













THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

We publish to-day a letter from the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to Mr. Earle, M.P., informing the latter gentleman that changes are to be made in the law relating to the fisheries and in the salmon fishing regulations to meet the views of the owners and others interested in that very important industry.

We have no doubt that it was the representations which were made by his predecessor, and the reasonableness of the statements and the ground taken by the owners, which have caused the Minister to recommend the changes mentioned in his letter.

GRIEF-BURDENED.

The Times bears the fate of the wooden shipbuilding industry in Canada, and attributes its decadence to the National Policy. "Where," it pathetically asks, "are the white-winged fleets of Yarmouth, Pictou, Quebec, Maitland and Arichat? The fleets have sailed never to return.

MISTAKEN.

The Portland Oregonian seems to think that Great Britain does not intend to carry out the conditions of the Behring Sea award in good faith. Our contemporary need be under no uncertainty in the matter. Great Britain will carry out all her obligations in that matter to the letter.

NOT DEFIANT.

The Government of Manitoba are taking a very different course on the school question than was anticipated by many. It was generally believed at first that they would bluntnly refuse to act according to the suggestions of the Dominion Government and tell the Governor-General and his advisers in official language to do their worst.

possibly anything to do with the revolution in ship building, which commenced in 1863, and was commemorated in 1879. In that interval the Liberals were in power for five years. Did they do anything to help the decaying shipbuilding industry? They certainly did not.

CANADA'S BAD BIRDS.

If the Newfoundlanders believe one half that Canadian Grits say about Canada it is that surprising that the great majority of them refuse to listen to those who endeavor to persuade them to join the Dominion. The plumes which Grits draw of their own country is a most forbidding one and the inhabitants of other countries do not know enough about them to reject what they say as nothing more than patriotic declamation.

PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION.

The Ontario Patrons look upon the doctors with disfavour. They seem to think that the medical men earn their money too easily and that they get too much of it. The attacks of the Patrons on the medical profession have led persons to inquire into the pecuniary circumstances of the Ontario doctors, and the inquiry has naturally extended to the remuneration received by the lawyers. The result is not encouraging to young men entering what are called the learned professions. The earnings of the average doctor and lawyer are much smaller than most people imagine.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

There is some speculation as to what will be the effect of the opening up of China to commerce. There are some who believe that if the Chinese follow the example of their conquerors and make haste to develop the resources of their vast and magnificent country and adopt the civilization of the West, they will be able to inundate the markets of the world with cheap goods.

AN INTERRUPTED MARRIAGE.

A very singular case took place in a London church a short time ago. The marriage of Mr. Theodore Brickman was being celebrated. When the clergyman recited that part of the marriage service which says "If any one shall say just cause why they may not be lawfully joined together let him now speak or else hereafter hold his peace," a gentleman in the body of the church known as Father Black rose and declared that he was a clerk in holy orders protesting against the solemnization of the marriage, which he said was in violation of the doctrine of the Church of England. The officiating clergyman paid no attention to Father Black's protest. He said that he was present in the Bishop's mandate, and refused to listen to what the protester had to say.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CROLE, No. 118.

Companions of the Forest, entertained a large number of their friends in A.O.U.W. hall last evening, the gathering being the first of the summer series of social and fraternal meetings of the order. Mrs. Treas, Mrs. Dudgeon, Mrs. Mollari, Mrs. E. Lang, Miss Bell and Mrs. Salmon formed the committee in charge, and to their credit it may be said that the evening was one of unqualified enjoyment to those attending.

England refuses to marry a man whom that law allows to be eligible for marriage. The Duke of Newcastle and others of the Church Union see the force of this objection, for he writes to the Times to say that he is not prepared to do so.

A GALLANT DEFENCE.

The defence of Chitral was a gallant one. Sergeant Major Robertson and his weak garrison were imprisoned in their little fort with the enemy literally at its doors. That enemy was not by any means to be despised. The besiegers were active and vigilant. They were, too, excellent marksmen. They had plenty of ammunition and were by no means ignorant of the art of war.

THE "SAN PEDRO."

TO THE EDITOR:—In furtherance of a promise I made to the Liberal-Conservative Association, I urged the marine department to take steps for the removal of the San Pedro. I had a letter from that source on May 1st, as you will see, showing that they could not see any objection to the vessel being removed, and asking if such was the case, I had to reply that navigation was not obstructed, but again urged the government to induce the owners to remove the wreck, the reply to which you will find herewith, dated 8th May.

W. J. MACDONALD.

MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 8, 1895.

Sir:—I have your letter of the 3rd inst. in regard to the wreck of the steamer San Pedro, lying on Brothie's ledge, about a mile outside the entrance to Victoria harbor, and stating that the wreck has been some five years on the rock and is an eyesore to the residents and an injury to the interests of the port of Victoria, and asking that action be taken by my department to remove it. In reply he good enough to inform me whether the wreck is causing an obstruction to navigation, and if so, what steps are being taken to remove it.

OTTAWA, May 8, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 7th inst. in furtherance of the promise I made to the vessel San Pedro lying on Brothie's ledge, and asking that the department urge the owners to remove the wreck with as little delay as possible. In reply I beg to inform you that enquiry is being made of the owners as to whether they are prepared to remove the wreck, or if they have ceased to have any interest in the vessel. As soon as I have received information on this point, I will communicate with you, but I may say that my department has no authority to compel the owners to remove the wreck.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN COSTIGAN, Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Senator.

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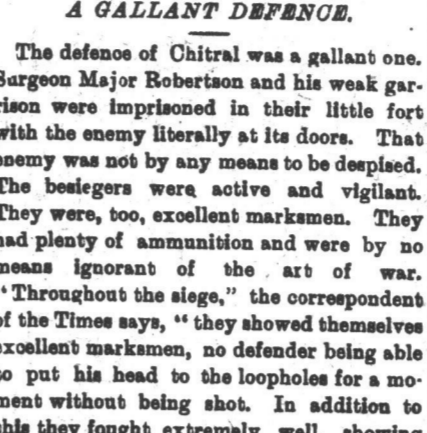
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OTTAWA, May 8, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report



SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

The Minister of Marine Accedes to the Wishes of the Fraser River Cannery.

Important Letters to Mr. Earle, M. P., Granting What is Asked For.

The following communication has been addressed by Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., in reply to the petition signed by the representative cannery of the province in regard to the objectionable features of the existing fishery regulations:

OTTAWA, 10th May, 1895.

DEAR MR. EARLE:—The petition signed by representative cannery of the province was handed to me by Sir C. H. Tupper, and since its receipt, the important points raised have been under the careful consideration of my officers, and I have had their reports placed before me.

I note with satisfaction that in so many points the petitioners dissent but slightly from the law as it stands. On certain important points, however, alterations of the regulations are urged, in favor of which you have placed before me such weighty considerations, that it is my intention to take steps for changing the regulations in accordance with the views urged by yourself and your colleagues, the Dominion members of the Parliament from British Columbia. The changes urged involve:

(1) The substitution of a clause permitting the use of nets of 7 1/2 inch mesh during all the months of the year for Quinnet or spring salmon, for that of 12 inch mesh.

(2) Nets for catching Chinook or spring salmon in the tidal waters of British Columbia shall only be used from the first of March to the 15th day of September, both days inclusive, and the number of such nets shall not be less than 7 1/2 inches in extension measurement, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of mesh.

(3) The method of capturing salmon other than Quinnet or spring salmon in the tidal waters shall not be less than 5 1/2 inches in extension measurement, and shall only be used between the 1st day of July and the 25th August, both days inclusive, and between the 25th September and the 31st day of October, both days inclusive, in any year, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of the mesh.

(4) There shall be substituted in clause allowing the use of nets of 5 1/2 inch mesh, from July 1 to September 1, and again from September 15 to October 31, such nets being for capturing salmon for other than Quinnet.

(5) Instead of Clause 21.

21. All licenses granted under sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be called a commercial license, and no net to be used under any such license shall exceed in length three hundred yards, and the fee for such "commercial" license shall be ten dollars (\$10).

(6) That sub-section 2 of section 15 of the amended fisheries act, chap. 51, be altered so to remove the prohibition against depositing fish offal in any water frequented by fish named in the act.

(7) Every person who causes or knowingly permits to pass into or puts or knowingly permits to be put, lime, chemical substances, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead or decaying fish, or remnants thereof, mill rubbish or sawdust, or any other deleterious substance, in any water frequented by any of the kinds of fish mentioned in this act, shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty of twenty dollars and costs; for the second offence to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and costs; and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the third or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the fourth or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the fifth or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the sixth or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the seventh or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the eighth or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the ninth or 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ST. HELENA TO PARIS

THE REMOVAL OF NAPOLEON'S BODY TO ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Wonderful Preservation Through Nineteen Years' Interment—Spectators Moved to Tears—Impressive Ceremonies at the Church of the Invalides.

The grave in the valley of Napoleon, on St. Helena, as the place had come to be called, was surrounded by an iron railing set in a heavy stone curb. Over the grave was a covering of 6 inch stone which admitted to a vault 11 feet deep, 8 feet long and 4 feet 8 inches broad, and was apparently filled with earth, but digging down some seven feet a layer of Roman cement was found. This broken into a layer of rough hewn stone 10 inches thick and fastened together by iron clamps. It took 4 1/2 hours to remove this layer. The stone up, the slab forming the lid of the interior sarcophagus was exposed, inclosed in a border of Roman cement strongly attached to the walls of the vault. So stoutly had all these various coverings been sealed with cement and bound by iron bands that it took the large party of workers ten hours to reach the coffin.

"The outermost coffin was slightly injured," says an eyewitness. "Then came one of lead, which was in good condition and inclosed two others—one of tin and one of wood. The last coffin was lined inside with white satin, which, having become detached by the effect of time, had fallen upon the body and enveloped it like a winding sheet and had become slightly stiffened to it."

"It is difficult to describe with what anxiety and emotion those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that was left of the Emperor Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some misshapen remains of the least perishable part of the costume to evidence the identity of the body. But when Dr. Guillard raised the sheet of satin, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, many of whom burst into tears. The emperor himself was before their eyes. The features of the face, though changed, were perfectly recognized; the hands extremely beautiful; his well known coat of arms had suffered but little, and the colors were easily distinguished. The attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of satin lining which covered, as with fine gauze, several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we still saw Napoleon lying on his bed of state."

