

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MARCH 15 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 14

CAPITAL NOTES.

Manitoba School Appeal Concluded—A Speculation as to the Government's Action.

Whitefish Eggs for Newfoundland—Federal of Contractor Toms—Lake Navigation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—After four days devoted to the hearing of the Manitoba school appeal, the case was concluded at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the Privy Council adjourned. It is expected that to-morrow or Saturday a conclusion will be reached by the government on the petition of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba for remedial legislation. Naturally much interest centers in the course which the government will take, and considerable speculation is being indulged in. A gentleman high up in official circles said to your correspondent to-night that he thought the government's line of action would be somewhat as follows:

A communication to the Manitoba government will point out that by the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council a grievance exists. This grievance has been admitted by Mr. McCarthey, and it will therefore be suggested that steps be taken to provide a remedy. It is thought that if the Manitoba government amends the act of 1890 by allowing the Roman Catholics to have municipal schools where they are a majority to have their own schools and their own taxes be utilized for the support of these schools, receiving in addition a portion of the legislative grants to education, based upon school attendance or population, all legitimate ground of complaint on the part of the minority will be removed.

It is expected also that the Manitoba government will be notified that if action be not taken at the present session of the legislature to remedy the grievances complained of in the papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament next session and it will then be competent to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Ewart couched about an hour and a half this morning in his reply to Mr. McCarthey. His speech was very brief, for one fact which was brought out, viz: that Mr. McCarthey was the first man to suggest to Manitoba that separate schools in that province be abolished. Mr. McCarthey denied the assertion, but Mr. Ewart had his proof ready in the shape of quotations from Mr. McCarthey's speech at Fort George in 1889.

An article in connection with the case admitting free duty on books and stationery for the purpose of procuring or towing logs from Canada to the United States, so long as the logs are used in the manufacture of paper, was also mentioned.

A shipment of whitefish eggs will be made to Newfoundland, at the request of that government.

The United States government want Canada to adopt their new rules of the road on the great lakes.

The federal contractor Toms took place to-day and was largely attended. The Masonic brethren of Ottawa gratefully appreciate the kindness of the Victoria craftsmen to the deceased and his widow.

DEBS EULOGIZED.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The board of directors of the American Telegraph Union held their first meeting today. R. L. Deakins was elected chairman and general organizer, C. E. Thompson secretary, and J. J. Whalen treasurer. In deference to the wishes of a large number of telegraphers outside cities the board decided to leave the question of the election of a president open until the meeting of the national convention. A great amount of business of a secret nature was transacted before the board of directors adjourned to meet again on Saturday, March 9, after passing the following resolution: Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the American Telegraph Union, assembled in their first session, extend to their friends and comrades, members of the Board of Directors of the American Railway Union, their fraternal greetings. They desire as the first act of their official existence to place on record the high appreciation of the signal service rendered to humanity and the great cause of labor by President Eugene W. Dubs, his associate directors and the men of the American Railway Union. Their example and deeds have inspired the hearts of wage-earners with an unflinching determination to steadily persist in the good fight and with renewed strength and courage to maintain until it restores a triumphant end to a conclusive victory for the right.

U. S. FINANCES.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: "Henry T. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary, takes a pessimistic view of the outlook for legislation in the next congress. He said it is patent to every one that the Republicans are just as divided on the financial question as the Democrats are. With the great majority they have, no individual member will feel his vote is imperative to secure a party measure and as a result, there will be a stonewall that will be hard to handle. Silver is going to be a big factor, and there are many roads where the Republican ship may meet disaster."

GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

PARIS, March 6.—It has been virtually decided that if Germany increases her export bounties on sugar, France will also put a premium on the French exports of sugar to enable her producers to compete with the Germans even in foreign markets. The government also thinks of limiting the quantities of foreign and colonial sugars admitted at French ports for refining under the existing limitations. Furthermore, she may propose limitations regarding the quantities from which these sugars are brought and the ports at which they shall be admitted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Milwaukee Fair, San Francisco.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—(Special.)—William Hedlin, a farm laborer, was shot by his foreman, William Speltz, at the farm of Alderman Speltz just outside the city limits this morning. The ball entered Hedlin's breast but he will recover. Speltz there was no trouble between the men.

While crossing the tracks in the C.P.P. yards here to-night an aged woman named Mrs. Riley was fatally crushed. She was going between two freight cars and did not notice that an engine was attached.

The local government met with a reverse vote in the legislature last night on a motion introduced by Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Cameron regarding a special shift for St. Clements. The vote was 15 to 14, ten members being absent.

Mr. E. B. Robinson, of Prince Rupert, has received the appointment of principal of the Industrial school at Estevan, Alberta.

Dan Campbell, the Whitewood ex-M. L. A., has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for embezzling post office funds.

EASTERN SUPREMACY.

Shall England or Russia Be the Oriental Power?—Japan's Exorbitant Demands.

Capture of New Chwang Confirmed—Important Captures of Armaments.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Times-Herald Washington correspondent sends the following: Are Russia and Great Britain to come into collision in the far East? This question is now disturbing diplomatic circles here. Information reached Washington through private but wholly trustworthy channels that the Russian government is supporting Japan in her demand for the cessation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wai, as part of the price of peace which China is called upon to pay. Japan would thus demand possession of such strongholds if she were not sure of Russia, for the cessation of these ports by China means nothing less than the continual domination by Japan of the Gulf of Pechili, which is the waterway leading to Peking. With Japan holding these fortified ports she would have a permanent pledge of peace. The hands of China would be tied. The cessation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wai would signify the eventual domination of the Great Eastern Empire. Washington diplomats do not believe that the Chinese government will accept such a condition.

The sympathy now existing between Russia and Japan is significant. The Russians are the only foreigners for whom the Japanese do not entertain a real hatred. Of all the foreigners the English are most hated, and even Americans, on account of their blood relation to the English, are hated by the Jingo war-mad populace of Japan.

Great Britain stands behind China. Her money is lent and invested there by hundreds of millions. With Russia behind Japan and pushing the victors of war on to exorbitant demands for the price of peace Great Britain will be forced to show her hand. In the opinion of Washington diplomatists, England will be forced to insist on the permanent retention of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wai by the Japanese. Some of the most intelligent men in Washington, among them, I am informed, the Japanese minister, Mr. Kurino, believe that Russia is using Japan as a pawn. The Japanese are to be thrust forward to secure the absolute independence of Korea and also the fortified ports, which have command of the great Gulf of Pechili and of the China sea. While these acquisitions would be for the time being equal to an enlargement of Japan's influence, Great Britain will never forget that it is the power of Russia which emboldens the Japanese to ask for so much, despite England's frowning manner in which Great Britain will meet this situation. The peace negotiations now pending between China and Japan make a crisis in the history of nations. If England throws herself into the breach and puts her power behind China in resistance to the demands of Japan a collision between Britain and Russia is impossible. If these two powers ally themselves the map of Asia will be changed. If on the other hand, England fails to give her aid to China and permits the Russo-Japanese alliance to carry its point, from that moment Russia will succeed in Britain as the controlling power in the east.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A telegram from Tokyo has been received by the Japanese minister confirming the report of the capture of the city of New Chwang by the first army under General Nodza. The old town of New Chwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours' hard fighting, the Chinese offering a stubborn resistance. Within the town itself 1,800 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. The large quantities of war material captured included sixteen cannon. The Japanese lost 206 killed and wounded.

LONDON, March 7.—The Central News correspondent in Tokyo says that Marshal Yamagata, who left the front on account of ill-health, has been appointed minister of war.

A Tokyo dispatch says the Japanese General reports from Kai Ching, March 5, that the Chinese from Ying Kao marched to Tai Ping Shan on the morning of March 4 upwards of 10,000 strong, but by noon, under the Japanese artillery they retreated toward Pehimato. It was an artillery duel only. No Japanese loss.

SEATTLE, March 7.—At Clear Lake, eight miles from here, a loose board in a sawmill struck Frank Martin, son of John Martin, of Dore Lake, in the stomach; he died soon after.

Catsara Believed in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short run of the train through the snow-supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nose, throat, and lungs, and is delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently, Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and other ailments. At Langley & Co.'s.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Assignment in the Halibut Trade—Tuberculosis on Lulu Island—Vancouver's Police Magistrate.

Mining in Cariboo and Kootenay—Extensive Purchases of Property by Americans.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 7.—The Horefy and Cariboo mines in Cariboo are being prepared for work. A large gang of workmen left for the Horefy yesterday.

The South Vancouver ratepayers' association adopted a constitution last night. Capt. Alford was elected president.

No. 5 company, B.C.E.G.A., received government pay yesterday; it is understood that most of the money, if not all of it, was for the common good of the members of the company.

A man entered the house of Police Magistrate Jordan while that gentleman was absent. On Mr. Jordan's return he was knocked down by the intruder, and afterwards marched him to the police station, where, this morning, he had the pleasure of charging him with vagrancy and giving him in the name of the law thirty minutes to quit town.

A petition is being signed by a large number of citizens, requesting the council to keep the Vancouver opera house open.

Citizens were surprised to hear of the assignment of the American Fish Company yesterday, the general impression being that the company was in a position to pay for the fish.

The origin of the assignment is possibly due to a natural consequence of the demand for halibut would cease when the numerous stores were applied; this would be usually about the time the other companies' fish came into market when they would go the price, sometimes as low as five cents (though it took eight cents to lay the fish down in Boston). When the fish would be sold the New England Company would be left with the fish on hand, and the American Fish Company and again to place their own fish more quickly on the market for consumption than the others could do. As a natural consequence of the demand for halibut would cease when the numerous stores were applied; this would be usually about the time the other companies' fish came into market when they would go the price, sometimes as low as five cents (though it took eight cents to lay the fish down in Boston). 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CABLE ITEMS.

Italian Senator Beaten by Lunatic in Honor of Prince Bismarck.

British Army Estimates—The U. S. and Spain—French Military Strength.

LONDON, March 8.—Marquis Filippo Berardi, senator since 1882 and for several years president of the Italian board of lunacy commissioners, was inspecting an insane asylum in the suburbs of Rome to-day, when a lunatic attacked him. The attendant was not on hand and the senator was thrown to the floor and terribly beaten before help arrived. When the maniac was overpowered the senator had become unconscious. The asylum physicians pronounced his wounds mortal. This evening it is said that he will die before morning.

