and song before it warmed up and a very interesting time. Mr. De Cosmos called the meeting to discuss "plank" of his platform, but the unacquainted with this fact, thought the assembly a grand nomenclature of the government opponents of the name of Wilfrid was repeatedly cheered to the allusion to the policy of the government.

Mr. De Cosmos was cheered with a speech of fifteen minutes. He was very feeble and the acoustics of the hall are not good. He could not hear. Mr. De Cosmos several efforts at raising his voice throughout his address, to the immediate front rows, he was able. Alexander Wilson came and suggested that Mr. De Cosmos should improve matters.

Mr. De Cosmos said doubt was a large number of people with the way things had been. Trade had been bad and had fallen in value in the city. He was disappointed because they had a British Pacific. (Cheers.) It was a very good thing, and good things in the line of railroads Victoria wanted. What Victoria wanted was a line of railway connecting the island with the continent. When this had been done Victoria would not be isolated from the rest of the world and the peace to be like penguins pecking at work but have not yet accomplished anything tangible. The police believe that the thieves came to town on the cut rate tickets from San Francisco.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. W. Hutchison has been appointed provincial police officer at Union and Constable McKenna will take his place here.

There is another cut in the rates to San Francisco. By the next boat south, the Walla Walla, cabin passage will be reduced to \$10 and steerage to \$5.

The funeral of the late Peter Peterson took place today from Hanna's undertaking parlors, Douglas street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Jos. Hall.

Nothing has been heard of Neil Heath. Sergeant Langley has been making enquiries about him but so far has not learned anything. He has been out of the Saanich road and has visited a number of places but to no avail.

The steamship Victoria left Yokohama on Friday last for Victoria. She had twenty-five steerage passengers for Victoria and the following freight: 70 tons of overland freight, 500 bales of silk, 1,200 tons of general freight, Puget Sound freight, 300 tons for Victoria and 500 tons for San Francisco.

The steamship Mowera, due here on Sunday from Australian and intermediate points, had when she left Sydney, 29 cabin and 35 steerage passengers and the following general freight: One hundred tons for overland points, 150 tons for San Francisco, and 40 tons for Victoria. It is quite likely that she will bring a large number of passengers from Honolulu, among them political refugees and deported plotters.

The district lodge of the I. O. G. T. met last night in Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road, Spring Ridge. There was a good attendance, and after twenty delegates from the lodges in the district had been given the degree, and the general business had been transacted the members of the district lodge were entertained with refreshments by the Princes of the Ridge lodge. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The lodge adjourned to meet again in three months' time.

The Empress of India, due here on Thursday next, has an immense passenger list in the Oriental steerage, and a big cargo of general freight. She has 100 Chinese and Japs for Victoria, 100 for Vancouver, 175 for overland points, and five for Puget Sound. There are 29 saloon passengers aboard and the list of freight is as follows: 350 tons of overland freight, 300 tons of silk, 1050 tons for San Francisco, 250 tons for Portland, 200 tons for Victoria and 100 tons for Puget Sound, or a total of 2250 tons.

Just previous to the sailing of the steamer Maude for the West Coast on Saturday evening it was found that Mate Rennie was missing. He drew his wages on Friday evening and took the steamer City of Kingston for Port Townsend. On Saturday morning he went down to Seattle on the Rosalie. He had been complaining of his head, but beyond that no reason can be assigned for his sudden departure, as he did not confide his intentions to his friends. It is possible he has gone to the Sound in search of a better position. Rennie has a wife and child residing in Alberni.

At a general meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club held last evening at J. E. Crane's office. The Victoria Canoe Club Building Association was organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable club house. The plan of a very neat and suitable building was handed in by Mr. Rattenbury. Over half the required capital was subscribed by the members present and it was expected that the balance would be secured before a meeting which will be held at the same place this evening. Arrangements will be completed to-night and tenders called for immediately. The club house will be ready for occupation by April 1st. This will place the canoe club upon a very solid basis.