The climax of the pageant in Paris was the temple of the Invalides. The spacious church was draped in the most magnificent and lavish fashion and adorned with a perfect bewildering of imperial emblems. The light was shut out by hangings of violet velvet; tripods blazing with colored flames, and thousands upon thousands of waxen candles in brilliant candelabra lighted the temple. Under the dome, in the place of the altar, stood the catafalque which was to receive the coffin.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the archbishop of Paris, preceded by a splendid cross bearer, and followed by 18 incense boys and long rows of white clad priests, led the church to meet the procession. They returned to the cathedral following them was the Prince de Joinville and a select few from the grand cortege without. In their midst Napoleon's coffin.

The king descended from his throne and advanced to meet the cortege. "Sir," said the Prince de Joinville, "I present to you the body of Napoleon, which, in accordance with your commands, I have brought back to France." "I receive it in the name of France," replied Louis Philippe.

Such at least is what the "Moniteur" affirms was said. The Prince de Joinville gives a different version: "It appears that a little speech which I was to have delivered in council, only the authorities had omitted to inform me concerning it. So when I arrived I stately saluted with my sword, and then stood aside. I saw indeed that this silent salute, followed by retreat, had thrown something out, but my father, after a moment's hesitation, improvised some appropriate sentence, and the matter was afterward arranged in the 'Moniteur'."

Beside the king stood an officer, bearing a cushion. On it lay the sword of Austerlitz. Marshal Soult handed it to the king, who, turning to Bertrand, said:

"General, I commission you to place the emperor's glorious sword on the bier." And Bertrand, trembling with emotion, laid the sword reverently on his idol's coffin. The great audience watched the scene in deepest silence. The only sound which broke the stillness was the half stifled sob of the gray haired soldiers of the Invalides, who stood in phalanx of honor near the catafalque.

"The king and the procession returned to their palaces, and then followed a majestic funeral mass.—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

The Chief End of Man. Mr. Cuyler tells the story of a little boy, the son of good Presbyterian parents, who was asked the question in the catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" and answered it: "Man's chief end is to glorify God and annoy him forever."

"There are too many men," says Dr. Cuyler, "who act as if that were their chief end."—Ran's Horn.

England was so called because the dominant tribe of Saxons who conquered it were called the "Angles," or "Engles."

In 1802 a sheep sold in France for \$1, a pig for \$2.

GIRLS' SUMMER FROCKS.

Little Change in Children's Styles—Materials and Trimmings For Older Girls. Provident mothers are now planning the cotton frocks for their little girls. There appears but little change in children's styles for summer. White gimpes of feather stitched or stroked nainsook are made separate and worn by girls from 1 to 10 years of age. The leg of mutton sleeves, round "baby" waist, cut with a low round neck, are worn with a full gathered skirt having a 3 inch hem. For a child of 2 years three breadths of 33 inch ginghams is not too full, while one of 8 years will have five breadths if well grown. Checked, striped and plaid ginghams are worn by little ones. Among the ginghams many designs especially for children are shown. Little girls also wear small figured batistes, organdies, swivel silks, the kinds of white goods, ducks, grasscloth and percales.

It is not advised going the fronts of their full skirts, as they must be washed often, and bias seams will pulled askew. For the same reason it is more serviceable to cut plaid goods straight in place of making them up on the bias. Use small pearl buttons for the fastenings and button all frocks in the back. The neck is universally finished with a narrow band of embroidery, and the guimpe is not worn, the high necked waist may be in three box plait back and front, close fitting, or have an outside jacket attachment like a little zouave, which will be edged with embroidery. A circular ruffle of the goods edged with insertion is always a pretty trimming. Another pretty style is a pair of deep spaulders of the goods over the shoulders, finishing in a point back and front, with lace insertion sewed on the outer edge. The dressy cotton frocks are trimmed with satin ribbon bows on the shoulders, side of the waist, etc. In colors little ones follow the "grown ups" closely.

The materials written of for ladies may be duplicated for misses; ditto the trimmings. What one wears so does the other, and in styles the miss of 14 to 17 years is both child and woman. Yokes of lace guipure in points, stripes of insertion down waists, yokes of embroidery, ribbon belts and bows, bretelles and shoulder knots are some of the decorative adornments. Swivel silks are neat for best summer dresses trimmed with lace yoke, belt and bretelles or suspenders of satin ribbon. Misses will also wear shirt waists with dark woven skirts. These waists are very plain, with gathers at neck and waist line or box plait back and front, turnover collar and shirt or mutton leg sleeves.

Eton suits of duck worn with a cotton waist will be stylish. These suits do not need a bit of trimming except pearl buttons of a large size up each side of the front. Wash silk blouses are also worn and may be ranked among the wash goods, though kept with the silks. The most girlish of these are made like a yoke back shirt waist. A writer in The Ladies' Home Journal and authorized by the fashioning very wisely concludes that less trimming and more changes would be a good motto to adopt for summer wash dresses.

Pincushion and Needlebook. The newest thing in pincushions, according to The Housewife, is produced by making four silk or satin bags, using ribbon 1/2 or 3 inches wide. Fill each bag with wool wadding sprinkled with a favorite scented powder, join the bags in the shape of a Maltese cross and tie with a huge fringed bow. Any color ribbon can be used, pale blue satin making a very dainty one.

The authority quoted also tells that an attractive needlebook is made for the work bag or basket by cutting four heart shaped pieces of cardboard; cover with white linen and embroider with clover blossoms and leaves. The four portions for needles are provided with straps in which to place the packages and are arranged to fold in half by being buttonholed in sections down their center. The other two hold scissors and are joined at the bottom and are fastened together by means of buttons and loops, concealed by pink ribbon bows.

How to Make Sage Cream. Soak half a cupful of pearl sage in cold water for two hours. Drain off the superfluous water, if any. Mix with 2 quarts of rich, creamy milk, the yolks of 6 eggs and sugar to taste. Set the pan containing the mixture over a kettle of hot water and stir frequently until the sage is clear and the mixture has thickened. Then stir in the whites, which have previously been beaten very light. Flavor to taste and set in the oven until of a golden brown.

A New Tea Jacket. A decided novelty in way of tea jackets is furnished in a combination of man's veiling and openwork embroidery. The



NOVEL TEA JACKET. Jacket is made of the man's veiling in light pink or blue color and trimmed with the openwork embroidery. Through the perforated trimming is visible the silk lining, which in color harmonizes with the ribbon at the throat and waist. The close fitting back has fullness imparted to its basque with platings. The fronts are left loose.

UP HILL

Does the road wind up hill all the way? Yes, to the very end. Will the day's journey take the whole long day? From morn to night, my friend. But is there for the night a resting place? Of labor you shall find the sum. Will there be beds for me and all who seek? Yes, beds for all who come. —New York Ledger.

THE YOUNG SEIGNEUR.

His chief occupation in the daytime was to stand on the bench by the small barred window and watch the pigeons on the roof and in the eaves of the hospital opposite. For five years he had done this, and it was the one thing in his whole life during that time which had a charm for him. Every change of weather and season was registered there as plainly as if he could see the surface of the world. In the summer the shades seemed to have a great fire beneath them, for a quivering hot air rose up from them, and the pigeons were alighted on them save in the early morning or in the evening. Just over the peak of the roof could be seen the topmost branch of an oak, too slight to bear the weight of the pigeons, but the eaves and the projecting roof were dark and cool, and there his eyes rested when he tired of the hard blue sky and the glare of the roof. He could also see the glass of the hospital windows, barred up and down, but never anything within, for the windows were ever dusty, and all was dark beyond. But now and then he heard bitter cries coming through one open window in the summer time, and he listened to them grow fainter and fainter, till they sank to a low moaning and then ceased altogether.

In winter the roof was covered for months by a blanket of snow, which looked like a shawl of impacted wool, white and restful, and the hospital windows were spread with frost. But the pigeons were the same—almost as gay and crowding on the ledges of the roof or on the eaves of the hospital windows as in the summer. He studied them much, but he loved them more. His prison was less a prison because of them, and in the long five years of expiation he found himself more in touch with them than with the wardens of the prison or any of his companions.

With the former he was respectful, and he gave them no trouble at all. With the latter he had nothing in common, for they were criminals, and he had blundered when wild and mad with drink, so wild and mad that he had no remembrance, absolutely none, of the incident by which Jean Vigot lost his life. He remembered that they had played cards far into the night; that he had quarrelled, and made his peace again; that the other had left; that they had begun playing cards and drinking again, and then all was blurred, save for a vague recollection that he had won all the money Vigot had and had pocketed it. Then came a blank. He waked to find two officers of the law beside him, and the body of Jean Vigot, stark and dreadful, a few feet away.

When the officer put their hands upon him, he shook them off. When they did it again, he would have fought them to the death had it not been for his friend, tall Medallion, who laid a strong hand on his arm and said, "Steady, Converse, steady!" and he had played the firm, friendly pressure.

Medallion had left no stone unturned to clear him at the trial, had himself played detective unceasingly, and the hard facts remained there, but on a chain of circumstantial evidence Louis Converse, the young seigneur, was sent to prison for ten years for manslaughter. That was the compromise effected. Louis himself had said only that he didn't remember, but he could not believe he had committed the crime. Robbery? He shrugged his shoulders at that. He insisted that his lawyer should not reply to the insulting and foolish suggestion.

But the evidence had shown that Vigot had all the winnings when the other members of the party left the two, and this very money had been found in Louis' pocket. There was only one word that they had played cards again. Anger? Possibly. Louis could not remember, though he knew they had quarrelled. The judge himself, charging the jury, said that he never before saw a prisoner so frank and outwardly honest, but warned them that they must not lose sight of the crime itself, the taking of a human life, whereby a woman was made a widow and a child fatherless.

And so with the few remarks the judge sentenced the young seigneur to ten years in prison, and then himself, shaken and pale, left the courtroom hurriedly, for Louis Converse's father had been his friend from boyhood. Louis took his sentence calmly, looking the judge squarely in the eyes, and when the judge stopped he bowed to him, turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen, you have ruined my life. You don't know, and I don't know, who killed the man. You have guessed, and I take the penalty. Suppose I'm innocent. How will you feel when the truth comes out? You've known me more or less these 20 years, and you've got that I did this miserable thing. I don't know but that one of you did it, but you are safe, and I take my ten years."

He turned from them, and as he did so he saw a woman looking at him from a corner of the courtroom with a ment's wild expression. At the moment he saw no more, and an excited, bewildered face, but afterward this face came and went before him, flashing in and out of dark places in a mocking

sort of way. As he went from the courtroom another woman made her way to him in spite of the guards. It was the little chemist's wife, who years before had been his father's housekeeper, who had been present when he first opened his eyes on the world.