An iron tablet bearing Prince Bismarck's name in gold letters is to be erected on April 1 on the Mittagestein, a granite rock 40 feet high in the Giant mountains, and the rock will be rechristened "The Bismarckstein." The Prince recently received a deputation of students at the Friedrichsruhe castle and presented to them a silhouette portrait of himself as a Goettingen student.

The action of the Reichstag in refusing to celebrate Bismarck's birthday has evoked bitter criticism throughout the empire. Although the Catholic deputies were the principal opponents of the celebration, the South German newspapers denounce the Reichstag's decision in the strongest terms.

It is reported that the Diacoete Gesellschaf and the Norddeutsche banks of Hamburg will be amalgamated under the title of the "Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg." The capital will be 45,000,000 marks.

The steamer Essequibo, which arrived at Havre to-day, reports passing an American vessel, oil laden, on March 11, almost burned to the water's edge, in latitude 44, longitude 17 west.

The crown prince of Siam, Cow Fa Maha Vajiravudh, who was solemnly proclaimed heir to the throne, in Bangkok, on January 7th, was to-day formally invested with his rank and title at the Siamese legation in this city by a commission named by the king of Siam for this purpose.

Over eleven thousand bales were offered at the wool sales. The market was strong and the demand active, super greasy combing wools realizing extreme prices. Cross breeds were occasionally dearer.

The newspapers of Monte Video are informed from Rio Grande Do Sul that Admiral De Gama has invaded the province with a force of 3,500 including a naval battalion.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, for years private secretary to the Queen, and who was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis some months ago, is still in a critical condition and it has been found impossible to remove him to his home in St. James' Place, London. He has been found impossible to remove him to his home in St. James' Place, London.

The German Reichstag has rejected the paragraph in the anti-protectionist bill which provided for public attacks on religion and on the government.

Right Hon. Henry Campbell Bannerman, secretary of state for war, has issued the anti-protectionist bill which provided for public attacks on religion and on the government.

The French deputies resumed last evening the debate on the army estimates. General Gallieni, minister of war, said the government was considering a bill to deal with the army's effective strength.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon considered the United States toward Spain in regard to Cuba. The minister of the colonies said he had spoken to the United States minister only respecting the penalties for non-American in Cuba.

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THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

LONDON, March 8.—Andrew D. Provand, a Liberal representing a division of Glasgow, brought up in the House of Commons this evening the subject of the unearned increment. He moved that "No system of taxation can be equitable unless it include the direct assessment of such enhanced value of land as is due to an increase of population, wealth and growth of towns."

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local government board, replied that without doubt there had been a continuous increase in the value of urban land. The landlords had enjoyed the full benefit of the increase without bearing their share of the increase of taxation. He could not commit himself to any particular scheme of reform nor promise a government bill, but he could express his hearty endorsement of Mr. Provand's views. After Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative for Plymouth, had argued against Mr. Provand, the motion was passed without a division.

The short debate was heard with keen interest by the house, as it bore directly upon the vexed question of ground rents in large towns, most notably London.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

Sealing Commissioner Morgan Objects to Certain Demands by the British Authorities.

SOME OF THEM FOR PROSPECTIVE PROFITS AND OTHERS FOR U. S. CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The interrogatories addressed to Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons on Thursday relative to what the United States proposed doing in the matter of paying the Behring Sea seal claims and the answer made by the Under Secretary is thought might have taken a widely different turn had the Senate permitted Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States, at the Paris tribunal, to have stated the account between the governments as he had prepared it and as he sought to publish it in the record during the closing hours of Congress.

Mr. Morgan asked to be permitted to print in the record an account which he said showed that the claim for damages made by the British government for the capture of sealing vessels in Behring sea was greatly excessive, but objection was made. Mr. Morgan then gave in detail the names of the vessels and the claims made on their behalf, which was the statement he desired to include in the record. The claims included in the account claimed by Great Britain, with interest, was \$5,121,169.26; the amount proposed to be allowed by Secretary Sherman was \$425,000.

Mr. Morgan said the schedule of claims for the vessel contained an item designated variously as "probable catch," "balance of catch," "estimated balance of catch," etc. These were clearly prospective profits or speculative damages, and were all based on future or contingent events, forming no basis of fact on which an equitable finding as to the amount of damages could be predicated. They should not be allowed. Mr. Morgan estimated that the excess proposed to be allowed by Secretary Sherman was fully \$182,000. He added: "The above figures and comparisons are based entirely upon the supposition that every vessel included in the schedule of claims submitted by Sir Julian Pauncefote was owned by a British subject. It appears, however, from the Queen's court tribunal of arbitration at Paris, that ten vessels were in fact owned by citizens of the United States."

He figured up the general result as follows: Total amount claimed by Great Britain, \$5,121,169.26; total amount of claims of United States citizens presented, \$369,853.93; the balance resulting being the amount claimed by British subjects, less speculative damages, \$479,924.53.

Senator Morgan therefore concludes that Great Britain claims the sum of \$542,169 and that the amount due with interest is but \$96,102 making an excess in the claims without interest over the amount due with interest of \$446,066. The Secretary of State proposed to allow \$425,000, which is by this amount, according to Senator Morgan's figures, \$328,967 in excess of the total amount due British subjects with interest computed. "The government of the United States," said Mr. Morgan in conclusion, "has made no agreement with Great Britain on account of its indebtedness to the United States, and it is not admitted in principle on which the claim of Great Britain is based."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—(Special)—The Brandon correspondent of the Free Press says he has it on good authority that W. A. Lang was to-day appointed returning officer for the electoral district of Brandon at the coming Dominion election.

In the legislature this afternoon Lieutenant-Governor Schantz gave the royal assent to the supply bill. Premier Greenway is now able to leave his room.

Judge Bala gave a decision to-day in the suit brought by Martin Mitchell & Co., grain dealers of this city, against the Northern Pacific Express Co. for the recovery of an express parcel lost at Wawanesa last fall. Martin's agent signed for the parcel, but did not take it away from the express office. The judge ruled that the company was liable for the money the parcel contained, with interest, in all \$2,045.

Spight, who shot the Swede, Hedio, yesterday, was caught by the police late last night and has been remanded for trial. Hedio is expected to recover.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

PARIS, March 9.—Mr. J. R. Nunes, consul-general of Venezuela, has received a telegram officially informing him of the expiration of the French and Belgian military forces from Caracas for purely personal actions. Upon receipt of the telegram Mr. Nunes had an interview with M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, and insisted that there should be no diplomatic rupture between France and Venezuela.

PALMERSTON, TORONTO, March 8.—Mrs. Carruthers and her paramour were arrested to-day for an atrocious triple murder. The mother gave poison to her three children, then sat down and watched them die. As death did not come soon enough, she gave them more of the drug until they were dead.

CAPITAL NOTES.

No Decision in Manitoba School Case Till Next Week—Unwar-ranted Rumor.

Canadian Rights in Hudson's Bay—Electric Light Inspection Fees—The Belleville Dinner.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 8.—Summons were sent out to-day for a special meeting of the Council to-morrow, but it is not expected that the Manitoba school case will be considered then. It had been thought that possibly the question would be taken up, but as the record of the last day's proceedings before the judicial committee was only distributed late this afternoon and the ministers desire two or three days to consider all the evidence, and further, as Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper requires time to prepare his report to the Council on the subject, a decision is not likely to be reached before the middle of next week.

During the last two or three days there have been rumors in circulation about the possibility of a session of parliament before the general election, but with those circulating the rumors the wish has been father to the thought. The question has not been settled.

The Inland Revenue department has approved a new revenue stamp to be used on receipts for the payment of electric light inspection fees. They will be red in color; size, two inches by three-quarters, and will be of seven different denominations.

Her. Mr. Costigan strongly favors an expedition to Hudson Bay annually to assert Canadian rights and collect revenue. Father Lacombe wants the reservation of a number of townships in Manitoba and Territories and half-breds placed on them. Seven ministers accompany Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Belleville on Tuesday to attend the citizens' demonstration in his honor.

OTTAWA, March 9.—Strong representations are being made to the government in favor of holding a session of the house. If the Manitoba administration does not bring the remedial order which the Federal government may make before the present session of the legislature, the matter must go over for a year, as the Dominion government cannot act until Manitoba says yes.

The sum of \$12,000 will be distributed among the sufferers by the accident on the intercolonial near Lewis, two years ago. The Colonial Secretary has ordered the British authorities to return the Dominion flag seized from a Nova Scotia steamer two months ago. The Bermuda people did not know that Canadian registered vessels were to fly the red ensign with the Dominion arms.

Sir Donald Smith has contributed \$5,000 to the Thompson fund. The Controller of Customs has decided to collect duties on the American side of Niagara Falls, and connected to Canada, is dutiable twenty per cent.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 8.—(Special)—The House of Commons was sustained in a vote on the holding of a majority of 37 last night. The ultimate result of the vote points to the dissolution of the Patron party and the discomfiture of the Liberals. Some of the Patrons are returning to the government. The Patron M.P.'s of the legislature declined the invitation to attend a meeting given by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Toronto Evening Telegram, the managing editor, Mr. David Creighton.

The wife of Allen C. Arnold, of Arnold & Irwin, yesterday gave birth to triplets—all boys.

TORONTO, March 9.—(Special)—The Hyman case has been adjourned until March 20.

A committee of women has made arrangements with the Globe to leave that paper completely in charge of the women on April 18. All the departments will be contributed to and run by a staff of women.

Anon David has died at Sterling from injuries received through being caught in a shed.

Col. Otter's Battleford column held a "camp fire" last night in celebration of the tenth anniversary of their march. The Ontario legislature will be closed before Easter if possible.

The C.P.R. section house at Regina was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Nicholas Flood, who addressed the Conservative Club here to-night. George S. Cantile has been appointed to succeed Mr. Penny as chief of the stationery department of the Canadian Pacific railway offices.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: in view of the refusal of the U. S. congress to vote the indemnity to sealers agreed upon, the Dominion Government is urging the home authorities to decline to assent to the enforcement of the sealing regulations during the season of 1895. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper expressed the opinion that Sir Edward Grey is not correctly reported when it is stated that he informed the British House of Commons that no representations had been received from the Dominion as to the present state of the Behring sea question. He says: "We have urged the British Government in every possible way since 1886 to obtain satisfaction for the injury done to British subjects in Behring sea. The sum of \$225,000 which the United States consuls refused to vote, was only about half as much as the total claims, but the Canadian sealers were willing to take this if promptly paid. The amount of the claims which will be paid before any commission to be appointed will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars."