Last night at Gospel Hall the discourse was preliminary to the series on the Lord's coming. The appearing of the Lord was shown to be real and literal, personal and visible, preceded, however, by the shout in the air, and the gathering together of His people to meet Him. The Lords coming must be left a dateless event in order to have its proper bearing on our lives, and we trust all remember that the first coming, culminating in the cross, is the important event for God and man. The second coming, grand as it is, is but a sequel to the first. There was a large attendance and a deep interest manifested.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mr. Close announced that the special feature of his subject to-night would be "The Resurrection."

The steamer Willapa arrived here at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and left at 10 o'clock for Alaska. She was visited by a large number of people while here, but did not take many passengers from this city. Among those from here who took passage was D. McArthur, formerly with the Truck and Dray company. There were in all about seventy passengers aboard, and the vessel had about all the freight she could carry.

An incident that will no doubt cause considerable comment occurred yesterday. There is a Japanese official in the detaching parlors, Douglas street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Jos. Hall. The proprietor quietly but firmly declined to permit him to be shaved, saying that he did not cater to the Japanese trade. The official was naturally deeply incensed and mortified. The owner of the shop says he would have gone to the Japanese gentleman's room and shaved him but valued the patronage of his shop customers too much to give a Japanese the privileges of the shop.

It is understood that Chief Justice Davie will shortly after entering upon the duties of his new position, remove with his family to Vancouver. The removal is said to have been made semi-officially by one of the members of the provincial cabinet at the meeting of the law society last evening, and it would not be surprising if something were heard on the subject officially before long. The settled fact that one month the judges of the supreme court shall reside on the Mainland, but it will be a surprise to know that that one is the chief justice, and that chief justice Hon. Theodore Davie. The many friends of the new chief justice would regret his removal from the scene of his political triumphs and successes in life, and the hope that he will not remove to the terminus of the C. P. R. will be general.

A series of meetings will be held during the month at which matters in connection with fruit and fruit pests will be discussed. The meetings have been arranged for by the board of horticulture and will be held at the following times and places: March 6—Comox, 4 p.m., at court house; March 8—Nanose Bay, 7 p.m., at Thompson's hotel; March 11—Alberni, 10 a.m., at Serault's hotel; March 19—Agassiz, 7 p.m., at Bellavista hotel; March 20—Chilliwack, 2 p.m., at Henderson's hotel; March 21—Maple Ridge, 2 p.m.; March 22—Cloverdale, 11 a.m., at Murray's Corners; March 23—Cloverdale, 7 p.m.; March 23—Westminster, 7:30 p.m., City Hall; March 25—Ladner's Landing, 2 p.m., town hall; March 26—Steveston, 11 a.m.; March 26—Vancouver, 7 p.m.; March 27—Westminster Junction, 11 a.m., at Kelly's Hotel.

The Empress of China sailed for the Orient last night. She was off the outer wharf at eight o'clock and was quickly boarded by the tender Sadie. The Empress had a good cargo of freight and the following passengers: H. F. Arthur, A. W. Bash, Port Townsend; P. S. Blake, Boston; G. B. Blake, Boston; J. S. Brundstreet, Minneapolis; E. W. Brown, Chicago; A. M. Bruce, Shanghai; Miss E. R. Coffey, Lynchburg, Va.; Captain Cox, Victoria; F. G. Curtis, Boston; Miss Doran, Ireland; Duncan Glass, Shanghai; Rev. J. G. Goforth, Toronto; Miss Hardman, England; Joseph Ho-A-Hing, New Amsterdam; Ben Ho-A-Hing, New Amsterdam; M. Hosoki, Tokio; Miss Anna P. Jacobsen, Philadelphia; M. Nielsassen, Hankow; Rev. W. Malcolm, Toronto; Miss May Miller, San Francisco; W. H. Poate, Shanghai; H. G. Simon, New York; Mr. Siras, New York; Rev. J. Shliman, Toronto; J. Austin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Swayne; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Terry, New York; Miss G. E. Whiting, M. D., Philadelphia; Frederick Winthrop, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yoyeno and child, New York.