"My poor boy! My poor boy!" she said, clasping his manneled hands. He kissed her on the cheek, without a word, and hurried on into his prison, and the good world was shut out. In prison he refused to see all visitors, even Medallion, the little chemist's wife, and the good Father Fabre. Letters, too, he refused to accept and read. He had no contact, wished no contact, with the outer world, but lived his hard, lonely life by himself, silent, brooding, studious, for now books were his pleasure. And he wrote, too, and never to any soul outside the prison. This life had nothing to do with the world from which he came, and he meant that it should not.

So perfect a prisoner was he that the warders protected him from visitors, and he was never but once or twice stepped out, and then he saw nothing, heard nothing. He had entered his prison on a wild, excitable youth, and he had become a mature, quiet, cold, brooding man. Five years had done the work of 20. He lived the life of the prison, yet he was not a part of it, nor yet was he a part of the world without. And the face of the woman who looked at him so strangely in the courtroom haunted him now and then, so that at last it became a part of his real life, which was lived largely at the window, where he looked out at the pigeons on the roof of the hospital.

"She was sorry for me," he said many a time to himself. He was sorry for himself, and he was shaken with misery often, as that he rocked to and fro as he sat on his bed, and a warden heard him cry out on the last days of his imprisonment. "O God, cannot thou do everything but speak?" And again, "That hour, the memory of that hour, in exchange for my ruined life!"

But there were times when he was very quiet and calm, and he spent hours in watching the ways of the pigeons, the jailer came to him and said: "M. Converse, you are free."

Then he was told that people were waiting without—Medallion and the little chemist and his wife and others more important—but he would not go to meet them, and he stepped into the old world alone at dawn the next morning and looked out upon a still, sleeping town. And there was no one stirring in the place, but suddenly there stood before him a woman, who had watched by the prison gates all night, and she put out a hand in entreaty and said, with a breaking voice, "You are free at last!"

He remembered her—the woman who had looked at him so anxiously and sorrowfully in the courtroom. He looked at her kindly now, yet he was dazed, too, with his new advent to freedom and the good earth.

"Why did you come to meet me?" he asked. "I was sorry for you," she replied. "But that is no reason."

"I once committed a crime," she whispered, with shrinking bitterness. "That's his," he said. "Were you punished?"

She shook her head and answered, "No."

"That's worse," he added. "I let some one else take my crime upon him and he punished for it," she said, an agony in her eyes.

"Why was that?" he said, looking at her intently. "I had a little child," was her reply. "And the other?"

"He was alone in the world," she said. A bitter smile crept to his lips, and his eyes were all afire, for a strange thought came to him. Then he shut his eyes, and when he opened them again discovery was in them.

"I remember you now," he said. "I remember I waked and saw you looking at me that night! Who was the father of your child?" he asked eagerly. "Jean Vigot," she replied. "He left me to starve."

"I am innocent of his death!" he said quietly and gladly. She nodded. He was silent for a moment.

"The child still lives?" he asked. She nodded again. "Well, let it be so," he added. "But you owe me five years and a lost reputation."

"I wish to God I could give them back," she cried, tears streaming down her cheeks. "It was for my child, he was so young!"

"It can't be helped now," he said, and he turned away from her. "Won't you forgive me?" she asked bitterly.

"Won't you give me back those five years?" he replied meaningly. "If the child did not need me, I would give my life," she answered. "I owe it to you." Her haggard, hunted face made him sorry. He, too, had suffered.

"It's all right," he answered gently. "Take care of your child." And again he moved away from her and went down the little hill with a cloud gone from his face that had rested there five years. Once he turned around. The woman was gone, but over the prison a flock of pigeons were flying. He took off his hat to them, neither went through the town looking neither to right nor left and came to his own house, where the summer morning was already entering the open window, though he had looked to find the place closed and dark. The little chemist's wife met him in the doorway. She could not speak, nor could he, but he kissed her as he had done when he went out of his own room, and entering sat down before the open window and peacefully drank in the glory of a new world. But more than once he choked down a sob that rose in his throat.—Gilbert Parker in New York Herald.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Arrival of Premier Greenway and Hon. Mr. Sifton—Conference With Archbishop Langevin.

Canadians to Be Knighted—Montreal's Exhibition Not to Have a Grant.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 18.—Hon. Messrs. Green and Sifton arrived from Winnipeg to-night. They were immediately besieged by friends; but would not be interviewed. It is expected that the first conference with Archbishop Langevin will take place at Government House on Monday.

Among those mentioned for knighthood on Queen's Birthday are Chief Justice Meredith, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. Baroness Macdonald is advertising Barncliffe for sale. General Herbert has been occupying it for four years, but vacates it at the end of this month.

The Eastern newspapers are publishing voluminous extracts from the correspondence in the Fitzsimmons case.

At to-day's meeting of the cabinet it was decided that in the present state of the country's finances the grant of a quarter of a million to the Montreal exhibition next year cannot be made.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) QUEBEC, May 18.—Mr. La France, cashier of La Banque Nationale, has resigned, and Mr. Crebassa, recently of Winnipeg, has been appointed acting cashier pending the meeting of shareholders.

QUEBEC, May 18.—Rev. Father Dumontier, S. J., yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, which took place on May 17, 1845, in the cathedral at Lyons.

TORONTO, May 18.—Reports from Ontario points received to-day indicate serious damage to winter wheat. Whole fields are down in some places in the West and the stalks are drying in the sun. The smell is like that of hay being cured.

MONTREAL, May 18.—Mr. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., gives an emphatic denial to the sensational report that a boycott has been inaugurated against the C.P.R. by the trunk lines' association. He says the only foundation for the report is that the chairman has issued a circular to the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R., Mr. McNicoll added, are most harmonious.

HAMILTON, May 18.—Mr. McKay, who was connected with the Chicago gang of counterfeiters and whose extradition was ordered some time ago, will not be taken to the other side until Monday. Chief Hazen, of the secret service force at Washington, has notified the attorneys that he has secured the necessary warrants from the Dominion government and will be here on Monday to carry off his prisoner.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Earl of Westmoreland has arrived to assume his duties as attaché to the British embassy. Grand Duke, son of the Governor of Mecklenburg, who was to accompany him, has gone to the post, and it is probable that his place in Washington will be taken by Mr. O. B.orne, now at St. Petersburg, who is not only a diplomat, but one of the most famous of sleepchase riders.

The Equinault steamer Florence is being thoroughly overhauled, preparatory to her Queen's Birthday work.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Baltimore, Md. All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

DAIRY FARM

\*—FOR SALE

LANGLAY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Corneli River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large woodshed; hen-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows, a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 60 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plow, harrow, wagon, buggy, harness, and every thing for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars apply to the Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, or To Owner, on Premises. 621-1m

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

1128 Acres

In the Heart Of the Famous Delta District, Fraser River,

= FOR SALE

The land is the very best in the District, and is situated four miles from Ladner's, on the proposed route of the C.P.R., Great Northern and Delta & Eastern R.R. Good markets and cheap freights are always to be had for produce. The land is especially adapted for dairy farming. At the present time there are 350 acres in grass, 375 acres being under fence, while all can be readily brought under cultivation. There is a never-ceasing flow of water from a spring—the best supply in the District. The land is all dyked, and that under cultivation well drained, and the floods have never overflowed any portion of it. There is a six-roomed house and three barns on the premises.

The whole will be sold at a low price and upon the most reasonable terms. It is a chance seldom offered for a man with the necessary capital to acquire a property which will pay a handsome profit. The land, as population on the Coast increases, must necessarily rapidly advance in value. For terms and any further particulars apply to "DELTA," care of the Colonist office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

Chlorozyne is the best of all medicines for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Gout, and all the ailments of the chest and lungs. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities on medicine. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is available at all druggists and chemists.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are fostered around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette. Make simply with boiling water or milk; Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., LTD., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 1015

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (BLUE) One Star. (PINK) Two Stars. (GOLD) Three Stars. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In the matter of the Estate of William Robertson, of North Saanich, deceased, intestate. All persons indebted to or having any claims against this Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Mr. Henry Brethour, of Sidney, North Saanich, Vancouver Island, B.C., on or before the 29th day of April, 1895. W. WILLIAM DUCK, Solicitor for the Administrator. 490-1m-497



















NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Pomeir Murder—Pat Kains on Trial for Killing a Chinaman.

Fanquier, of Comox, Discharged and Rearrested—British Grants for Church Purposes.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 22.—J. W. Bowser is pressing for a speedy trial in the case of Andrews charged with murdering Louis Pomeir.

The customs officers searched the Empress of India to-day, when quantities of goods not on the manifest were discovered, among them 500 bottles of Chinese wine.

At the police court this morning a Japanese Magistrate Jordan with procuring two girls from Japan for immoral purposes, Charles Masd, of Idaho, for \$300, payable on the first of August. They contain a cargo of free milling gold quartz, but as little development work has been done upon them they are of little value.

The trial of Pat Kains, charged with the murder of a Chinaman, was in progress all day. Mr. McGee, who was instructed by Justice Cross to defend Kains, has been allowed until to-morrow to examine the prisoner before he cross-examines Lawrence Rooney, who swears that Kains confessed to him that he had murdered F. Mon, a market gardener in the Westminster road on the evening of September 15 last, thinking he had money, and becoming frightened ran away leaving his revolver in the woods. A large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution as to Kain being near the scene of the murder on the afternoon of the tragedy.

The Dominion Cartridge Company are presenting a thousand shells to the Burrard gun club as prizes. The shells will be shot for on Saturday.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 22.—The steamer Edgar after undergoing repairs has resumed running on the Boundary Bay and Ladner's route.

The society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, with headquarters in London, has a list of the names of the diocese of the Episcopal church \$173.50 to be distributed among the different parishes.

Thirty pounds have been received from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge towards the erection of a church in Okanagan.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 22.—The walking contest on the 25th instant at the Caledonian grounds will be for a distance of four miles. Eight local men will walk half a mile apiece against Hancock, who will cover the whole distance.

The N. V. C. Co. have completed outfit of the Commercial street filling to admit of the horse road contest taking place over the usual course.

The summer outlook for the coal trade is not regarded as particularly promising; for ten days no vessels are being taken on coal and work on the Esplanade wharf has been suspended for a week.

Yesterday morning the Union embezzlement case was brought to a conclusion, L. W. Faugner, in going over the evidence, said that there had never been any just ground for Rabson taking the present case, though he did not wish to be understood as saying that Faugner's charges were correct, for that was a matter that should have been dealt with by civil process.

W. Faugner, of Comox, after being acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, has been re-arrested on the charge of obtaining a blank deed to property under false pretences, filling it in and using the same as collateral on loans.

A local company is being formed to work some excellent properties out in Alberni.

NEWS.

(From the Tribune.) One shipment has come to a standstill from Slocan district, and those from Alton Bay district all go to the Pilot Bay smelter, and can only be reloaded in bullion shipments from that smelter.