THE FATHERLAND.

Anti Socialist Bill Gives Everyone Trouble—Policy of Prussian Council of State.

The Kaiser Desires to Help the Farmers—Bismarck Strong and Cheerful.

BERLIN, March 9.—The committee on the Anti-Socialist bill is near the end of its labor. It work satisfied nobody. The bill is so defined that even within the committee a proposal looking to the withdrawal of the measure is pending. The Tagblatt says that the Radical deputy Lehmann has prepared a motion calculated to amend the bill at the second reading, and this motion is likely to find favor with the committee. Should the motion be adopted the government would probably drop the measure. There is no doubt that the bill has been regarded by the deputies as something of a bore. In the lobby interest in the successive clauses has waned so rapidly that few persons were present to surmise just what the outcome in committee will be or in what spirit the government would accept a defeat in the plenary sitting of the Reichstag.

Political interest has been centered mainly this week in the programme of the Prussian council of state. The council's programme covers five days exclusive of Tuesday, the day of the formal opening. The discussions will be devoted to agricultural and cottage questions. The proposals for state monopolies of the trade in cereals and alcohol, for the better protection of the beet-root sugar industry, for the regulation of the currency, and for the control of rural emigration will be the chief topics.

In his "Freisinnige" Zeitung, Eugene Richter, the radical leader, says that the agrarian has been called to encourage the agrarian aspirations, but to squelch them with gentleness and firmness. The agrarian leaders, who have been very suspicious of the Emperor since he appointed them to the Brandenburger diet, are chiding over the reports that they are to be humiliated again.

Herr von Floetz, president of the Farmers' league, said in a speech in Magdeburg this week: "We certainly were led to believe that the government would change its policy and do everything to aid the interests of the empire. Since Dr. von Bötticher, the government spokesman, stood before the Reichstag and glorified Count von Caprivi's commercial policy our eyes have been opened. We know now where the government stands. We know that if any change is made we must help ourselves. The meeting of the council of state promises us little or nothing for what we consider the political tendencies of the majority of the Reichstag, even the most sanguine of us cannot expect any good results."

Herr von Floetz's unfavorable view of the count of state is the fact that the 28 experts, summoned to assist in its constitution and debates, do not include all the most conspicuous agrarian agitators. The agrarians had expected to control the expert testimony completely, and were amazed and disgusted when learning that the other side would be heard too.

In conversation with the U.P. correspondent this week, Dr. Miguel, minister of finance, discussed the prospects of the financial plan now before the Reichstag. After remarking that he would not give an interview, but merely express his views on the subject, he said: "I am afraid the tobacco tax bill will pass, because the centre is again doubtful. Some confusion has arisen in the ranks of the government supporters, owing to the interpretation given to the Emperor's words at the dinner of the Brandenburger diet. The Emperor did not intend at that time to convey the idea that the rejection of the tobacco tax bill was a foregone conclusion. On the other hand, Majesty decided that the exporters should find Count Kaunitz's proposal possible and feasible, that is in case it does not favor the tobacco tax bill. The Emperor's utterances at the Council of State will show the farmers that he is deeply in earnest in his desire to help them. In the case of the situation created by the Emperor's utterances, it is not necessary to say that the Emperor's words are rather unambiguous. He has everything the Emperor means to be to the class of his subjects. If the tobacco tax bill be defeated another tax bill will be introduced despite the protest of the Bavarians as another means of obtaining revenue. A bill for the taxation of spirituous liquors is before the Federal council. This bill tends to fix a limit on the distilleries, while it will strengthen the middle-sized and small distilleries. It will increase the export of spirituous liquors from Germany, and thus part of the tax burden on foreign countries. As to the government's general policy, Dr. Miguel remarked: "It is a mistake to call the ministerial course a zig-zag one. The Emperor and his ministers are following their course steadily, although the government's intentions are misrepresented in such a manner as to confuse outsiders."

Herr Pfleger, who has charge of the students' Bismarck demonstration in Friedrichsruhe, returned from the Saxony yesterday. The prince invited the students in the committee to take luncheon with him and was in high spirits throughout the meal. He looked strong and vigorous, mood excellent and was hearty in his manner. His face has grown much fuller in the last month and the wrinkles are less noticeable. His only apparent ailment was a face ache which he tried to keep down by constantly rubbing his jaw. He told the students that the process of chewing hard food still relieved the pain. He spoke vividly of his old university days. He realized in his big chair, lighted his long pipe and he talked so much to enjoy himself with the zest of youth. He ate and drank heartily; but expressed the fear that he would not be able to do justice to all the speeches and addresses intended for him, but would do the best he could.

ST. JOHN'S SUFFERERS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 7.—The steamship Grand Lake, from Halifax, with donations from Boston and Halifax, arrived here at half-past five this afternoon and was welcomed by more than two thousand persons, who crowded the wharf and the streets, with the widest enthusiasm. The stars and stripes floated at the Grand Lake's mast before being taken to the house of the hour it was decided to hold a meeting of the relief committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow, when the goods will be handed over to the representatives of the various religious denominations for distribution to the unfortunate people throughout the island.

BERLIN, March 9.—Officials of the Hay-tax legislation here stated to-day that they had received direct information from Hayland to the effect that the republic is entirely peaceful.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

U. S. NAVY.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9.—The increase of the enlisted force of the navy by 1,000 men, as allowed by congress, will, it is estimated, be put in commission five ships which have been lying idle at the navy yard. These are the Maine, which has been out of commission at the Mare Island navy yard for nearly a year meanwhile undergoing extensive repairs; the armored cruiser Maine, built at the New York navy yard, but never in service; the double turret monitor Albatross, begun away back in the Chandler administration and only recently finished at the Norfolk navy yard; the Lancaster, transferred at the New York navy yard last fall for a school ship, and the Marion, which was repaired at the Mare Island navy yard last summer after long service at the China station. The addition of the Albatross and the Marion to the fleet will greatly aid the department in its efforts to provide a suitable fleet early next summer for service in the Behring sea.

Secretary Herbert has promptly taken up the programme for an increase in the navy provided in the bill signed the last day of Congress, and the machinery of the navy department for issuing designs and specifications has already been put in motion. Of the eleven vessels authorized the secretary is determined that at least nine shall be present term of office and that the other two will be launched before March 4, 1897.

N. F. Davis, M.P., seen at Winnipeg by the Nor'Wester and asked if he had anything to state on the political situation or otherwise, said: "As to the first question you put to me respecting the political feeling in the East I think many people here, but they are hopeful that a month's abstinence from work and care will enable him to resume his duties."

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

In regard to the new speaker, in the event of the intimated resignation of Mr. Peel, many names are afloat and various names are suggested for the succession. Among the most prominent ones are the Right Hon. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of state for war; Sir Robert Reid, Mr. John E. Moulton, Sir John Goldsmith and the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney. The lobby of the House of Commons to-day have been filled with members to an extent not seen since Saturday, and the names of the candidates for the speaker's office are being discussed in the most intimate circles of the House.

The speaker's salary of \$25,000 a year with an official residence might be a temptation to many even moderately rich men, but to him this compensation would be no inducement. Neither Sir Robert Reid nor Mr. Moulton have obtained sufficient Parliamentary distinction to enable them to obtain the place and the post when it shall become vacant. It is generally admitted that Mr. Campbell Bannerman possesses all the requisite qualities for the position, and that he will be the man to whom the speaker's office will be conferred. The speaker's salary of \$25,000 a year with an official residence might be a temptation to many even moderately rich men, but to him this compensation would be no inducement.

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CABLE LETTER.

Lord Rosebery's Contemplated Retirement May Be Only of a Temporary Nature.

Speakership of the House of Commons—Bimetallism—The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, March 9.—The persistent reports that Lord Rosebery is contemplating retirement from office, together with the announcement of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel's intention to resign the Speakership of the House of Commons, has relieved parliamentary circles of the dullness which has prevailed for the past week.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CAPACITY for work is doubted by nobody, but his faculty has unquestionably been seriously affected by the recurrence of insomnia, which is with him an old complaint, and a former occasion caused him to retire to accept a furlough. A judicious system of living banished the complaint and restored him to his normal condition. Now overwork and an actual condition of insomnia, which produced the ailments which incapacitated him before, and with the addition of extreme nervousness, it has become necessary for him to take a period of rest. His physicians cannot express an opinion with certainty as to the period which will be sufficient to restore him to health, but they are hopeful that a month's abstinence from work and care will enable him to resume his duties.

THE COMMONS SPEAKERSHIP.

In regard to the new speaker, in the event of the intimated resignation of Mr. Peel, many names are afloat and various names are suggested for the succession. Among the most prominent ones are the Right Hon. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of state for war; Sir Robert Reid, Mr. John E. Moulton, Sir John Goldsmith and the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney. The lobby of the House of Commons to-day have been filled with members to an extent not seen since Saturday, and the names of the candidates for the speaker's office are being discussed in the most intimate circles of the House.

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We are glad to see that the Dominion Government acted promptly on the suggestion of the representatives of this city in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government be asked to advance the sum agreed upon between Canada and the United States as compensation to British sealers.

The following are copies of the telegrams sent to Ottawa by Messrs. Earle and Prior, and the replies: VICTORIA, Feb. 28, 1895. Hon. John Costigan, Minister Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1, 1895. Mr. Earle, M.P. Fear there is little hope of favorable answer, but if sealers desire it, will forward request for consideration of Imperial Government.

VICTORIA, March 5, 1895. Hon. John Costigan, Minister Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Sealers desire you should present their claims to Imperial Government for reasons stated in telegram of 28th.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7, 1895. Thomas Earle, M.P., Victoria, B.C. I am acting on your telegram re sealers claim.

THE SEALERS' COMPENSATION.