From Wednesday's Daily. Little Arthur, G. B. Blake's child, was taken to Westminster by Sergeant Langley this morning and will be placed by him in the Roman Catholic orphanage of that place. The Sisters have consented to take charge of him. Three prisoners sentenced recently in Victoria were taken along. They will be incarcerated in the Dominion penitentiary.

The Provincial Gazette extra contains the formal announcement of the new cabinet. Hon. J. Turner, minister of finance and agriculture; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., president of the executive council; Hon. James Baker, provincial secretary, minister of mines, and minister of education and immigration; Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works; and Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., attorney-general.

Work will be commenced in a few days on the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of Esquimalt village. A gang of men this morning commenced to erect the usual high board fence, with which the work is hidden, around the cove just back of the village. A lot of work has already been done at Macaulay's point and elsewhere.

From Tuesday's Daily. Michael Gaynor was convicted of vagrancy in police court this morning, and sent to jail for two months. Gaynor was strongly suspected of theft at the house of Mrs. Adams on Fort street. He applied there for food, which was readily given him. After he had left a sum of money was missed from the pocket of a coat which hung upon the wall. Gaynor was strongly suspected of stealing it, but there was no evidence at all against him.

The infant child of a Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins living in Victoria West died suddenly on Tuesday morning. The child was perfectly well on Monday night, but early in the morning was taken with a fit of convulsions. Dr. Geo. Duncan was called for over the telephone, but the child died before he arrived. He could

not give a certificate, and this afternoon an inquest was being held at the house. The latter may be necessary, but a majority of the people will not agree. The child was only five months old.

The Macdonald Club met last evening and elected the following officers: President, Mr. W. H. Ellis; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. E. McPhillips, Herbert Cuthbert, and Charles E. Jones; treasurer, Mr. S. D. Schultz; secretaries, J. D. Taylor and Ernest Brammer. A committee consisting of Messrs. H. A. E. Robertson, Beaumont Boggs and W. Ralph Higgins was appointed to choose an executive committee. The Colonist has not yet found out that a Young Liberal club was organized a few days ago.

If Chief Sheppard had not been on the spot this morning he would probably have put in some time trying to find out who broke one of the big glass doors at the main entrance to the city hall. It all happened this way: Someone who entered the hall left a pet fox terrier outside. The latter grew anxious to follow a time, and finding he could not push the door open, made a flying leap at the glass. He did not make it, but he broke the glass in the try. Chief Sheppard remarked: "If I hadn't been here I would have suspected some inoffensive boy of doing that."

J. D. Manson and Miss Florence Bayntun were married at Metropolitan Methodist church by the Rev. Joseph Hall. Mr. Charles D. Munn was the groomsmen and Miss Jennie C. Strachan acted as bridesmaid. The bride was attired in a white silk gown trimmed with lace, while the bridesmaid looked very pretty in a dress of white nun's veiling trimmed with white lace and watered silk. The bridesmaid carried a bouquet of white hydrangeas and snailx, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony the wedding supper was attended by the immediate friends of the happy couple. The presents were many and handsome.

The firemen were called out at 12:45 o'clock this morning to extinguish a fire at the home of G. Mesher, Jr., on Second street, West Estate. The fire started in the dining room from causes not known and by prompt work was confined to that apartment. The blaze smouldered for some time before breaking out with any force, and the house was thereby filled with smoke. The department on arrival used only the chemical engine. The damage to the furniture is estimated at \$500, and to the building, which is a two-story frame, \$100. There is \$3500 insurance on the furniture in the Commercial Union Insurance Company, placed by Lowenberg, Harris & Co. The building is also insured but the amount and company is not known.

MORE ELECTION RUMORS.

A Report That the Writs Will be Issued at the End of the Week.

Sir Donald Smith Declines the Conservative Nomination at Montreal.