There is likely to be a sharp race between rival railway companies in the location of desirable lands. The Columbia & Kootenay has a right of locating a few more acres.

Amongst the other prizes offered for competition on the Queen's Birthday a notable one will be a silken "challenge pennant," the gift of the ladies of Kalo, to be competed for in the sailing race.

The railway work has been divided into two sections of about three miles in length. J. A. McDonnell has the first three miles and is busily engaged clearing the right of way.

From Bear Lake to Sandon the location has been materially changed from the line which had been cleared, and will pass through a much higher level than the previous line.

At the request of Mr. Mars, the minister of public works has ordered an examination to be made of the Lardo-Duncan river, with a view of ascertaining whether it can be made navigable for small steamers.

Mr. Crossland of the H. M. Mines, Limited, has gone North to meet the shareholders of the board of directors of the company, Sir Joseph Trutch, who is on the way from London to Nelson. The tenders for the tramway will be opened the coming week and the contract for its building awarded.

been made about four miles from Nelson. The claim on which the find was made is called the Union, and is located about two miles west of the Columbia river and one mile north of Stony Creek. They claim to have six feet of ore and not to be through and in a fine quartz gangue with some iron and copper pyrites showing in it.

The assay returns from the White Elephant, discovered by Hall and McCormick, Stony Creek. The one went \$28 in gold and 70 ounces in silver to the ton. It is not several parties have already hit the trail in that direction. There is a big strike visible to the naked eye. There is a big strike vein of it on the ground. Hall, McCormick, McKee's, Letch and Keiser are partners in the claim.

It is reported that the War Eagle company has contracted to supply 35,000 tons of ore to the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. in two years and that the latter company will build a smelter at Northport to treat it.

The Hall Mines Company expects to receive five tenders by Monday next for the erection of a tramway from the Silver King to the lake.

The Royal Canadian and adjoining claims, Nevada and Colorado, have been bonded, Charles Masd, of Idaho, for \$300, payable on the first of August. They contain a cargo of free milling gold quartz, but as little development work has been done upon them they are of little value.

Since the bonding of the R. E. Lap and the Maid of Erin much attention has been given to the hills on the south side of the creek and large number of claims have been staked.

The Lily May, belonging to Oliver Jordan, has been bonded to C. Sweeney for \$25,000.

A discovery of free milling rock has been made about eight miles from Rosland. Some fine specimens have been brought in, all showing specks of gold.

Last week Messrs. O'Brien and McGlynn brought in some rock from the Grand Prize. The rock is a friable quartz bearing abundant pyrites and galena. The claim is situated near the head of Stony Creek.

Work is in progress on the Columbia. The War Eagle people report the discovery of a new vein.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

More men have been put to work on the Alpha.

The Noble Five will start up soon with a big start.

The Wisconsin, near the Goodenough, is to be opened up.

Harry Ward has disposed of two-thirds of the Nabob, a claim adjoining the Bluebird.

A. H. Holdich, of Revelstoke, is doing some assay work at the Silver King, on Todd Mountain.

E. Shannon and his partners will endeavor to locate the edge on the Lydia, on a line with that of the Curdie.

T. Duffy and partners are working the Noonday, on the Galena Farm, with very prospect of striking the solid ledge.

J. M. Harris is applying for a crown grant near the confluence of Sandon and Carpenter creeks.

D. C. Doolen, of Murray, Idaho, owns the Cube and Chicago, two claims in the vicinity of the Freddie Lee.

A body of high grade ore has been encountered in the lower tunnel of the Booc. It contains between 3,000 and 4,000 ounces to the ton.

will buy, sell, hold, lease and operate mines in the United States and British Columbia. The capital stock is \$500,000. The Spokane Concentrating & Mining Co. will buy, sell, hold, lease and operate mines in the United States and British Columbia. The capital stock is \$500,000. Two other companies have also taken out papers in Spokane, viz. Mountain Spring Mining Company, with a capital stock, \$500,000, to operate all kinds of mining machinery in Washington and British Columbia. The Lookout Mining and Milling Company, with headquarters at Spokane, has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The primary object is to operate the Lookout mine in Trail Creek district, but the company is authorized to do all things necessary in conducting a general mining business in the United States and British Columbia.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Will Not Oppose a Cable Between Victoria and Washington State.

General Herbert Not to Resume Command—Provisional Allowance for Vancouver Letter Carriers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 22.—Major. Earle and Prior have been persistent regarding an alternative cable from Victoria to the State of Washington. Mr. Earle was informed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell to-day that the government would not oppose the construction of a line.

A. B. Hendry, of Pilot Bay, accompanied by the British Columbia members walked on Hon. Mr. Foster and urged an increase of the duty on lead.

Mr. Corbould has been notified that the Vancouver letter-carriers and third-class clerks will receive a provisional allowance.

Judge Drake's report on Westminster railway affairs was presented to parliament to-day.

The Premier said to-night that General Herbert is not likely to resume command of the Canadian militia.

There was a dreary budget discussion in the house to-day. A division will probably take place next Tuesday.

The sub-committee of the Cabinet has presented to Lord Aberdeen the address in reply to the Queen's message.

The Rideau rifle range, where the Dominion matches are held, has been closed owing to its dangerous condition.

THURSTON'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The official service of Lorin M. Thurston as Hawaiian minister to the United States closed yesterday.

Frank P. Hastings presented to the state department his credentials, just received, as charge d'affaires. Official mail from Honolulu gives an outline of the purpose of the Hawaiian government in Mr. Thurston's case.

As the Oro Fino mine they are at work on the second claim of a fixed sum of \$30, as alleged, for the negotiation of \$3,250 loan, then in all probability Fanquier would have been convicted of embezzlement and sent to jail for a term of not less than five years. But there was no evidence of this nature, and therefore Fanquier must be discharged.

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SPONGE GARDENING.

PROFITABLE SEA FARMS ALONG THE FLORIDA COAST.

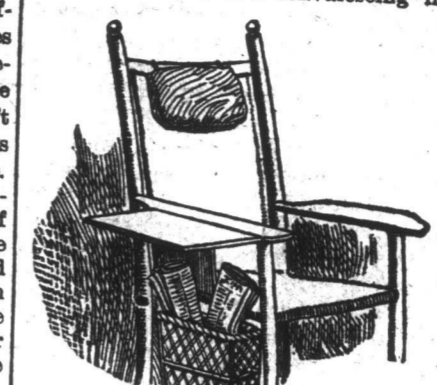
Interesting Facts Not Generally Known Concerning an Article of Utility—Assistant Secretary of the Industry by the Government's Fish Commission.

Ever since the sponge fisheries of the Bahamas and the Gulf coast of Florida showed signs of becoming exhausted efforts have been made to cultivate sponges on farms or artificial beds, and more recently science has tried to imitate the genuine article by converting the soft fiber of the cocoon into leaves and shells into sponges of commercial value.

A USEFUL CHAIR.

It is Comfortable For Invalids and Very Restful to Weary Housewives.

The common piazza chair with woveen rush bottom and back offers an excellent and inexpensive foundation on which to build an ideal chair for pure comfort. A good one, with broad arms and high back for supporting the head, may be purchased for about \$3.50 and is now found in almost every country store. Such a chair can be made not only comfortable to a convalescing in-



THE PIAZZA CHAIR IMPROVED UPON.

valid, but ornamental as well, by following these directions from The

Add a head rest covered with bright high colored gingham, with a cushion for the seat and thin down pillow for the back, covered with the same.

It may also be made to serve a further purpose by getting a carpenter to make for it a leaf, that can be secured to the chair, and thus form a continuous surface with the right arm, as shown by the sketch, making a most convenient table for writing, or for books and papers to rest upon.

To do this the outside edge of the arm must be sawed to a straight edge, and the leaf attached to it by means of hinges. It is secured to a horizontal post by a swinging arm, the same as end to the under surface of the arm of the chair and swings out under it. The leaf may be folded down beside the chair when not in use.

For holding newspapers, sewing or books, one of the narrow, flat wicker baskets may be secured to the side of the chair below the seat, or a wooden box of the right shape and size could be screwed to the chair and answer the same purpose. Such a chair is useful not only for invalids, but in the kitchen. The table leaf on the arm will be found useful when beating eggs, paring apples, shelling peas and a variety of work that one can do as well sitting as standing.

The fashion of having a single predominant color at a tea, dinner or luncheon still finds many followers, although much has been said of the monotonous effects that have been produced in this way and the extremes to which the fad has often been carried.

Perfectly harmonious shades of pink, lavender, etc., in such popular desserts as Bavarian cream, jellies and blancmanges, and it is possible with a little ingenuity to select an entire menu that will nicely carry out the chosen scheme of coloring, which will also include the table decorations, and, if liked, the dishes and mantel ornaments.

But, as The Delicater very timely remarks, while certain tints are unmistakably dainty, one may be always sure of a tasteful table if white is selected, as this does not give the impression of "fussiness," which colors are likely to produce.

Now when so many light gloves are worn it costs a small fortune to keep them clean. Once or twice wearing will soil them so badly that often they cannot be worn again until they have been cleaned. One of the most successful ways of cleaning is to use the following preparation, according to the New York World: One quart of deodorized benzene, a dram of sulphuric ether, a dram of chloroform, 3 drams of alcohol and enough lavender water to make it perfume. Pour about a cupful into a basin and wash the gloves in it. Then lay them on a table and with a piece of soft flannel wipe them smooth and rub until all the wrinkles disappear. After this let them hang in the light and sun for 24 hours.

Child's Pinaflore. Fashion exercises her influence on children's gowns with marked effect. Berthas, yokes, shoulder frills, revers, braces, sashes, etc., are as much a part of their gowns as though they were grown up.

Although children's clothes were never smarter nor more picturesque than at present, there are numerous simple and practical garments, one of which is the little girl's pinaflore. This useful garment, while it is a charming shape, material are gathered on to a shaped yoke and the edges all trimmed with lace.



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CABLE NEWS.

Vernon Harcourt on the Prospects of Great Britain—Lord Salisbury's Dismal Forebodings.

Rosebery's Prospective Resignation Denied—China and Japan Resume Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON, May 22.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet held at the Mansion House to-night, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Chancellor of the exchequer, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said that many of the important interests of the country had been greatly depressed and none more so than that of husbandry, but there were symptoms of improvement.

The government, he added, would abide by the fiscal and monetary principles which had made this United Kingdom; it would be dangerous to depart from those principles. He could speak with confidence of the great increase in the trade with America as a most cheerful symptom.