The following article from the New York Post shows what honest and intelligent United States citizens think of the action of Congress in refusing the compensation offered by Mr. Secretary Gresham for injuries inflicted on British sealers in Behring Sea by the Government of the United States:

The house committee on appropriations has reported an amendment to the deficiency bill appropriating \$425,000 to pay the sum agreed upon as damages to Great Britain under the Behring Sea award. And now the Jingo fraternity start up and say it is too much, and that it ought not to be paid, the alternative being the appointment of a mixed commission to fix and take testimony on each particular claim for a year or two and costing more than the whole amount of the claim, and the result, perhaps, in awarding the full sum asked for. When this kind of an alternative was offered to Great Britain after the Geneva Tribunal had passed judgment on the Alabama claims, the Jingoism did not pay the lump sum of \$15,000,000 and did not pay it without grumbling. There is a surplus of more than \$425,000 of that money in our treasury to-day. We hope to be spared the humiliation of sending it abroad to pay for our domestic relations we may count on any day as throwing \$16,000,000 over our shoulder in the matter of a bond sale, or a still larger sum in Pacific railroad bill. All this is endurable because it affects not ourselves. Not so an international claim, which affects our standing before the world. As the Jingo spirit which reminds the payment of this money is chief among the Republicans, it is well to remind them that the Paris Tribunal was the work of the Harrison administration from beginning to end, that the Cleveland administration never did one thing except to receive the verdict and fix the amount to be paid under the damage award. Do they want to repudiate their own bargain now, protract the controversy, and pay the expense of a mixed commission plus the damages?

This is what the Halifax Herald says about the refusal of Congress to pay the \$427,000 agreed upon between the British Government and Secretary Gresham to indemnify British sealers for damages sustained by the unlawful acts of the servants of the United States Government:

But it begins to look very much as if the Washington "statesmen" intended to repudiate the solemn promise of the nation, and to cast honor to the winds. They have now found out that the Award of the Paris Tribunal was against them—very much against them—and they would very love another quarrel, with another chance at arbitration. But until they carry out fully the terms of the treaty under which the Paris Tribunal was held, neither Canada nor Great Britain can afford to have any further negotiations with them. To talk of renewed negotiations for changes in the Regulations of the Behring Sea sealers remains unpaid, is wholly out of the question. After those damages are paid we may talk; and if any reasonable changes in these Regulations are asked for we may agree to them. But we have no further parity on the subject until the Government at Washington hands over those damages.

GRIT SMARTNESS.

The Toronto Globe in a way which some staid and shallow Grits may consider clever asks the question in its editorial columns: "Has the National Policy made you rich?"

This electrifying trick shows that the Globe has gone back to its old dishonest ways. What would the editor think of an English newspaper which would in every issue ask each of its readers "Has fifty years of free trade made you rich?"

The answer from millions upon millions would be "It has not. It has given us enforced idleness, disgust, discontent, poverty, pauperism and misery unpeakable."

Would the Globe accept this answer from an immense multitude of sufferers as a condemnation of British free trade? But it will have to admit that it is just as reasonable to hold free trade in Great Britain accountable for all the evils from which

its people are suffering, as it is to condemn the National Policy in Canada because it has not made all Canadians rich. The Globe's dirty little trick is really unworthy a tenth-rate village newspaper.

THE GRIT LEADERS.

Sir Richard Cartwright is more consistent than his colleagues. He does not twist and turn about to catch the votes of those who do not believe in his principles. He still advocates unrestricted free trade with the United States and he accepts it with all its consequences. In 1891 when unrestricted reciprocity with all that it involves, directly and indirectly, was the principal plank, indeed, the only plank, of the Liberal platform, Sir Richard said at Ottawa, in answer to the question: "Does the Liberal party favor discrimination against Great Britain by admitting American manufactures free and taxing the manufacture of Great Britain?"

"Certainly we do. I will tell you why. We have a perfect right to manage our own tariff to suit ourselves. The interests of Canada demand that we should have unrestricted reciprocity with the States. We can only get it by taxing the goods of every country on the face of the earth, except those of the United States. That is undoubtedly part of our policy."

There is no beating about the bush in Sir Richard's reply. He spoke so plainly that it was impossible for anyone to misunderstand him. It must be remembered that the policy which Sir Richard Cartwright expounded so clearly in 1891, was the policy of Mr. Laurier. Four years ago the Leader of the Liberal party was prepared to "tax the goods of every country on the face of the earth, except those of the United States." Now the same Mr. Laurier is ready to admit the goods of every country on the face of the earth into Canada free, without stipulating for any return.

If this is not a complete right-about-face we do not know what is. In 1891 Mr. Laurier was for protection against all the world except the United States; in 1895 his ideal is to stand with Great Britain against all the world in favor of free trade. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States necessarily involved the adoption of the United States tariff by Canada, no matter what it might be, as well as the United States excise duties. It meant, too, as Mr. Blake foresaw, political union with the United States in the near future. Yet Mr. Laurier was a zealous and, of course, an eloquent advocate of unrestricted reciprocity.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

The appointment of the Hon. William L. Wilson to the office of Postmaster-General and a seat in the Cabinet shows in the clearest and most conspicuous manner the difference between the British and the American systems of Government.

Mr. Wilson, who is a very able man, occupied a prominent place in the late House of Representatives. A man holding a similar position in the British House of Commons would have been a member of the Government, most probably Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Wilson was rejected by the people at the last congressional election. This, in England, unless he could find another constituency, would effectually prevent his becoming a Minister of the Crown. But in the United States rejection by the people is not a disqualification for a Cabinet position. Mr. Wilson might have been rejected on account of the principles he held and the policy he advocated by half a dozen constituencies, yet the President might consider him perfectly eligible for a seat in the Cabinet. Yet we are told that in the United States the people are sovereign, and that the people of Great Britain are, from the highest to the lowest, the subjects of a Queen.

It is not the Sovereign people who are, by the Constitution of the United States, to confirm the President's appointment. They have, directly, nothing more to do with the appointment than have the people of Canada. It is the Senate which is not elected by the people, and which does not in any sense represent the people, who are empowered to confirm or reject the appointment of Mr. Wilson to be Head of a Department and a member of the Cabinet. This Senate, as is now known, may be moved by personal spite or the spirit of faction to refuse its sanction to the appointment. That body has before now, from mean and factious motives, refused to sanction President Cleveland's appointments. If nine-tenths of the electors of the country wanted to have Mr. Wilson appointed Postmaster-General, they have no way of giving effect to their wishes.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Nearly every number of the Century Magazine contains one or more excellent articles on Municipal government. In the March number, just come to hand, there is one on "The Cure for Municipal Corruption," from which we reproduce the following paragraphs: "As the causes for corruption in large cities are, humanly speaking, the same, so the cure must be the same. Those citizens who are most favorably situated as to opportunities of education and property, in addition to carrying the heaviest end of the burden of taxation, must attend to the drudgery of politics and show by an enlightened public spirit that the business affairs of the municipality are worthy of self-sacrifice.

"Also, it must be understood and enforced by practice that the poorest system of municipal administration will do more for the public good, with an honest, self-dependent man at the head of it, than the best system with a dishonest or ignorant tool of a political boss at the helm. An un-

worthy head at once devitalizes a municipal organization, no matter what the climate, race, confusion of race, or form of government.

This is encouraging to Victorians. It is certain that their form of municipal government is not a good one, but if they elect good men to administer it it may produce better results than a superior system worked by incapable or dishonest men. But it is impossible to have good city government under any system if the citizens are careless or apathetic, or wanting in public spirit. The truth seems to be that city governments, like national governments, are quite as good as the people governed deserve. It is, after all, the people who have the making of their governments, and as a stream can rise no higher than its source, so a government can be no better than the people whom it represents and who tolerate it.

THE U. S. SENATE.

The Senate of the United States has during the last two years lost ground. Not long ago the American people were proud of their Senate, now none are so poor as to do it reverence. Its deterioration is its own doing. This is what the New York Times says about the record which the Senate has made for itself in the session that has just closed: "It is a shameful record of narrow, personal and factional intrigue, of dull perversion, of hopeless ignorance on the part of some, and relentless malignity on the part of others of the Senators. On Tuesday next, with the new Congress we shall have, in effect, a new Senate. It is no pleasure to know that it bids fair to be worse than the present. It will have a majority inclined toward the wildest scheme of repudiation, free coinage of debased silver, though fortunately nothing can be done to secure it against the opposition of the House and the certain veto of Grover Cleveland."

DAMAGES FOR THE SEALERS.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The refusal of the U. S. House of Representatives to pay the sum of \$425,000 agreed upon as compensation for the British Columbia sealers has been strangely misinterpreted by the Liberal press, either through ignorance and stupidity or malice aforethought. The Elector says: "The Behring Sea arbitration held at Paris last year, which cost us more than \$50,000, has been a complete success. The sealers have gone further, and of course gone deeper into the mud. It says: 'The \$425,000 fixed on as the amount due Canada by the United States in the seal award will not be paid by the republic. Sir Charles H. Tupper blundered in the matter and made the agreement with Secretary Gresham, who Congress has had not the authority to bind the nation. In this case, as in many others respecting Tupper's connection with the fisheries, some of them directly concerning St. John, the ex-minister of Marine made the most egregious mistake. He blundered in his insurance mountable could have cost Canada nearly a half million of dollars.'"

The writer of the above knows, or ought to know, that Sir Charles H. Tupper did not forfeit nearly half a million of dollars in fact, but he forfeited a dollar in this matter, through Sir C. H. Tupper's fault or anybody else's. The negotiations as to the amount of damages to be paid in the matter were regular and proper way through Sir Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British representative at Washington. The sum of \$425,000 was offered by Tupper's recommendation because the Canadian government thought it better that the British Columbia sealers should get this amount at once, rather than be put to the trouble and expense and delay of an inquiry into the matter. President Cleveland's investigation. President Cleveland's investigation. President Cleveland's investigation.

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FIGHTING AT NEW CHWANG.

LONDON, March 6.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says a dispatch from General Nodze, dated Hal Ching yesterday, gives this information: "As arranged, the army attacked Old New Chwang yesterday. The fighting began at 10 o'clock in the morning. Both divisions had entered the city by noon. Part of the enemy had fled to Ying Kao, but the greater part still occupied the houses and still resisted the Japanese. The street fighting was desperate, but the Japanese, until by eleven o'clock the evening they had completely routed the enemy. Chinese left behind 1,800 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, eighteen guns and great quantities of rifle ammunition, banners and provisions. The Japanese loss was somewhat above 200 killed and wounded.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

THE TAKU ROUTE.