Ottawa, March 7.—It is believed the writ for the general election will be issued at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The hurrying of the Manitoba school case through and the departure of Foster and Costigan for New Brunswick on Tuesday, and other ministers for the west and east early next week justifies the above prediction. Haldimand Conservatives have re-nominated Dr. Montague for the Commons. Centre Wellington Conservatives have nominated W. H. Hunter for the commons. He is allowed two weeks to campaign. He is allowed two weeks to campaign. He is allowed two weeks to campaign.

Hamilton, March 7.—The prohibitionists of this city have nominated W. W. Stuchman for the commons. He consented to run if \$3000 is immediately put up as a nucleus of a campaign fund.

Cobourg, March 7.—Wm. Kerr, Q. C., has finally declined the nomination in West Northumberland as Liberal candidate for the commons. Another convention for the election of a standard bearer will be held next Saturday.

Ottawa, March 7.—Sir Donald Smith has refused the Conservative nomination in Montreal. If he runs he will be an independent candidate.

Winnipeg, March 6.—By friends of Mr. Hargrave it has been announced definitely that the postmaster will shortly retire on a superannuation allowance, to be succeeded by A. W. Ross, M. P. Kingston, March 6.—It is rumored here that Macdonald Rowell will be the Conservative candidate for the city, and a number of prominent Conservatives accept the story as worthy of confidence.

NO TORPEDOES.

U. S. Government Do Not Make an Appropriation for Them.

Newport, R.I., March 6.—Congress has failed to make the regular appropriation for Automobile torpedoes, for which \$250,000 was asked by the bureau of ordinance. In consequence it is said that the Bliss company, makers of the white-heads, and the Hotchkiss company, makers of the Howells, will shut down their factories. The former at Brooklyn and the latter at Providence. At the torpedo station there are on hand 100 torpedoes and twenty more have yet to be delivered according to contract. There are not enough for the demand of a year and some of the largest vessels of war will have to go into commission without a supply.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MYSTERY IS SOLVED.

Neil Heath Shot Himself With a Revolver, Near Victoria Gardens.

The Body Found in the Hollow of a Tree with a Bullet in the Head.

The Neil Heath case has been solved. The ex-teacher is dead by his own hand. The body was found this morning. The story is a ghastly and a sorrowful one. Seated in the hollow of a tree, with a bullet wound in the forehead, a pistol lying on the ground and coagulated blood on the face and clothes was found the body of Neil Heath. The discovery was made by a man who was strolling through the woods in the vicinity of the Gorge. The person who found the body at once went for Mr. Richard Davies, the proprietor of the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Davies went and looked at the body and recognized it as the body of the missing man Heath. A telephone message to the provincial police station brought Constable Hootson and a special deputy to the gardens. Mr. Davies showed them the place where the body lay and it was removed to Hayward's undertaking parlors.

The bullet had entered the forehead and come out at the back part of the head, piercing the lat deceased wore. In the pockets were found several papers and letters. The letters have been taken charge of by the police and will be put in evidence at the inquest.

Deceased came to British Columbia last fall, entered for the school teachers' examination and passed very creditably. An examiner is said to have made the remark that Mr. Heath's papers were the best he had ever had submitted to him. He secured a position as assistant teacher in the high school at the salary of \$110 a month. He was popular with the pupils and gave general satisfaction to the board. Mr. Heath was a teacher who knew how to make the rough road to learning as pleasant and smooth as possible for his pupils. But he erred, for at least that is the opinion of a great many. He was charged with teaching the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, in teaching a history lesson on the Test Act. The Council of Public Instruction, through Superintendent Pope, held an examination, and the school board followed with another enquiry into the facts of the case. The matter caused considerable discussion and the end of it was that Mr. Heath had his certificate suspended for six months by the Council of Public Instruction. Mr. Heath then began private teaching and had a number of pupils. But it was noticed that he was acting in a somewhat peculiar manner, and he complained of feeling ill. Deceased was in the habit of taking long walks. He was a naturalist of no mean attainments and on many of his rambles he used to collect specimens. So it created no surprise when he was first missed. It was thought that night might have overtaken him in the woods. The next day came and he did not turn up at his rooms. His landlady felt uneasy. She searched for him, but he was always told her when he would be away for any length of time, but he had neglected to do so in this case. Uncharitable people concluded that he had left town. But it was soon evident that there was no occasion for such action on his part. He owed little or no money, and nothing was disturbed in his rooms. His natural history, geological, botanical and other specimens were there and his great friends, his books, were all in order. Not a book had been taken. A further search, however, revealed the fact that a revolver he usually kept in his room was missing. Upon this the theory of suicide was entertained, and it has turned out to be correct.