The Westminster Gazette says the next Conservative ministry has already been agreed upon by the Carlton Club, the headquarters of the Conservative party. It is added that Hon. A. J. Balfour will be premier, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is slated for the office of secretary of home affairs; the Marquis of Salisbury is likely to be the next secretary for foreign affairs; and Hon. George N. Curzon, at one time parliamentary under secretary for India, is said to have been selected for the office of secretary for India.

The Emperor of China has issued a decree recalling from Formosa, ceded to Japan by the treaty of peace, all the Chinese officials. Advice from Seoul, the capital of Korea, is that the residence of the Chinese minister in the residence of the late regent and of the king's father, who is also the leader of the anti-Japanese party, are surrounded by police and entrance to or exit from their dwellings forbidden.

A dispatch from Yokohama says: Diplomatic relations between China and Japan have been resumed by the appointment of Count Hayashi, vice-foreign minister, as the Japanese minister at Peking.

At Marlborough street police court this morning the Marquis of Queensberry and his son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, were bound over, each in \$5000 bail, to keep the peace on account of the assault on yesterday afternoon in Piccadilly.

Dispatches from Madagascar say that there is fever among those who spent the rainy season at the sea coast. As an instance of the prevalence of the disease, it is stated that of a company of soldiers 150 strong only forty men are available for duty.

The Press Association declares that the rumor current that Lord Rosebery had resigned, or was about to resign, are without foundation. They originated in the position of the Queen's departure for Scotland, which is explained by the desire of Her Majesty to receive the son of the Emperor of Afghanistan before leaving the city. The Emperor's son brings with him a suite of 70 persons.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative ex-premier, addressing a meeting of the Primrose League last night at Bradford, delivered a gloomy picture of the outlook.

The afternoon newspapers of London devote much space to the report of the approaching dissolution of parliament.

The Daily News (Liberal) says that Sir William Harcourt, unexpectantly made an pessimistic reply to Lord Salisbury's gloomy pessimistic remarks in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in which he pointed out in detail the signs of business improvement.

The Chronicle (Liberal), in an editorial comment on Lord Salisbury's speech, declares that the Marquis of Salisbury well knows that this is untrue.

The Chronicle announces that Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, has accepted the succession to Lord Wolsey in command of the forces in Ireland. This appointment was foretold as being part of a plan involving the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of commander in chief of the British army.

On the 18th inst. at 84 Parkington street, the wife of Wm. D. Whitwell, a daughter.

On the 18th inst. at the family residence, No. 31 James Street, James Bay, a son, aged 31 years and seven months.

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ND THE YEAR.
ly little one?
that clock, the sun,
the clock beats true
me and you,
goes the mighty clock,
go on below,
now day, now night,
and fro.



The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The fiscal year which ends on the 30th of June next has been for the United States, from a business point of view, a very unfortunate one. The depression has continued and it is by no means certain even now that it is passing away. There are indications of a revival, but so much depends upon the policy which the Government may adopt on the currency question that no one can tell when the business of the country will be in a worse condition than ever.

The revenue has hitherto been very far from meeting the expenditures. At the end of last month the deficiency had reached the very serious amount of \$50,000,000. The deficit for the first thirteen days of the present month was \$5,150,157. It is calculated that by the end of the year it will reach \$60,000,000, if not more. Last year the deficit was \$69,000,000. If the currency were in a settled condition these deficits, large as they are, would hardly be regarded as even serious by so rich and so prosperous a country as the United States.

But the currency is the reverse of settled. The men who favor the free coinage of silver are many and they are very active. If they get the upper hand, which at this moment does not seem improbable, the most serious results are predicted, not by alarmist politicians, but by thinking men who have studied the subject long and carefully as a mere economic problem, without any reference to politics.

The paper of the United States and its silver coin are all redeemable in gold. They have, therefore, as at present time, a gold value. Here is a list of United States currency, the value of which depends upon the government's ability to redeem it with gold when required:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Silver certificates (\$37,000,000), United States notes (\$47,000,000), Treasury notes (\$13,000,000), National bank notes (\$37,000,000), Currency certificates (\$5,000,000), and Subsidial silver coins (\$7,000,000).

These notes and certificates and coins are nearly all in the hands of private persons. If a law were passed by the United States Congress permitting the Government to redeem them with silver whose intrinsic worth is not more than fifty cents in the dollar, it is not easy to conjecture what would be the result. This is what the St. Paul Pioneer Press says would be one of the effects of the change:

Take away its gold redemption fund and it would sink to the silver level; that is, be redeemable only in silver, now worth, roughly speaking, fifty cents on the dollar. So that by the substitution of the silver for the gold standard the holders of United States currency would lose \$34,000,000. It would not be much comfort to them that the gold owners would be able to realize a big premium on their holdings.

Seeing such a change as this impending, it is not surprising that the business men of the United States are nervous and liable to get flurried when appearances indicate that the Government is either unwilling or unable to redeem its paper with gold. President Cleveland has intervened twice to make their minds easy on this head. He has assured the nation that, as long as he is at its head, the Government will meet its liabilities with honest money and pay a hundred cents for every dollar it owes. And no doubt he will be as good as his word. But Mr. Cleveland will not always be President, and the silver question is certain to be the great issue at the next Presidential election. The silver men are industriously preparing for it, and if hard work and zealous and persistent advocacy count for anything in the States, they will make the fight a hard one.

The Pioneer-Press shows how much depends on the ability and the willingness of the Government to meet its liabilities with gold. It says further: About \$3,000,000,000 of deposits are held in the national and state banks of the country. That is the banks own that amount to their depositors, while the savings bank deposits amount to \$1,748,000,000, making a total of \$4,748,000,000, the value of which to the owners of these deposits would be cut in two, making another frightful loss of \$2,374,000,000, falling upon all classes of people, largely upon the wage earners. Would they be consoled by the large gains of the owners of the stock of gold, a large part of which is held in the vaults of the banks?

Then there are thousands of millions more invested in insurance policies, in bonds and mortgages and other securities, the owners of which would suffer an immense loss in the depreciation of the standard of value. Free silver would be a mighty pleasant thing for the banks, which could pay their obligations to their depositors at fifty cents on the dollar, while the gold accumulated in their vaults would be worth twice what it was before.

This is the conservative view of the silver question very plainly put. The theories of the free silver men all appear based upon the assumption that it is possible for the Government to give to silver a value other and greater than it can command in the markets of the world.

CANADA AHEAD.

The blue-rin bowlers hysterically deny that Canada is passing through the period of depression with less injury to her interests than almost any other country in the world. But sneers and gibes and hysterical screams are not arguments. A country whose trade is increasing cannot be in a bad way. It will have to be admitted that it is in a better condition and that its prospects are more hopeful than countries whose trade in the same period has decreased. There are figures that the bowlers cannot show to be inaccurate which prove that while the trade of Great Britain and of the United States has decreased that of Canada has increased. While those two great countries have been going backward, Canada has been going ahead. "Comparing 1894 with

1890," says the Montreal Gazette, "the foreign commerce of Great Britain has suffered a shrinkage of no less than \$350,000,000, and that of the United States a shrinkage of \$100,000,000. The foreign commerce of Canada in the same period increased \$15,000,000."

A QUEER GRIEVANCE.

The workmen of Glasgow had recently a very peculiar grievance. The city owns the tramways and, of course, issues the tickets. It was observed by the men riding on the cheap cars run for their convenience that on the back of each ticket was a Scripture text. They thought nothing of this until they found that the tickets for the passengers who paid the full fare were without text. The men took offense at what they considered an invidious distinction and an offensive implication. They could not see why the Corporation should take this mode of edifying their workmen while they permitted their richer fellow-citizens who used the trams to go uneducated. Consequently a delegation of the men waited upon the city fathers to find out why the distinction had been made—were they greater sinners than the citizens of Glasgow who had more money in their pockets? The Corporation explained that they had no intention to offend anyone or to make distinctions between classes. The inscriptions on the tickets were in fact a mere matter of business. "A certain pious gentleman" had offered the Corporation a certain sum for the privilege of printing the texts he supplied on the class of tickets that the men had purchased and they had accepted his offer. In order to take away any ground of offence, the Corporation offered to print the abbreviation "Adv't" after each text for the time to come, which was done, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is said that "Adv't" added to some of the texts did not by any means increase their impressiveness.

FREE TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

None but those who are very ignorant or wilfully blind try to make those who listen to them believe that everyone in the Three Kingdoms is satisfied with the British policy of free trade. There are very many, and the number is increasing, who complain of it bitterly and declare that it is cruelly unjust to large numbers of British producers. Here is an extract from a letter from England which shows in a lively way that free trade as it is in England in many important cases favors the foreigner at the expense of the home producer:

Things are bad here. Everything comes from abroad. Cassels even are now issued in a book "Printed in Holland," and Bibles from the Oxford Press have a little note "Printed in Germany." It seems as if free trade, all very well in theory, practically is a failure unless every one goes in for it. One protectionist country spoils the lot. I sincerely trust you will keep Mr. Cartwright out in Canada. When the ordinary Englishman gets up, he breakfasts on eggs from Holland, Danish butter, Vienna bread—made by German workmen, German beer. For lunch he has nice German, Dutch or American cheese, perhaps an Ostend rabbit, and for dinner Australian beef or mutton, potatoes from Holland, and greens from Jersey, and American canned fruit. In the meantime Essex farmers are going through the bankruptcy court at the rate of three hundred per year.

It is not to be supposed that all the good land in Great Britain is under cultivation, or that all its inhabitants are able and willing to work heartily and honestly. There are millions of acres unutilized and hundreds of thousands of able bodied men and women out of employment. It has been calculated that there is land enough in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to feed 125,000,000 of people. Another estimate made by Lord Lauderdale is that there is sufficient available land in the United Kingdom to maintain a population of 200,000,000. We think the success of the policy which leaves the people of a country with such magnificent agricultural resources at the mercy of foreigners for their bread and their cheese, and a hundred and one things that could so easily be raised at home, may very reasonably be questioned. This is what free trade has brought England to—it has freed labor from the land and made the people dependent on the foreigner for their food.

JAPAN'S MERCHANT MARINE.

The Japanese are growing in importance in more than one direction. We have seen what they have been able to do in war, but it is not yet very well known that they are making something like corresponding advances in commerce. An indication of this is that they are making large purchases of steamships. The publishers of the Record of American and Foreign Shipping furnish their subscribers every month with a list of new vessels launched and old ones which have changed owners during the preceding thirty days. The last of these lists gives the following information relative to the purchases of ships for the Japanese trade: In April, for instance, a Tokio firm, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, bought the Dunblaine, of 1,953 tons, changing its name to Tokuoka Maru, and the Albion, of 1,811 tons, which becomes the Heijo Maru. The Lennox, 1,327 tons, has been bought by an Osaka firm and is now the Kawamura Maru, and the Metopola, 1,454 tons, will also have her name changed to the Tama Maru. These steamers were all owned in England. Their combined tonnage is 6,955.