Mr. Ogilvie's Return After Having Surveyed the Entry to the Yukon.

Position of the Alaska Boundary Matter—About British Columbia's Objection.

Mr. William Ogilvie, the well known explorer and surveyor, who left Victoria for the North on the 29th of December last, returned to this city with his party of five by the City of Topeka yesterday. His mission has been to explore the country from Inlet to the head of Teslin lake, by which route it has been proposed to construct a wagon road in the interest of developing British Columbia trade, and to make a careful survey of that little known territory—a wild mountainous region valuable only for the minerals which it may contain. Though of course Mr. Ogilvie is not in a position to make public his opinion as to the practicability of the route proposed for the desired wagon road, certain it is that he has fully accomplished the work which took him North, at a period of the year both too early and too late for the convenient prosecution of survey operations. The question of a position to locate and specify the obstacles that may confront the road builders.

Disembarking at Juneau from the steamer which carried him from Victoria, Mr. Ogilvie at once started with his men for the head of Teslin lake, a distance of about thirty miles. Making his way up this river for a distance of twenty miles to the head of the survey of that mountainous territory. The States coast survey party in 1893, he continued his survey of the river and the country surrounding it almost to the head of the river. The Americans had three parties in the field in 1893 and two to 1894 working alone, yet no Canadian who has any sense would think of accusing those men of trying to deprive Canadians of any of their rights or territory. The question of depriving of rights or territory can be safely set in the background until the commissioners meet, when, if the Canadian is smart enough to get the best of the Yankees, or vice versa, it will be time enough to raise a howl."

NEW HORTICULTURAL RULES.

The new amendments to the rules of the Horticultural Board were gazetted yesterday. A provision is made that any member of the board or the inspector of fruit pests by personally destroying, by rooting out and burning, of all infested nursery stock, trees, or plants of any kind, if in the opinion of such member of the board or inspector of fruit pests such a course is considered expedient in the interests of the fruit growing industry.

All importers of nursery stock, trees or plants must give notice of arrival and must receive a certificate from a member of the board, his agent or the inspector of fruit pests that the plants are free of pests and diseases.

Importers or owners of nursery stock, trees or plants inspected at any nursery other than regular quarantine stations may have such inspection done where required, provided that such importers or owners shall pay all charges of inspection and expense of the officer employed in such inspection.

The following are the quarantine stations and officers for the inspection of fruit pests: Victoria—The Inspector of Fruit Pests, any member of the board and E. A. Carow-Gibson.

Vancouver, New Westminster and Liverspool—T. Cunningham, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Nanaimo—G. H. Holmes, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Comox—(One to be appointed), any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Mission City—G. W. Henry, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Yarwood—Isaac E. Haun, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Osoyoos—W. H. Ballock-Webster, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Katzie River—R. R. Gilpin, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Golden—(One to be appointed), any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Fort Steele—R. L. T. Galbraith, any member of the board and the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

Transportation companies or persons or consignees or agents shall deliver and cause to be detained all nursery stock, trees, plants and fruit at one of the quarantine stations, for inspection, as provided by the regulations of the board. A quarantine officer may also, in his opinion, such a course is necessary, detain any nursery stock, trees or plants, for the purpose of disinfection, at a quarantine station, until such quarantine officer is satisfied that all infection is removed.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of candidates for the additional position on the school board created by the recent amendment to the school act, was passed off very quietly yesterday. Although this is the first time that a lady has entered the field as a candidate for a public office in Victoria, so little interest was taken by the public that when Mr. W. K. Bull, the returning officer, made his official announcement of the nomination at 2 o'clock, only Mrs. Grant, a few of her lady friends, and Mr. Johnson, the market superintendent, were present.

other of the channels designated, and follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast to the 141st meridian west of Greenwich, thence following the meridian to the waters of the frozen ocean. In case the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast should prove to be a greater distance than ten marine leagues, or about 34 English miles, from the coast, the word "ocean" being used in the treaty, the line everywhere between marine leagues distant from the coast shall be the boundary.

"Many people, among whom prominently may be mentioned the editors of some American newspapers, are laboring under the delusion that the work of the present commission is the adjustment and marking of the boundary, and as Canada is doing most of the practical work in the field, some of these go so far as to accuse the government of conniving at a large steal on the part of Canada by her surveyors. The fact is simply this—the work of the present commission is to secure data from which a reliable map of the whole coast from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias can be compiled, and the field operations are virtually joint operations, for they are at the command of both governments.

"After a proper map is made, the commission appointed by the United States and Canadian governments—Dr. Meendenhall and Mr. W. F. King—will, with the map so compiled and the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 before them, try to adjust a boundary line, which, if they succeed in agreeing upon one, will be submitted for ratification to the legislative authorities of both countries.

"That is the whole question, and it is both silly and needless for any party to characterize the proceedings of the Canadian surveyors as 'grabs' and 'steals,' and denounce Canada and England especially on account thereof. The Americans had three parties in the field in 1893 and two to 1894 working alone, yet no Canadian who has any sense would think of accusing those men of trying to deprive Canadians of any of their rights or territory. The question of depriving of rights or territory can be safely set in the background until the commissioners meet, when, if the Canadian is smart enough to get the best of the Yankees, or vice versa, it will be time enough to raise a howl."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Macmillan Wants a Lawyer to Be Present at the Meetings of the Council.

Motion Passed to Pay Wages on Electric Light Work From General Revenue.

At a special meeting of the city council last night a communication was read from the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., stating that they were ready for the test of the machinery at the power house and to put their engineer in charge for the sixty days' test as stipulated. Referred to electric light committee.

J. E. Crane asked to be allowed to make a boulevard and to plant shade trees opposite his property on Yates street. Granted on condition that the council may at any time rescind its permission.

A letter was read from McPhadden, who left the Old Men's Home some time ago, complaining that he had not received fair treatment. Filed.

The electric light committee reported that the tender for placing the line of shafting had been awarded to Hinton & Penney for \$144. Adopted.

ALD. BRAGO, seconded by Ald. Williams, moved that the wages due for work on the electric light extension and the contract on the shafting and belting, be paid out of the general revenue.

In reply to Ald. Hall, Ald. Williams explained that the amount was in the neighborhood of \$4,400.

The motion was carried, Ald. Cameron dissenting.

Ald. Wilson, moved, seconded by Ald. Williams, that a lawyer present at all regular meetings of council; to advise the council on all legal matters affecting the interests of the city, to draw up all by-laws and contracts, do all the conveying and conduct all the legal correspondence on behalf of the city; but not to support his motion Ald. Macmillan said his object was to place the council on a more business-like footing with regard to its legal adviser. To have a lawyer present at the meetings of the board would be more satisfactory than the present method, for the council could refer directly to their adviser. The motion also set forth exactly what duties the city's lawyer would be expected to render.

ALD. MOLELLAN did not see why they should want to have a lawyer present every night. The council surely had common sense enough to act without having to refer everything to a lawyer.

ALD. FARRIDGE hardly thought a legal gentleman of any standing would take the position for \$125 a month.

ALD. MACMILLAN wanted to say that Isaac Campbell, Q.C., did the Winnipeg city council work on this basis for \$1,600 a year, and was quite equal to any lawyer in this city.

ALD. CAMERON believed the arrangement would be to the advantage of the city, which did not get satisfaction for the price they paid.

ALD. WILSON also supported the motion. ALD. WILLIAMS suggested that the question be postponed; he believed Ald. Macmillan's plan a good one, but would like to see just what services such a lawyer would perform.

ALD. MOLELLAN said Ald. Macmillan was always bringing in new notions and adding to expenses. He had heard of him called Macmillan the agitator, and that was what he was doing, always agitating.

ALD. MACMILLAN, interrupting the alderman, strongly objected to personal epithets being thrown across the council board.

After nearly an hour's informal discussion the motion was laid over till Monday night. It was decided on the motion of the Old Men's club to plough up for enlightenment.

In response to Ald. Williams the Mayor said he had a telegram from the East to the effect that the question of the city's plans would be finished in a few days.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 7.—(Special.) The boodie investigation was resumed to-day. Mr. Gowankook swore to the same statements reported a few days ago in regard to Laidlaw, who was solicitor of the Toronto street railway. He said Laidlaw induced him to resign recently from the council, in fact wrote out his resignation, and Nesbitt gave an undertaking to Nesbitt that he would not be heard of again.

The Globe has received a cablegram from Hon. Edward Blake saying "that the public indignation on his touching University patronage is well expressed."

The Halldam Conservatives have renominated Dr. Montague for the Commons. The Centre Wellington Conservatives have renominated W. H. Hontela. In East Egin the Conservatives have renominated C. B. Ingram.

A true bill has been found against David Wilber and John Henderson for the murder of William Henderson at St. Thomas in December last.

Arthur Dicks, who escaped from his burning residence in St. Helen avenue on Saturday morning with his five children while his wife perished in the flames, was arrested last evening on a charge of murder. He held \$19,000 insurance on his wife's life.

PARIS, March 6.—President Faure has informed the cabinet of his intention to propose at the meeting of the supreme military council on March 20. It will be the first case of the President exercising this power. M. Faure's decision is supposed to be due to the sensational speeches in the chamber yesterday concerning the inferiority of the French army to that of Germany.

The present anti-pathy (Laidlaw, E. J. challenge shield Prior and office parties, marks in the last year's work shield was presented to the battalion in a specimen of the results of the former issue, and point out certain shown in them company, Van second, not guns was marks for gun complement of off a better showing pants) what cost the great pity, as in

PHILIP AND LIFE. The Chaff. Efficient. The announcement of a large draw of a large drill hall last night were well received by ladies and companies and sides of a revival of H. D. Dewdney, by his private D. A. G., between the national recipient of the List Lieut. Col. P. gentlemen present of such a case, and these two of Royal Human Royal Cross.