Neil Heath came here from the Hawaiian Islands, where he had been a teacher. He had been in Australia, and he had a good knowledge of Europe through travel. New Zealand was his home, and it is at the Antipodes that a wife and eight children will hear of the death of the husband and father. Neil Heath was a man about 52 years old, slightly above the medium height, and slight in stature. He had black hair and dark moustache, tinged with gray. He was inclined to baldness. Mr. Heath was eccentric but bore a good reputation and personally was held in high esteem by those who had made his acquaintance. Mr. A. B. Gray knew Mr. Heath very well and speaking this afternoon about the deplorable affair, said: "Yes, I knew Mr. Heath quite well and sincerely regret this. He was rather a modest man, somewhat eccentric in his ways, and would seldom talk about his attainments. He used to talk to me, however, consid-

erably about his life and studies. He was a student all his life and was a good Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French and German scholar, and an analytical chemist of ability, and had also made a thorough study of music. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was 52 or 53 years of age. At the age of 19 years, when he was preparing for his graduation at Edinburgh University, his mother, who was in affluent circumstances, was robbed by a solicitor who absconded, and young Heath was called to her support and that of his sister. He accepted a position in a school at Alloa, Scotland, where he continued for some time. He always followed the profession of teaching and to accept a position went to New Zealand. There he was rated as a most valuable man. He was while there an intimate acquaintance of Farquhar Macrae, our police magistrate, who speaks very highly of his ability and scholarship. He leaves a wife and family in New Zealand. He came here from Honolulu and was a resident here about a year. It was a pleasure to talk with him, for he had travelled the paths of nearly all settled and he had an apt way of illustrating and simplifying things. I believe in the recent unpleasant incident at the High School he was simply seeking a clear explanation. He told me that he meant no disrespect, but admitted that he had been indiscreet."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

County Court Sitting—A Case Involving Salmon Qualities.

The regular monthly sitting of the County court was called this morning. Mr. Justice Crease presiding. The case of George E. Mesher, contractor, against G. R. W. Stuart was the first called. The action is for the sum of \$315.95 for work done and material supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant, who resides at Hatley Park at which place the work was done. The case will likely take up the day, as there are several witnesses to be called and the plaintiff is still in the box. Mr. Stuart denies the liability, as it is in excess of the value of the work done. Mr. W. Langley for plaintiff; Mr. Luxton for defendant.

The case of Turner, Beeton & Co. vs. the Price Canning Co. is being heard before Mr. Justice Walkers in the Supreme court. The case arises out of the purchase of salmon by plaintiffs. Plaintiffs contend that the salmon as purchased by them is not such as was represented, and thus this action is brought by the plaintiffs for damages for misrepresentation. The defendants say that there was no misrepresentation and that the salmon was as it was represented. The case will continue all day. Mr. Taylor for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bodwell for the defendants.

Mrs. McGovern, whose trunks have by mistake been taken to the Orient from here and back again by the C. P. R. company, is again before the public. The facts of the case are these: Her trunks and other property got mixed up on the wharf and by unknown means were dispatched to Asia, while they were intended to be shipped to the Sound. The goods, however, were safely returned and were given to Mr. W. H. Langley, solicitor for Mrs. McGovern, who handed them to Davis & Co., auctioneers, for sale at Mrs. McGovern's request. The sale was advertised, but Mrs. McGovern, being unsatisfied, for reasons unknown, placed her case in Mr. A. L. Belyea's hands, who has instituted proceedings against the auctioneers for \$500 damages for unlawful detention of her goods and also obtained an injunction restraining them from proceeding with the sale of the goods.