The records of previous months show that the Japanese are continually adding to their merchant marine. One of the Japanese companies has already more than a score of steamers, and does not only a big coasting trade between the northern and southern parts of Japan, but has made its flag familiar in all the Orient from Siberia around to India. This is not the only large shipping firm in Japan. The Japanese are wide awake to the advantages they possess as a maritime people, and they may be depended upon to make a good use of them. It will not be long before they begin to build their own vessels, and before many years there may be more than one line of Japanese Pacific steamships.

RE-PEOPLING THE LAND.

What is to be done with the unemployed? Is a question which is being earnestly asked in nearly every civilized country of the world. Is there no way of giving the millions who are perishing for the want of something to do, work by which they can maintain themselves and their families in comfort and independence?

Earnest men are trying to find an answer to these questions, and some of them believe that they have already found it. They point to the people on the land, they say. Give them a chance to make the mother earth yield them sustenance. There is plenty of good land uncultivated, and much of that which is occupied might easily be made to yield a great deal more than it does.

It is asked, is this scheme practicable? Has it ever been tried, or can it be tried without setting on foot a revolutionary movement which will shatter the framework of society and, it may be, leave the people in a worse condition than they are at present? It is said, in reply, observe the countries in which the land is cultivated by the men who own it. It will be found that they suffer less from agricultural depression than those in which the cultivation of the land is done by hired laborers. In France, in Southern Germany, in Canada and in the United States, this state of things obtains, and in these the actual tillers of the soil are better off than they are in countries in which the land is owned by large proprietors. France, for instance, "there are 5,672,000 comparatively small farms, about 5,000,000 of them cultivated by free holders, 4,900,000 in holdings of less than twenty-five acres." It has been observed in Western and Southern Germany that "the small proprietors thrive where large succumb. Has the experiment been tried in any country of dividing large estates into small holdings, giving the cultivator the chance to become the owner of the land? Yes, such an experiment has been tried in Prussian Poland with the most encouraging success. An account of this very interesting and most important experiment is given in the May number of the Contemporary Review by H. W. Wolf. The experiment was not tried for a philanthropic purpose; quite the contrary. Its object was political. The intention of the Prussian government was to Germanize Prussian Poland. The Diet was prevailed upon to vote £5,000,000 for the purpose of "buying out Polish squires and putting German peasants in their stead." The calculation was that 25,000,000 acres would buy 250,000 acres of land, which at 500 acres per holding would settle 500,000 families, and thus introduce, at the expense of eight persons per family, 40,000 Germans into Prussian Poland. The work was commenced eight years ago. It has not accomplished the end desired. "Polonians," the writer says, "has not yielded an inch. Rather has it been stimulated into fresh vitality. But the experiment has had an infinitely better result than this. It has shown how the land can be re-peopled, how it can be made to sustain in comfort many times its former population."

The principle on which the Government worked was that it helped the purchaser of the holding to help himself. It gave him nothing except a chance to become the owner of the land. The farmer paid for everything he received. The Government found plenty of land owners willing to sell, and plenty of men of the right kind willing to settle. It is impossible in a short article to relate all the particulars of this experiment. It was in the best sense successful.

"The result of all this," says Mr. Wolf, "is that in the place of about 20 or 30 families with the proper number of servants required for farm work, the same area of land now supports 1,327 families—practically between 9,000 or 10,000 persons for the abundance of children is one of the most striking and most satisfactory features of the experiment. You have, in fact, all agricultural Germany brought together on one small one on another conditions which almost compel one to believe that all these things, which bid fair to stand for something, more life, more bread, more health, more life. You see, there are more things in heaven and earth, which are not dreamed of in your philosophy."

The following timely information respecting noxious tree insects has been kindly sent us by Mr. R. M. Palmer, and we hasten to lay it before our readers, knowing that it will be very welcome to many of them: Tent caterpillars are appearing now in considerable numbers on fruit and other trees and bushes, their nests or webs being easily seen. While these pests are small they return to their nests at night, and the twigs bearing them can usually be cut off and the whole burned, or they may be destroyed with a torch made of rag dipped in oil and tied on the end of a pole applied to the nests. As the insects become larger they distribute themselves over the entire surface of the trees, etc. (often completely defoliating them), and spraying becomes necessary. For this purpose use one ounce fresh kail-bore to two gallons warm water, or four ounces Paris green to fifty gallons water, adding to the latter one pound of fresh slaked lime to prevent injury to foliage; keep the mixture stirred while spraying. These two mixtures are good against all leaf eating pests. Summer sprays to keep in check woolly and green aphides should be applied when these pests exist, using one of the following formulas: (1) Soak four pounds woad to beco in nine gallons hot water (or in cold water for 4 or 5 days), dissolve one pound white oil soap in one gallon hot water, strain the tobacco decoction into the dissolved soap and apply the mixture to the trees with a spray pump, using all the force possible. (2) Resin wash: Take three pounds common washing soda, four pounds resin, one gallon water, heat together until dissolved, and while boiling add gradually four gallons of warm water, stirring all the time until the mixture becomes dark in color. When wanted for use, dilute as follows: for woolly aphides, one part solution to six parts warm water; for green aphides, one part solution to 10 parts warm water. Apply with a spray pump, using all the force possible. The resin wash is sold in prepared form ready for dilution. Woolly aphides on the trunks and main limbs of trees may be easily killed by touching them with a swab dipped in coal oil, but care must be used, as coal oil will injure trees if applied too freely.

THIS CANADA OF OURS.

The Canadians who are so ready to decry and belittle their own country should blush for their stupidity and want of discernment when they see the estimate which an intelligent foreigner has formed of this Dominion of Canada and its inhabitants. The New York Commercial Advertiser, commenting upon the proposal to have a World's Fair in Montreal, says:

The announcement from Montreal that Canada will open a World's Fair in 1896 in that city is most creditable to the energy, enterprise and vigor of our Canadian cousins. It will be worth to them far more than it will cost them. The natural resources of Canada are a great asset. Few who have not made a special investigation appreciate their immense value. The white pine forests of Canada are alone worth more than her public debt. Her fisheries are the best and most extensive in the world. She has 110,000,000 acres of land upon which the best wheat can be raised; and she has in the Northwest, coal of good quality in abundance very near tidewater upon the Atlantic and Pacific; unlimited supplies of high grade iron ore in all the provinces; the best and most extensive mineral mines in the world; extensive and valuable veins of copper and immense deposits of sulphate of iron, phosphate of lime, marble, granite, sandstone and limestone in various colors for building purposes; mines of gold, silver, asbestos, and mica; unsurpassed herds of thoroughbred cattle, horses and sheep; three thousand cheese factories, from which she exports more than 100,000,000 pounds of cheese annually; charitable institutions and public buildings are worthy of an intelligent, highly civilized Christian people, who govern themselves. There is not a community in the world of 5,000,000 inhabitants, more free from objectionable elements than that of Canada; Canadians are well versed in the art of self-government. They clearly understand that true liberty is not license, therefore, they have profound respect for law and constitutional means and methods. They demand honest money. They have most wisely adopted gold as a single standard of exchange or measure of value. There is no more honest money in any other country. Although ultra-loyal people, they believe in protection to Canadian industry, in preference to the policy of free trade. They have many miles of railway, and they have, and they have common sense enough not to embarrass their railway systems with excessive legislation. The history of their banking system is most creditable. Their skill in finance. Their largest bank has \$12,000,000 of capital, \$6,000,000 of real, and \$33,000,000 of deposits and \$6,000,000 of circulation, or total resources of \$55,000,000.

FRUIT PESTS.

The following timely information respecting noxious tree insects has been kindly sent us by Mr. R. M. Palmer, and we hasten to lay it before our readers, knowing that it will be very welcome to many of them: Tent caterpillars are appearing now in considerable numbers on fruit and other trees and bushes, their nests or webs being easily seen. While these pests are small they return to their nests at night, and the twigs bearing them can usually be cut off and the whole burned, or they may be destroyed with a torch made of rag dipped in oil and tied on the end of a pole applied to the nests. As the insects become larger they distribute themselves over the entire surface of the trees, etc. (often completely defoliating them), and spraying becomes necessary. For this purpose use one ounce fresh kail-bore to two gallons warm water, or four ounces Paris green to fifty gallons water, adding to the latter one pound of fresh slaked lime to prevent injury to foliage; keep the mixture stirred while spraying. These two mixtures are good against all leaf eating pests. Summer sprays to keep in check woolly and green aphides should be applied when these pests exist, using one of the following formulas: (1) Soak four pounds woad to beco in nine gallons hot water (or in cold water for 4 or 5 days), dissolve one pound white oil soap in one gallon hot water, strain the tobacco decoction into the dissolved soap and apply the mixture to the trees with a spray pump, using all the force possible. (2) Resin wash: Take three pounds common washing soda, four pounds resin, one gallon water, heat together until dissolved, and while boiling add gradually four gallons of warm water, stirring all the time until the mixture becomes dark in color. When wanted for use, dilute as follows: for woolly aphides, one part solution to six parts warm water; for green aphides, one part solution to 10 parts warm water. Apply with a spray pump, using all the force possible. The resin wash is sold in prepared form ready for dilution. Woolly aphides on the trunks and main limbs of trees may be easily killed by touching them with a swab dipped in coal oil, but care must be used, as coal oil will injure trees if applied too freely.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS advertisement with large stylized letters.

land? This, he thinks, can be done without deciding the spirit of self-help or unduly burdening one class for the sake of improving another. An interesting account is given in the same number of the Review of a labor colony established in South Australia, a little more than a year ago. This colony is composed of unemployed persons taken from the city of Adelaide, without experience and without money. The writer of the article has good hopes of its success, but it is altogether too young to enable any one safely to say how it is likely to turn out.

THE CITY.

The C. P. N. company have taken the steamer Kainbow from her winter quarters, and are fitting her for service. The city has decided to retain Mr. W. J. Taylor as city barrister, to appear in city cases at a salary of \$1,000 per year. Besides this, it is intended to have a solicitor for city work.

The telephone company are making preparations to move their headquarters from Tronson avenue to the top floor of the Five Sisters block and expect to be settled in the new premises in a few weeks. Mr. A. ALMANIA, boat-builder, has opened a fine boat house at Esquimaux, which is now ready for the reception of the public and especially celebration visitors. The boats are all new and easy rowing.

When the Royal Arthur took the Hyacinth in low on Sunday morning off Cape Flattery, the harbor as the latter vessel slipped and a blocksmith named Alfred Kyle was badly hurt, two fingers being nearly torn off and his leg broken.