And the excitement those who had calmly put the those of other circumstances of Rev. J. B. He some years, and last year a son and Mrs. Hewing on the evening and Philip A. together, in the stern of the well into the water at the time, but feeling was not plunged in by her side, who kindly me; I accordingly was just about reach he found she had medially diving at once, her feet with the fishing dragging her by not get her into the beach, where a Mrs. G. H. had her arms round her, and she had shown; in Mr. J. J. Austin, whom his Hon. had thus done congratulating the rescue of the been able to see here. His Hon. and the account of the rescue of Austin, which the battalion at his Honor's plea, and this is a wonderful case, and the award of the company, and the 3. He knew by the best company, British Columbia General Herberston of his last really one of the children, and that with his cap and in the arm eras he did, a him quite volute and in the arms of his wife several opinion, and he should on the battalion of who indeed to hear it Lieut. Gregory No. 3, than can shield, which he custody of Serge-bure it off. At members of the of their caps, successful rival. The battalion by the band, the Meslery, Baller Cook, Fort, G. Menzies streets, playing of the be of onlookers, and the music several. A church party was announced that those who the front and the corps set for it. It is a pity that the corps will be at church.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, March 8, PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS.

Philip Austin's Gallantry in Saving a Life Told by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Challenge Shield for Military Efficiency—A Church Parade for Sunday.

The announcement of the intended presentation of a Royal Humane Society medal...

The steamer Evangel did not arrive from Port Angeles as customary, last evening...

The steamer Evangel was on her way from Port Angeles to Victoria...

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THE CITY.

The Nautico amuse open Tuesday, the 10th inst.

The sewerage commission had a meeting yesterday morning...

Notion is given in the Official Gazette that the Lieut.-Governor in Council has...

The petition started by the W. C. T. U. to have the sentence of Mr. Justice Grease...

Notion is given in the official Gazette by the Hon. Mr. Justice Grease...

Dr. George DUNCAN was called out to Victoria Wednesday morning...

The Provincial Grand Lodge, L. O. L., held their annual meeting...

In the Supreme court yesterday before Justice Walker the case of Turner...

The police commissioners yesterday selected Mr. William Claydon...

It is estimated \$800 will fully cover the damages done by the fire at the residence...

The city hall door is minus one of its large panes of glass...

The twenty-second annual meeting of the subscribers to the Protestant Orphan's Home...

Mr. J. V. Spratt, owner of the tug Vancouver which struck a reef...

Mr. Spratt believes the machinery to be practically destroyed...

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THE HOSPITAL BOARD

Decide That Hereafter Indians Can Only Be Received as Pay Patients.

And That All Pay Patients Must Pay in Advance—Other Business.

At a long and interesting session yesterday evening the directors of the Jubilee hospital decided...

The board also took steps to correct an unfortunate misunderstanding...

The meeting opened shortly after 8 o'clock, lasted two full hours...

After the routine work of reading and approving the minutes...

The long discussion of the evening came next, introduced by the reading...

The President remarked that many people had come to the conclusion...

Mr. Byrnes was glad that this matter had come up...

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

YACHTING. This evening, at the J.B.A.A. club house, the Victoria Yacht Club...

THE "ALISA" BEATS THE "BRITANNIA." CANES, March 7.—The new yacht Alisa...

WHEELMEN IN SESSION. The members of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club...

THE CUR. WILL MEET IN PRISON. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Frank C. Ives...

HERE AND THERE. A general meeting of the Wanderers Football Club...

HAMILTON, March 7.—Rev. Mr. Melkie, who has been conducting evangelistic services...

MONTREAL, March 7.—Sir Donald A. Smith says if he runs as an independent...

After the Grip I was in a dreadful state, weak and miserable...

Doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in a dreadful condition...

Mr. Jones said he never felt better than when he took Hood's Pills...

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness. Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness...

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THE CHALLENGE SHIELD FOR MILITARY EFFICIENCY

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DERMEN. A Lawyer to Meetings. Wages on York From. The city council was read from manufacturing Co. Ald. Williams, work on the contract on paid out of the Ald. Williams ex- Ald. Cameron d, seconded by employ a quali- \$125 per month, to advise the affecting the up all by laws upsynecting and correspondence but not to the courts. In Ald. Macmillan the council on its regard to the lawyer present at would be more method, for city to their ad- forth exactly would be ex- se why they present every had common having to refer though a legal would take the d to say that the Winnipeg is for \$1,800 a any lawyer in the arrangement of the city, for the price ed the motion, that the ques- would like to city was paying Macmillan was from and adding and called that was what ing the alder- personal epithets al board. formal discussion Monday night. Macmillan's arg- ground at the Old cultivation. ans the Mayor the East to the on the filer few days. that some ar- old men at the wever, without CS. The boo- to-day. Mr. me statements regard to Lid- Toronto street aduced him to council, in fact Neebly gave had resigned of the case. telegram from that the pub- ing University elves have re- the Commons. edatives have in East Elgin minated C. B. vesines David at the murder s. Thomas in from his bur- on Satur- dren while his was arrested murder. He while's life. Fare has in- tion to pre- mere military be the first this power. to be due to the chamber- dory of the ay.

IS PAN'S SO CAL. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

After the Grip Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness. Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness...

Do you Want Living Seeds? See our Catalogue or write us... The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 10, SOMENOS SUFFERS DEFEAT

At the Hands of the Victoria Rugby Men—Brilliant Football Work.

Double Win for the "Wanderers"—The Intermediate Lacrosse Association to Be Reorganized.

The Rugby football match between Somenos and Victoria was played yesterday afternoon at Cathedral park, and resulted in a decisive victory for the home team by 23 points to nil.

The Victoria lacrosse team was defeated by the Wanderers in a very good game yesterday afternoon. Somenos was weakened by the absence of Lagriva, who had not sufficiently recovered from injuries sustained at Nanaimo a week ago to be able to play.

It is understood that a meeting of the Irish team committee will be held Monday, when the team for next Saturday's game will be selected.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. A WIN FROM THE R.M.A'S.

Yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill the Junior Wanderers met and defeated the second eleven of the R.M.A. after a hard and fast game, by five goals to one.

A WIN FOR THE "WANDERERS."

The Wanderers defeated the team selected by Poulkes yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill by five goals to none.

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PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is the score in the chess tournament up to yesterday. Messrs. E. Schwengers and J. Earsman having retired on account of ill-health:

Table with columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost, Drawn. Lists names like J. P. Piper, J. R. Hinder, W. Marchant, etc.

A CONTEST BY CABLE.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The cable chess match which has been the talk of two continents took place to-day, the American team playing in the rooms of the Manhattan chess club in this city and the British team in the Clifton restaurant, London.

THE OAR.

TORONTO, March 9.—(Special)—Toronto's old Argonauts senior four have reconsidered their determination and have entered for the Henley regatta. Their entry was accompanied by the entries of "Bush" and Fred. Thompson, who will row for the diamond sculls.

LACROSSE.

A general meeting of the Star Lacrosse Club will be held at 70 Fort street on Monday evening, when a proposition from the Minland will be considered as regards the forming of an intermediate association, with a schedule of games, the winners of two years to be presented with a trophy or pennant. E. Bookfield having returned to the city, the Stars will make a strong pull on the lacrosse field.

AQUATIC.

The Victoria Canoe Club are soon to have a club house of their own. A building association formed of members of the club has secured a fine site next to Jones' boat house, and on the 14th inst. the tenders for the erection of the new building will be opened. There will be accommodation for over 40 canoes, dressing and bath rooms, a couple of meeting rooms and a large hall.

REORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club was held in the James Bay Athletic Club building last evening. Ten new members joined the club at last night's meeting, the principal business of which was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Commodore, G. A. Kirk; vice-commodore, Captain J. D. Warren; captain, J. Sealey; secretary-treasurer, G. Shedd; surgeon, Dr. D. B. Holden. C. A. Gordon and Sergt. Major Malahy were appointed a managing committee, and were elected a sailing committee; J. E. G. Elliot and J. E. G. Elliot were chosen auditors. Among the patrons of the society were: Capt. Prior, Capt. John Irving, R. P. Rithet, H. Bostock and A. C. Flumetel.

STREET PAVING.

A Toronto Expert's Views on the Best Material to Use in Victoria.

Split Cedar Blocks on a Sand Foundation Would Make a Good Roadway.

Now that the proposed paving of the streets in the centre of the city is before the public and will soon be considered by the council, the opinion of an expert in street paving will no doubt be of interest to the intelligent ratepayer.

HERE AND THERE.

Fred. G. Turner, the well known Westminster bicyclist, was a passenger for San Francisco by the direct steamer last night. He predicts a lively cycling year for Westminster.

THE CITY.

The well known drug firm of Cochrane & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. John Cochrane continuing.

The Natural History Society held their regular meeting in the provincial library to-morrow evening.

No. 2 COMPANY of the Boys' Brigade will play to the Central Presbyterian church, Kingston street, James Bay, this evening. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Macleod, will preach a special sermon to the boys, and appropriate music will be rendered by the choir.

On taking up the timbers on which stood the pediment of the counter shaft of the new city electric light station, it was supposed to be concrete foundation. The matter will be brought to the attention of the city council.

AN EXPRESS driver came to sudden grief on Johnson street yesterday afternoon. His horse became frightened and dashing down the street deposited the driver forcibly on the road at the junction of Store street, where he was picked up having received some bad bruises on the face.

STEPHEN GRAHAM CAMPBELL has, through lawyer Mr. J. P. Walls, instituted suit against Dr. Richard Morrison, claiming \$5,000 damages for alleged slander. Mr. Campbell claims that Dr. Morrison has been making complimentary remarks about him, but that the particular instances are not yet stated.

YESTERDAY'S free concerts in the Temperance hall, Y. M. C. A. and Henry street mission, drew the usual large and interesting audiences. At Temperance hall a mixed musical and literary programme was presented, while at Association hall the selections of the mandolin and guitar club constituted the special attraction.

Messrs. John Taylor, J. Johnston and John Arsenault acted as committee who last evening conducted the 43rd annual of the Victoria Building Society. The successful number proved to be 106, the shares being held as follows: 106 a., E. C. Johnson; 106 b., Aid. W. H. Wall; 106 c., E. J. Wall; and 106 d., George Brown.

In the little Methodist church, in Strawberry hall, Friday evening, an interesting entertainment was presented. Pastmaster Shakespeare gave a tercentenary exhibition of "The stately home of England," while Mr. M. Humber spoke of "England's Rights." These numbers were vocal solos from Mrs. McIntosh, made up the evening's programme.