A HEARTLESS PREACHER.

Unable to Have His Wife Placed in an Asylum He Deserts Her.

Halifax, March 6.—The sudden disappearance of Rev. Edward Owers, Baptist minister at Onslow, near Truro, has led to the exposure of his unsuccessful efforts to place his wife in an insane asylum and then get rid of her. Owers came from England about a year ago and left his family there. Six months ago, alarmed at her husband's coldness, she followed him with her family, but got a very chilly reception. Within two months Owers had his wife sent to the provincial asylum at Dartmouth, but three weeks convinced Dr. Sinclair that nothing was the matter with her and she was sent home. He then made an effort to get her into the Danvers insane hospital in Massachusetts, but his wicked scheme was discovered and after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of influential friends to secure a reconciliation Rev. Owers sold out and fled, and is now supposed to be residing somewhere in Massachusetts. Mrs. Owers and her children are penniless.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

The Venetian Runs on the Rocks and Breaks to Pieces.

Boston, March 5.—The British steamer Venetian, Captain Farrington, from Boston to Liverpool, which struck on Lower Middle Ledge on Saturday afternoon, broke her back about three o'clock this morning and is a total wreck. Two of her crew were badly burned by the bursting of a steam pipe as a result of the force of the blow. A number of cattle and sheep were scalded to death in the same way. The financial loss is estimated at over \$500,000.

WIC NEW PACIFIC CABLE

Five Interested Nations to Run a Cable to the Pacific.

Russia, Japan, France, the United States in Combination.

Washington, March 10.—grew failed to provide for Hawaiian cable it by no means the question. On the contrary, been brought forward a proposal of national importance by which France, Japan and Hawaii an American enterprise for cable from the United States and thence to Japan, with ties to the French islands and naval stations in the South I negotiations with these governments proceeded quietly but with a story results that they are ward completion. A number of the most influential Japanese merchants will among the incorporators.

France has been interested course of the negotiations she suggestion to Hawaii to the French interests will be served by having cable via States instead of Victoria would be controlled by Great Britain. The chief interest of France ing cable connection and her other Pacific possessions with her naval rendezvous London or Paris, and this filer news and official messes London in particular has source of irritation. The perial family have already Vladivostok, the mastery of the new line will be Russia through cable eastward instead of through Paris. The military and importance of this very great Russia is arrayed against France she could not commu ward to the outer world, ways maintain communication to the United States and to. well is also interested in as she regards it as a practice of her efforts to comm the outer world.

The United States congress act, and it also declined to treaty in order to let Great the cable. Under these c the new enterprise. Japan and Japan joining, has come to Minister Thurston, the Hister, and to other leading wail. The foregoing govern national scope of the enter American branch is on a sline. Admirals John Smith who wrote the cable report mand of our fleet in Hawaii. Roystone are principally inte enterprise in Washington. them are President Alford of California; John D. Spre Claus Spruce-Johnson, a British millionaire capitalist these there will be several anese capitalists heretofore.

Negotiations are in progress not be made public, by which among the projectors. The principal work of or being consummated here in city. The only question whether the incorporation of the state laws of New York, Maryland, Virginia or California advantages are being comp incorporation will be under most favorable. An effort few days ago before congress was denied, as it threatened to be harmful to the govern project then in conference Russia, Japan and Hawaii ed in the project. But the cure an international chart way interfered with the en organization will be under state laws as heretofore st arrangements are so far all filing of the articles of incor summmation of the plans, w made known for the first fail to arouse keen interest gain and throughout Europe ish project of a cable startin cover appears to be ended. ure of the senate, modify with Hawaii joining, and to let the land on Necker Island recourse would be for Gre induce Hawaii to break th ligation with the United St known positively this will. Instead, therefore, of a E across the Pacific, as has imminent, France, Russia, Hawaii are now uniting v enterprise to execute this v commercial and military in