Mrs. POWELL, who for some years conducted the Thistle restaurant on Yates street, has relinquished the rooms at No. 90 Douglas street, opposite the Odd Fellows hall, and has adopted the name "The Sherbrooke" should command a liberal patronage.

ILLEGAL sealing operations are reported to be in progress on the West Coast, two white men who have a small shop being said to be engaged in hunting themselves as well as buying skins from the Indians. The latter are said to be having great success in their operations. The matter will be looked into by the authorities.

UNDER God's Sky, by the author of "A High Little World," and "Alice Land," by Mrs. J. Glennie Wilson, have been received from the publishers, McMillan & Co., London and New York. This edition, which is intended for circulation only in India and the British colonies, is an exceedingly neat and handy one.

At the Bishop's Palace on Saturday Rev. Father Nicolay joined in matrimony Mr. M. K. Jones and Miss Alice Alston, of Esquimaux. Mr. Jones, who is now engaged in mining operations in Kootenay on behalf of a Montana syndicate, spent some time in Victoria on business in connection with the British Pacific Construction Company.

A QUARTERLY official visit was paid to the Darcy Island leasero on Sunday last by the City Health Officer, Dr. Duncan, and the Sanitary Inspector, M. J. Conlin. The trip was made on the steamer Sadie and was mainly for the purpose of leaving the summer supplies for the seven life prisoners of disease. There were eight lepers at the station on the occasion of the last visit, but one, known as the New York Chinaman, died about ten days ago and was buried by his unfortunate companions. The latter are fast wasting away.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Natural History Society was held last evening. Three new members were elected, and several interesting specimens exhibited. One was a bone-shaped like a loaf and supposed to have been part of the vertebra of a whale. The others were trout, both curiously mal-formed. Capt. Himes, of Gloucestershire, England, who has been paying the province a few days' visit, was present and added very materially to the interest of the meeting by his remarks. Capt. Himes, who is president of the English Entomological Society, spoke highly of the work of the Natural History Society and expressed himself as highly pleased to find so large and vigorous an association of a local society of the kind in a wide and useful one. With the exception of the birds of the Northwest Coast, the fauna and flora are but little known in Europe, and from a natural history point of view the great Cassiar and Cariboo districts and the Far North regions were practically to the European collectors a vast terra incognita. It was quite remarkable that many of the species and not a few of the genera would be of great scientific interest at home. Various phases of the subject were discussed, and the meeting adjourned with a much keener appreciation of the work of the society. Capt. Himes left last evening for England.

The fourth anniversary of the opening of the Metropolitan Methodist church took place on Sunday last. Both morning and evening services were conducted by Rev. Coverdale Watson of Vancouver, assisted by the pastor and the Rev. Thomas Crosby. The sermons were logical masterpieces, and were listened to by large and appreciative congregations. As usual, the anthems and music of the choir under the efficient management of Mr. Clement Rowlands added much to the interest of the services. Floral decorations around the pulpit and platform were also a marked feature of the occasion. Last evening Rev. Mr. Watson and Rev. Mr. Crosby delivered special addresses at the weekly meeting of the Epworth League.

A LINED oil mill with a capacity of 50,000 lbs. of seed a day is shortly to be started, and will probably be located at Sidney. The promoter is Mr. M. De Keyser Verbiest, who has interested Belgian capital in the undertaking. Mr. E. De Keyser Goethals, a relative of Mr. Verbiest and a large manufacturer in Belgium, has decided to move his establishment to this province. Besides the making of lined oil, olivace and other products, the manufacture of canvas for oil factories and cloth will be added to the business. It is expected that the mill will begin to run in July, and will supply 25 or 30 hands. While the supply of lined will be imported to start with, Mr. Verbiest says that the farmers would do well to turn their attention to the raising of flax seed, which brings over \$25 to \$40 per acre. He is quite prepared to give farmers full information as to its cultivation.

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B.'s powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, etc., after years of fruitless treatment and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

Each Queen's own ap butala baseba trap a multu Frid Satou Basoon ing can commit upon A Royal fly into as parts for actively peered B. C. B. from re strength hold the panies of The Ro Marlin Royal R expected more in The Admral expected by I consist of Work of Light in the Victo British Co. in the command will occur will be a Saturday practical address at the weekly meeting of the Epworth League.

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PROFESSOR VAN GOETHIEM, editor of the Gazette Van Antwerpen of Belgium, is visiting British Columbia in the interests of a Belgian company of capitalists who are seeking opportunities for investment in industries allied to agriculture. The company have already been operating in the Northwest, but the object of the present trip is more for the purpose of seeing whether such industries as flax growing, weaving and spinning and manufacturing processes generally are suited to the coast. On account of the opportunity for shipping by water Mr. Van Goethiem thinks Vancouver island very favorably situated for opening up trade with Belgium. Another object he has in view is the arrangement of a good class of Belgian immigrants if arrangements can be made to secure suitable land for them to settle upon. Mr. Van Goethiem is visiting his brother, Rev. Father Van Goethiem, at Saanich.

AS ANTICIPATED, a large number of citizens thronged the police court yesterday to listen to the evidence and argument in the Chapman-Higgin assault case. The evidence developed nothing of special interest, and the argument in the case was a case standing adjourned until this morning. Mr. S. D. Schultz appeared for the complainant, Mr. Hedley Chapman, and Mr. E. Dallas Higgins for the accused, Mr. W. Ralph Higgins. The defence proposed for a summary trial, and a plea of not guilty was made. Then Mr. Chapman entered the witness box, and after swearing to the information charging an aggravated assault, proceeded to relate the circumstances of the case at the baseball game in detail. He said that he was standing at the south end of the Coliseum grounds, engaged in conversation with Mr. Higgins when Mr. Higgins, the defendant, approached and asked if he could have a word with him. Complainant replied affirmatively and got over the fence. Defendant then opened the conversation by saying, "You accused me of boozing!" This complainant denied, and defendant then said: "My father has witness to prove it. Complainant's reply was that this was not true, whereupon himself and Hon. D. W. Higgins, and he declined to recognize defendant, the son, in the affair. He then turned to leave, and was struck by defendant while his face was turned from him. Defendant then began punching him with his closed fist, striking him repeatedly on the eye and jaw, the last blow being given while complainant was stooping to pick up his hat. In cross-examination, Mr. Helms endeavored to go into the power-house altercation in the morning, but on an objection being raised by counsel for the complainant the Court held that while the mere fact of the morning trouble was relevant, the introduction of the details was not admissible. Mr. J. E. Packer, paying teller of the Bank of British Columbia, and Mr. C. J. Skene were then examined as to the assault, and Mr. Milne testified as to the nature and extent of the injuries received. In the afternoon Mr. A. Laferriere was also called by the prosecution as a witness of the assault, and counsel for the defence claimed that he was taken by surprise in the introduction of this witness asked for a remand until to-day in order that he might produce witnesses in cross-examination. The hearing accordingly stands adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. At the opening of yesterday's proceedings Mr. Helms' animadverted upon the comments upon this case which had appeared in the "Evening" holding it to be very objectionable indeed that a paper should do anything calculated to prejudice a matter not in issue, though he hardly thought the Magistrate would be thus influenced, and counsel remarked that he had not read the comments and therefore they certainly would not affect his decision.

100 yards to 200 yards... 40 yards... 100 yards... 150 yards... Navy and...

The annual day on request the school base... a meeting of the general all regatta... the general... its final me... Everything... from the... left last eve... of his acc... Dental Ass... members of... a body of... thrown up... the visiting... the former... Shadden... James Bay... of the viol... plicity. A... present the... all its friend... Tent erect... F. L. Macfar... son, and F... Reception... Sorven (cha... B. McConn... W. Akow... J. B. Giffen... J. H. Austie...

At a special club last eve... These limit of... off Dallas re... being mark... instead of... no point... tant more... shore. The... ing numbers... calls which... recalled in... within five... clear recall... preparatory... ing can at... Carter was r... Judges and... and Captain... as referees.



THREE GREAT DAYS.

The Carnival of 1895 in Honor of Queen's Birthday Offers Especially Strong Attractions.

The Regatta, the International Yacht Races and a Sham Battle and Review of the Troops.

Each of the three days of Victoria's Queen's Birthday celebration is to have its own special and great attraction, these being cemented together with a host of lesser but also interesting events—bicycle races, baseball, cricket, lacrosse and other matches, trap shooting, tug-of-war tournament, and a multitude of stunts. The features are: Thursday—The yacht races, Friday—Regatta at the Gorge, and Saturday—Sham battle and review at Beacon Hill.

Arrangements for the last great drawing card were completed yesterday when a committee of influential citizens waited upon Admiral Stephenson on board the Royal Arthur. The Admiral entered heartily into the proposition to have a sham fight as part of the celebration, and preparations actively pushed during the week. It is expected that the Vancouver company of the B. C. G. A. will be asked to attend, and reports that have come down of its strength and equipment is evidence that it holds their own the shore. The companies will have to do their very best. The Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Light Infantry, as well as the Royal Engineers will be present, so that it is expected there will be about 1,000 men or more in the parade. The force will be under the command of Admiral Stephenson. According to present expectations the defending force, commanded by Lieut. Col. Rawstone, R.M.A., will consist of the Royal Marine Artillery from Work Point barracks and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, upwards of 250 men, with the Victoria and Vancouver companies of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, the latter in the absence of Lt. Col. Prior, being in command of Lt. Col. Peters, D.A.G. These will occupy a position between Beacon-Hill and will be attacked some time about 11 o'clock Saturday morning by the Naval Brigade—practically the same, by the way, that so recently occupied Corinto and there recently occupied Corinto and there recently occupied Corinto and there recently occupied Corinto.

PREFECTING PREPARATIONS.

The sports and games committee held their final meeting last evening, when permission was given to V. H. Sutton, the champion long distance walker, to exhibit at Beacon Hill, "provided that he does not obstruct the naval review." The application of the Victoria College Cricket Club for an appropriate ground to entertain a visiting club was refused, as no funds are available for the purpose. In view of the fact that the naval review and sham fight is a fixture for Saturday and Sunday, the sports and games are now set for one day on Saturday afternoon, the bicyclists having their fancy parades, and the gun clubs having the shooting tournament at Beacon Hill early Saturday morning. The Captains of Victoria and the May-Lewis of Westminster play at the Oak Bay recreation park on Saturday. The band of the B.C.G.A. will be at Beacon Hill, while the sports are in progress. Thursday afternoon, the programme of events being held as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Event and Prize. 100 yards handicap race, 200 yards race, 400 yards race, 100 yards sack race, 100 yards three-legged race, Navy and Army race.