THE W.C.T.U. have prepared and are circulating through the city for signature a petition to the Governor-General asking for the commutation of the prisoner Simpson's sentence. The society will next week engage a person to make a thorough canvass of the city. The W.C.T.U. are co-operating in the movement by circulating a petition among their new members, the petitions to be sent to Ottawa together.

The enterprising burglar has apparently not yet left town, for on Friday night or early Saturday morning an attempt was made to enter the joint premises of Hinton & Cunningham and the B. C. Terra Cotta & Pottery Co., at the corner of Fern and Bevan streets. The door had apparently been unopened, the supposition is that the would-be intruders were disturbed in their work.

THERE was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Neil Heath yesterday afternoon, including the public school teachers, the school trustees and the members of the Sir William Wallace Society of which deceased had been a member. Among the beautiful flowers upon the coffin were wreaths from the Sir William Wallace Society, the teachers of the public schools, and the girls of the collegiate institute. The funeral services were held at St. George's church, Rev. Mr. Jenks officiating, and the pallbearers were Messrs. E. B. Paul, E. F. Moran, S. B. Netherby, L. Tait and D. Ross—all former colleagues of the deceased. Mr. F. Macrae, police magistrate; John Anderson and A. B. Gray were chief mourners.

THE Victoria theatre has during the past few days been entirely rewired for electric light at an expense of several hundred dollars, and when the improvements now being made are completed will be the best lighted theatre on the Pacific coast. An expert electrical electrician is at present engaged on the special switchboard, which will provide for all the dimming effects used with advantage in the largest cities, and also for "lighting" and all the range of colored lights. In the past, since the introduction of incandescent footlights, it has been impossible to modulate the stage lights; with the new switchboard the lights can be "turned down," and then operated through the varying degrees of intensity to the full flush of sunlight, again melting into dusk and moonlight. The result will undoubtedly be a great improvement in the manner of staging first-class attractions, for which patrons of the house will be very grateful. The lighting improvements will, it is expected, be completed within a fortnight, and will be made use of for the first time either in the presentation of "March" and "Il Trovatore," or in connection with the production of the great Eastern success, "The Fenwick Master," which is now touring Westward. In addition to the new switchboard, Manager Jamieson intends adding two "electric catwalks" to the equipment of the house.

Fire at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, (Special)—The house occupied by Mr. Combs, adjoining the Vancouver Children's Home, Fairview, was partially destroyed by fire at 11:30 to-night.

PICKERING, March 8.—

Three aged settlers of the neighborhood here just passed away. John Pearce, aged 74; Benjamin Dixon, 71; and Samuel Hollick, 66. Each was a settler in Pickering over 50 years ago.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Building Improvements at the Terminal City—Volunteer Matters at New Westminster.

What is Being Done up in the Rich Kootenay Mining Country.

VANCOUVER, March 8.—

Business is hardly as good as at this time last year; money is a trifle easier this week than last. The steamer Utopia came in from the Sound last night with 80 tons of freight.

Another three-story business block is being built close to the "Arcade" by J. R. Rogers. Hastings street, a street which is becoming one of the chief business portions of the city, is being rapidly built up.

What is Being Done up in the Rich Kootenay Mining Country. U. S. revenue cutter Grant arrived in port this morning.

QUEEN'S. The Chinese convict thief who was shot in the leg by a police officer two months ago, escaping when desperately wounded, was arrested to-day and sent to jail.

WESTMINSTER. The request made by fishermen to the government that only provincial voters be allowed a license to fish has not been granted. Seventy-five licenses to fish have been issued. The spring run has not yet started; very few fish are being caught.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 8.—Eighty delegates from the Liberal-Conservative convention will nominate a candidate for the divided general election at a date to be decided upon by the president, G. E. Corbould, P.

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ANÆMIC WOMEN

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions, or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion.

It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Scott's Emulsion. Takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality.

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GING MURDER TRIAL.

Harry Hayward Convicted and Sentenced to Be Hanged—A Remarkably Cool Customer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 9.—For some time court and jury have been engaged with the trial of Harry Hayward, charged with the murder of Miss Ging under the most old blood-choked circumstances.

The prisoner was cold-blooded to the last, and before the court assembled the day the case was concluded placed a bet of \$10 on the verdict of acquittal would be reached inside of five hours.

At the announcement of the verdict towards the condemned a single shade of color was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back as the word "guilty" was pronounced but it was only to admit his collar band. He did not change color by a single shade.

He twice coughed—that strange, hard, often in the last few weeks. Then, looking around at the other spectators, he raised his eyebrows enquiringly as though to ask: "What next?" During the polling of the jury he listened with evident interest to the answers, though what they might be could signify nothing to him.

His face was one of indignation rather than of any other sentiment. As he left the court he said: "I will go to jail one of you present a dead duck." "Not yet," said the jury, "twenty feet, 'not quite a dead duck yet.'"

A CURE-FEW LAW FOR VICTORIA.

Ald. R. T. Williams, having given considerable attention to the subject, has come to the conclusion that a by-law somewhat similar to the Ontario one would work well here.

He has noticed that very many young folk, mere children, are rapidly going to the bad in Victoria through being allowed to roam the streets at night, and he accordingly proposes to legislate for their benefit. Just what the provisions of the by-law should be he is not yet prepared to say.

He appended resolutions, which he will introduce to-morrow evening's meeting of the aldermanic board, and notice of which was published in the usual manner yesterday.

"The proposed committee of the council should be appointed to deliberate on the best means of preventing children from congregating on the streets and upon the corners during the night, and otherwise dealing with the subject of juvenile delinquency."

Ald. Williams has also to other important notices of resolutions on the city hall block-book, these read as below: "The sum of \$5,000 be appropriated out of the waterworks fund for the construction of a submerged wooden dam, to connect with the present 16-inch main, thereby yielding the water of Elk lake into the city of Victoria."

"That the corporation offer \$50 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons damaging fences or breaking windows of any house or houses in the city, especially unoccupied houses."

RIVAL CABLE SCHEME.

Contemplated Enterprise of the United States, Russia, France, Japan and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A project has been brought forward by which Russia, France, Japan and Hawaii will, it is contemplated, join in an enterprise for laying a cable from the United States to Hawaii and thence to Japan, with branch cables to the French islands and extensive naval stations in the South Pacific.

The chief interest of France is in securing cable connections with Tahiti and her other Pacific possessions and with her naval rendezvous, which is now out of her communication.

Russia's interests in the project are regarded as even more important than those of Japan or France. Russia's communication with the Western hemisphere is now eastward through London or Paris.

The Russian Imperial family already have a cable from Vladivostok, the easterly point of Siberia, and her communications with the Japanese legation here, and several phases of the subject are under negotiation between Tokyo and Washington City. It is probable that the project will be the most important and wealthy Japanese merchants will be named among the incorporators.

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REMEDY

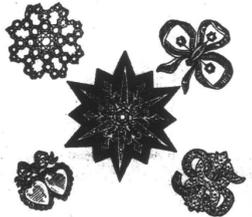
of your Home

ALL ABOUT JEWELRY

WATCHES ARE DECORATIVE AND FINGER RINGS PLENTIFUL

The Turquoise the Idol of the Hour—Opals Restored to Favor—New Era in Gem Setting—When to Wear Gem Jewelry. No Absolute Rule.

Fashion ordains today that we women wear our watches in evidence. We suspend them by bows; we hang them from jeweled trinkets; we set them on fobs; we permit them to dangle from the bodice of our dress, now the waist of our skirt and again our wrist.



NEW BROOCHES. watches invested with so much charm. It is a pleasure to see how the hour flies. Not alone are the backs decorated, but the dials are set round with gems.

A decided novelty, which marks a new era in jewel setting, is one employing the same combination of shades upon which the mode smiles. These shades are effected by the introduction of colored enamels and colored gems or fancy stones.

The turquoise is the idol of the hour. It is becoming more and more fashionable. The delicate, tender color of this comparatively inexpensive gem is refining in effect and takes on a quiet elegance when its heavy and worth are enhanced with an association of brilliants.

There are a few designs in gem jewelry that appear never to wane in popularity. The star pattern never sets, but appears every season in new aspects. And such a constellation is devoutly desired by society women, either to form a brilliant garniture for a ball gown or a sparkling decoration for the hair.

Jewelry is influenced by the wheel of fashion. The revival of a bygone mode brings ornaments of that period into a temporary vogue.



FASHIONABLE RINGS.

merable patrons and is effectively set with diamonds and sapphires. The three stone ring is another favorite, as is also what is known as the cross stone ring. The heart rings are immensely popular.

A novelty of ingenious detail is a diamond brooch formed of 1895. Less suspicious affairs trace the same figures in gold and silver cord.

While the sight of a fine gem never fails to arouse a woman's enthusiasm, there are nevertheless many women possessing jewels who are ignorant of the art of wearing them. In spite of the recent fashion of wearing diamonds by daylight, good taste demands that they should be minutely present, if present at all, and then only when you have a function of some magnitude to attend in the afternoon, a drive in the park or a hidden guest to receive in your boudoir.

It is impossible to lay down a law what to wear and when to wear it in the matter of jewelry. The well bred know by instinct. The others learn from observation of the socially fittest. It should always be remembered, however, that to abstain is better than to exceed the limit.

Given the right occasion, one should never produce the impression of being bedazzled, else there will surely be lack of harmony between the individual items of the display. Never juxtapose your jewels unless it be with diamonds, which dwell in amity with any stones.

ENAMEL FINISH.

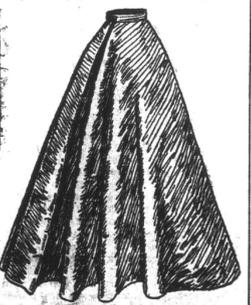
One of the Most Durable Agents For Freshening Up Old Enamels.

Enamel, which, owing to its hard surface, is sometimes called porcelain finish, may be bought ready mixed in pint cans in white cream and a variety of delicate tints, and also in certain rich shades of terra cotta, indian red and other dark colors, though the light hues greatly predominate.