The amateur programs will be arranged to-day on similar lines, and the committee request that the Victoria v. Seattle High school baseball match be played on Thursday instead of Friday morning. There will be a meeting of the sports committee, and of the general committee, this evening, and all regatta entries must be in the hands of the general secretary before 8 o'clock this evening. The finance committee will hold its final meeting this evening.

Everything points to a very large attendance from neighboring cities, excursions being promised from each. Dr. T. J. Jones, president of the B. C. Dental Association, left last evening for the Washington State, and his association to the Washington State Dental Association, and will bring back the members of that organization practically in a body on Thursday. The Pacific club has a body on Thursday. The visiting yachtmen and canoeists, and the former can obtain the necessary credentials by applying to Mr. George Shadden, secretary of V.C.C. The names of the visitors still miss the customary hospitality. At a meeting last evening they appointed the regatta committees to represent the club in extending a welcome to all its friends on regatta day. The regatta committees—W. R. Higgins, E. L. Macfarlane, W. D. Aden, J. J. Wilson, and F. W. Weston.

AMONG THE YACHTS.

At a special meeting of the Victoria yacht club last evening, it was decided to place a time limit of five hours on Thursday's races. These will be over the new triangular course off Dallas road, the points of the triangle being marked by anchored stakeboats instead of buoys, the yachts at no point in the race being distant more than a mile and a half from shore. The yachts will carry distinguished numbers on either side of their main-sails while the racing classes will be recognized by the class flag, a class carry red, B white, C blue, and D yellow. If a recall is necessary the gun will be fired within five minutes after the start, and the class recalled will be hoisted. The preparatory gun for the yachts will be fired promptly at 12:45 Thursday, and the start will be at one o'clock. The steamer T. W. Carter will follow the yachts, carrying the judges and referee—Captains J. D. Warren and Captain H. R. Foot acting as judges, and Captain Balcom of the Water L. R. O. as referee. The starters and timers are Messrs. A. H. Barnes, T. Lawrie and William Croft.

The yachts belonging to the Victoria yacht club are being overhauled and put in sailing condition, and visitors are beginning to arrive. Sunday afternoon the trim ketch Linda, flagship of the Seattle club, came in. Commodore Johnson's flag, the ketch long, 14 foot beam, 4 1/2 foot draft, carries four tons of lead on her keel. Her last trip to Seattle was on Saturday. Her arrangements are almost perfect. Sunday afternoon, having had light winds all the way over. The Commodore expects the following boats from Seattle: White Swan, American, Rialto, Kelpie, Xora, Foam, Doris and Evelyn May. The Linda's party is composed of Commodore Johnson, H. W. Baker, George W. Fischer, F. Sams, G. V. P. Lansing and J. J. Madigan. Yesterday afternoon the Typhoon and Josephine, which belong to the Everett yacht club, came in. The former left Everett Sunday noon and spent the night at Port Townsend. The Typhoon is a sloop-rigged boat, 35 feet long, 11 foot beam and draws 3.6 feet of water. Her crew is made up as follows: Captain J. Goldsmith, H. B. Goldfinch, J. R. Van Dyke, J. H. Blagoy and J. Logie. The Typhoon had a long tow on her bowsprit, known as a bonnet yawl. It is 16 feet long with a 10 foot boom and on sail in very heavy weather. A like boat is named from Port Townsend and that is her name, carries as captain and crew C. Ferrier White, of Everett. The Storm King is expected from Everett to-day. The Vancouver skiff Flora came in yesterday forenoon, stopping at Port Townsend. She left Vancouver at 5 a.m. on Monday, spent the night on Admiral Island, leaving at 10 of the next morning. The second Light Infantry, as well as the Royal Engineers will be present, so that it is expected there will be about 1,000 men or more in the parade.

The force will be under the command of Admiral Stephenson. According to present expectations the defending force, commanded by Lieut. Col. Rawstone, R.M.A., will consist of the Royal Marine Artillery from Work Point barracks and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, upwards of 250 men, with the Victoria and Vancouver companies of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, the latter in the absence of Lt. Col. Prior, being in command of Lt. Col. Peters, D.A.G. These will occupy a position between Beacon-Hill and will be attacked some time about 11 o'clock Saturday morning by the Naval Brigade—practically the same, by the way, that so recently occupied Corinto and there recently occupied Corinto and there recently occupied Corinto.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Every member of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club is expected to be in attendance at the meeting this evening, as the club will take action upon matters of great importance to the individual members, and a large vote is possible. The new track at Oak Bay is rapidly nearing completion and the date of the opening meet will be named this evening. Already riders from Portland, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, as well as the speedy men of the province, have promised to attend, and the club expect to have the best meet of the final season on the new track. It is expected that the final action on the question of club uniform and club dues will be taken this evening, and arrangements made for the issuing of "season tickets" to all members who desire to complete their training purposes. The committee in charge of the regatta, and the decorated parade on May 24 will meet at the decorated room at 7 p.m. to complete arrangements for the parade and appoint judges of the regatta. The regatta committee will meet at the decorated room at 7 p.m. to complete arrangements for the parade and appoint judges of the regatta.

The finance committee were granted \$800. The water committee reported recommending that as the plans for the filter beds be returned and tenders for the whole work be called for.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution Passed to Dispense With an Assistant City Engineer After June 30.

Ald. Williams' Motion Favoring a Reception Barge Objected to and Failed.

The finding of the coroner's jury in the Barney Bourke inquest, drawing attention to the disgraceful condition of the city morgue, was presented to the city council at their meeting last night and was referred to the Chief of Police, who in future will see that the place is kept clean.

The council accepted an invitation from the A.O.F. to attend the annual demonstration in Caledonia park on June 15.

The City Barkeepers desired to know if the judgments against the city in the Payne case last week should be appealed. The letter was referred to the sewerage committee and Mayor to act.

To enforce the provisions regulating garden and lawn sprinkling the water committee was authorized to have a man sworn in as a special constable to attend.

The Mayor said he had a long communication from the superintendent of the Old Victoria Home which seemed rather personal. The Alderman indignantly denied the reference to a member of the board.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of a Nova Scotia Schooner to Join the British Columbia Fleet.

A fine catch of seals off the Falkland Islands—"The Mowera"—Sails To-Day.

An unexpected arrival in port yesterday afternoon was that of the sealer Director, of Halifax, the craft which Captain Gilbert was known to be bringing round the Horn, but which was thought to have sailed direct for the Japan coast.

The Director's original intention, but on reaching about 10 south latitude he was obliged to alter his course, as his water supply would not carry him through. He started from Halifax with a crew of twenty-five men on December 20, and was off the Falklands in the forty-eight days. Here thirty-six days spent sealing, and as a result Captain Gilbert's party returned to Victoria with a fine catch of the season—810 skins. These were secured in four days, as a sudden change in the weather caused suspension of operation for the first day the boats were lowered 320 sea miles.

The seal, so far as Captain Gilbert's party is concerned, are exactly the same as those secured further north, although, it is said, the Director's Director called at Three Bay for water and then came north, meeting with nothing except bad weather. As the Director's Director called at Three Bay for water and then came north, meeting with nothing except bad weather.

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THE CITY.

Fines of \$5 and \$2 costs were imposed by the Police Magistrate yesterday in five cases of driving faster than a walk over Point Ellice bridge.

Ald. Partridge has given notice of motion that applications for the position of city planning inspector be called for, to be received until June 3.

Inquiry is made affecting the interests of a Mr. W. E. Barber, or J. T. Williams, of Victoria, and the persons of the name of either of these parties at the Post Office Inspector's office is requested.

The annual convention of the Methodist League of British Columbia will be held June 20 in the Metropolitan church. The attendance is expected to be very large, as representatives from the different leagues throughout the province will be here.

Ald. Braag has carried out his intention expressed at Monday night's council meeting of giving notice to move "that the services of the caretaker of the home for the aged and infirm be dispensed with on and after July 1 next, and that the City Clerk Gilbert be notified of the fact, and that applications for the position be advertised for."

The sealing schooner Florence M. Smith arrived home last evening with a catch of 295 skins. The schooner brings no news. Like many of the other vessels she lost some of her crew but afterwards had them replaced. The schooner was in the water for four days, as a sudden change in the weather caused suspension of operation for the first day the boats were lowered 320 sea miles.

The seal, so far as Captain Gilbert's party is concerned, are exactly the same as those secured further north, although, it is said, the Director's Director called at Three Bay for water and then came north, meeting with nothing except bad weather.

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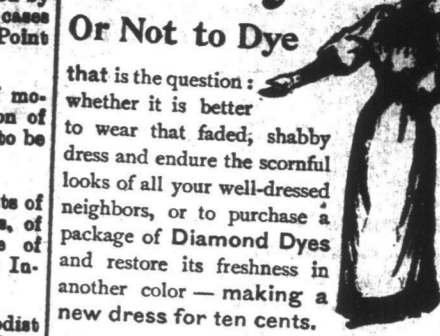
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To Dye Or Not to Dye



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THE HAND OF RUSSIA.

Count Ito's Government Reported Doomed by Russia's Intervention to Save the Promontory.

China May Yet Repudiate the Treaty—Japan Now Looks to Britain for Support.

The fall of Count Ito's cabinet has won for Japan the world's applause, in now a foregone conclusion, according to advice brought from Yokohama and Tokio by the Empress of India. The Progressionist party is gaining strength daily and its battle cry is condemnation of the government for weakness in abandoning at Russia's dictation the ministry explains that it was powerless to act otherwise—Russia's 50,000 troops ashore and her powerful fleet about in Asiatic waters could not be opposed on terms of partial equality, and Japan did not trust herself to a congress of the powers, fearing their jealousy.

Everywhere in Japanese official circles is heard the same chorus of indignation against the British, hated and sincerely cursed before, are now overwhelmed with the sympathy of the veritable Japanese. The English, they say, have been open at least in their expressions of preference for China in the struggle, while preserving their honorable neutrality; Russia, on the other hand, has been guilty of the blackest treachery. It was to Russia that Japan looked for support in emergency even against her ally, and it was to Russia that she turned in her hour of need. It is Russia that has stepped in, robs Japan of the spoils of conquest, and gives it to be clearly understood that her army will not permit of the invasion of Peking, and that she will not permit of the triumph of the Japanese. It is Russia that has her people drift on a sea of perplexity, and the Japanese there is but one explanation—Russia has covetous eyes fixed on Korea.

While there are rumors rife in Japan that the indemnity from China will be increased in partial compensation for the abandonment of the promontory, nothing definite is known, and the repudiation of the treaty by China at the instigation of Russia would surprise no one. In this event Japan