The enamel sold in the small cans is quite expensive, but Decorator and Furnisher gives the assurance that a can will cover quite a large surface if the wood is first "sized" with a primary coat of common paint.

When large surfaces are to be treated, and economy must be considered, a very good quality of enamel may be prepared at home, the necessary ingredients being pure zinc white and varnish, both of the best quality. These must be mixed until the proper consistency has been reached. It is impossible to give the exact quantities, as the varnish often varies in density, calling for more or less zinc white.

A New French Skirt. The new French skirt is wider at the bottom than those lately worn. The pattern consists of three pieces—half of the front, one back gore, and the elastic required to keep the flutes in their place.



SKIRT FOR DOUBLE WIDTH CLOTH. This model is designed especially for double width cloth. The skirt is cut with the waist to the selvage, care being used to place the rolled line exactly on the crease of the cloth, as on this depends the hang of the skirt.

How to Make Candied Lemon Peel. As lemons are used drop the yellow rind into a weak brine in a glass jar. When a dozen are thus pickled, they are freshened by putting them into cold water and letting them scald, changing the water once or twice to extract the salt.

Another Bar Down. The decision of the senate of the Royal university in Ireland, throwing open to women graduates their junior fellowships, has caused considerable stir among the learned ladies of that old fashioned country, and prophecies of red ruin are freely indulged in.

HALIFAX, March 7.—It is reported that the ship Esmeralda, of Montreal, in this province, has been lost near Sagin, East India. The crew was saved. The ship was insured for \$28,000 and the cargo for \$18,000.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRINCE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.



E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gents'), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c. Small Lot Household Furniture, Stoves and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

A VERDICT OF SUICIDE

Returned by the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Nell Heath.

The Story Presents No New Features—Arrangements for the Funeral To-Day.

The tragic termination of Nell Heath's life was yesterday the subject of a formal inquiry by a coroner's jury composed of Messrs. George Powell (foreman), H. L. Salmon, Samuel Reid, H. S. Henderson, W. Hancock and James Angus. The facts of the sad case as adduced in evidence were as related in yesterday's Colonist, and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death on or about the 1st of March instant, by a revolver shot fired by his own hand, he (the deceased Nell Heath) being at the time in a state of mental depression.

Principal E. B. Paul, M.A., was the first witness. He identified the body at the morgue as that of Nell Heath, until recently assistant master in the Victoria College Institute, and said that he had known and aided Heath during the period of their acquaintance to be very eccentric—a man easily excited and one greatly disturbed by small happenings which others would doubtless regard as trifles.

Thomas Osborne, of Humboldt street, told how he had found the body during the course of a morning walk. He had at first glance thought the man to be sleeping, but soon realized that he was in the presence of death. He did not touch the body, but notified the police by telephone from the Victoria Gardens.

Dr. A. T. Watt described the fatal wound and how the revolver must have been held close to the temple when the weapon was discharged, the skin would show powder marks. (In this connection the theory of the police is that it was held so very close that the escape powder entered the wound with the bullet.) The bullet had entered at the right temple, passed through the skull and found exit near the left temple, carrying away the hair and leaving splinters of bone out of the exit wound. There was no doubt in his mind as to the wounds being self-inflicted, and from the condition of the body he judged the death to have occurred some time about a week ago.

Foreman Constable John E. Hoeson explained briefly the position of the body when found, and testified to finding in the pockets \$8.40 in money, a watch and chain, two revolver cartridges, and a pocket diary—but nothing giving cause for suicide. Subsequently he had visited the room of the deceased, but found nothing in his belongings indicating an intention to commit suicide. In the room was a locked box of cartridges. There were 43 cartridges in the box; these with the five in the revolver and the two found in the pocket of the dead man, made the complete fifty.

J. R. Collister, of J. Barnsley & Co., recognized the body at the morgue as that of a man who on the 6th February came to the gun store on Government street and asked to see some .38 revolvers. He explained that a friend had written from the upper country asking him to purchase a revolver for him, and said that he would write this friend as to the price and would call again. His second visit to the store was on February 15, when he purchased the revolver produced in court—'a Hopkins & Allen—for \$10, also investing in a box of cartridges. He did not at the time appear at all excited.

Mrs. Steers, in whose house the deceased had lodged during his residence in Victoria, testified to his home-loving disposition, and referred to his recent severe illness extending over a period of at least three months. She had, she said, noticed a difference in the man when he had said nothing to her on the subject, he seemed very much cast down. Mr. Heath was, she understood, a man with wife and family in New Zealand; she did not know whether or not they were dependent upon him.

In presenting the evidence to the jury, the coroner emphasized distinctly that no testimony as to insanity had been produced, while the fact of self destruction had been conclusively established. Suicide was not to be taken as indicative of insanity. Nor was there any proof of insanity in the evidence of Principal Paul that the deceased had been eccentric, and was easily worried over little things. Such being his temperament it could easily be that the sentence of suspension, which was undoubtedly very heavy punishment indeed, admitting the violation of the school regulations, had preyed upon the man's mind heavily. Still there was nowhere any evidence of insanity and the jury could only take the evidence before them and upon it return a verdict in accordance with their obligation.

After a brief deliberation the foreman of

the jury announced that they had arrived at a verdict: that the deceased had met his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by himself while he was in a state of mental depression.

The Coroner—But there is no evidence that he was in a state of depression, and you are bound to confine yourself to the evidence. How did you arrive at the conclusion that he was depressed? There's nothing to that effect in the evidence.

Foreman Powell—I think there is—in Mrs. Steers' evidence. She expressed her belief very clearly on that point.

The Coroner—But that was not at the time of his death. Naturally he would feel depressed at the time of his suspension, but that is not to say that he was depressed when he shot himself, for of the fact of his self destruction there can be no doubt.

The Foreman—From the evidence of Mr. Heath's subsequent actions, the jury came to the conclusion that the depression continued. We are unanimous in so interpreting the evidence.

The coroner then accepted the verdict, but at the same time expressing dissatisfaction with it.

Reading over the details required to be set forth in the finding, he inquired: "When do you say the death occurred?" "We believe on the 1st of March, but that we have no evidence," Foreman Powell replied.

"I don't think," remarked the coroner, "that you had any more evidence showing mental depression at the time of death than as to the date of the death. Naturally any man would be cast down, as Mrs. Steers said, on learning that he had been suspended, and thus deprived of his means of livelihood. But that does not necessarily imply that he would still be mentally depressed a month later."

"Of course," continued the coroner, "you are the judges of the evidence. I have simply to accept your verdict, but I would like to know how you can find that the man was depressed at the time he committed suicide when you have no evidence before you on the point?"

"We had Mrs. Steers' testimony on the point," answered Foreman Powell, "and we had the other evidence as to his actions in purchasing the revolver. We are agreed upon the point."

By suggestion of Magistrate Moore, who was present, the verdict was amended to make the date of death "on or about March 1 instant," and the finding so amended being accepted, the jury was discharged.

The funeral of the late Nell Heath, F.G.S., is to take place at 3 o'clock to-day

from Hayward's undertaking rooms, and fifteen minutes later from St. John's church; all the public school teachers and the members of the St. William Wallace Society have expressed their intention to attend.

Mr. Heath was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and 53 years of age at the time of his decease. His elementary training was gained in four years' experience as a pupil teacher, during which he secured the Queen's scholarship, and in three years at Edinburgh university. His earlier teaching experience was gained while he was acting head master of the Burgh high school at Strirling and rector of the academy at Alloa, Scotland.

He was afterwards vice-principal of the New York grammar school and special teacher for the higher examinations at Christ College, London. Removing to New Zealand he was science master of the college grammar school, head master of Mrs. Heath's private school at Auckland; head master of the boys' high school and principal of the prevailing school for teachers at Napier, in the same colony.

His record of success is a long and interesting one. At London he took 114 firsts in the junior university examinations and 110 senior firsts. He was equally successful in the Indian and Home civil service examinations, and at the examinations of the Woolwich and Cooper's Hill engineers. He held seven scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, besides high honors in law, medicine, music and drawing.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIS COLLEGE).

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Seaside.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swim, tennis, etc. Opens Monday, January 7th, 1895. PRINCIPAL J. W. CURRIE M.A.

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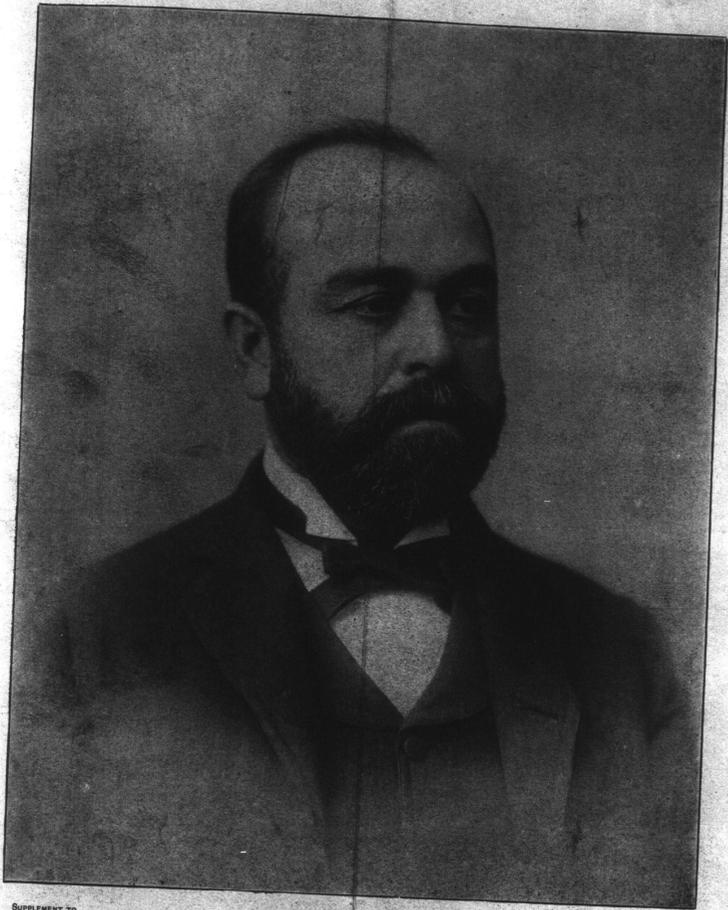
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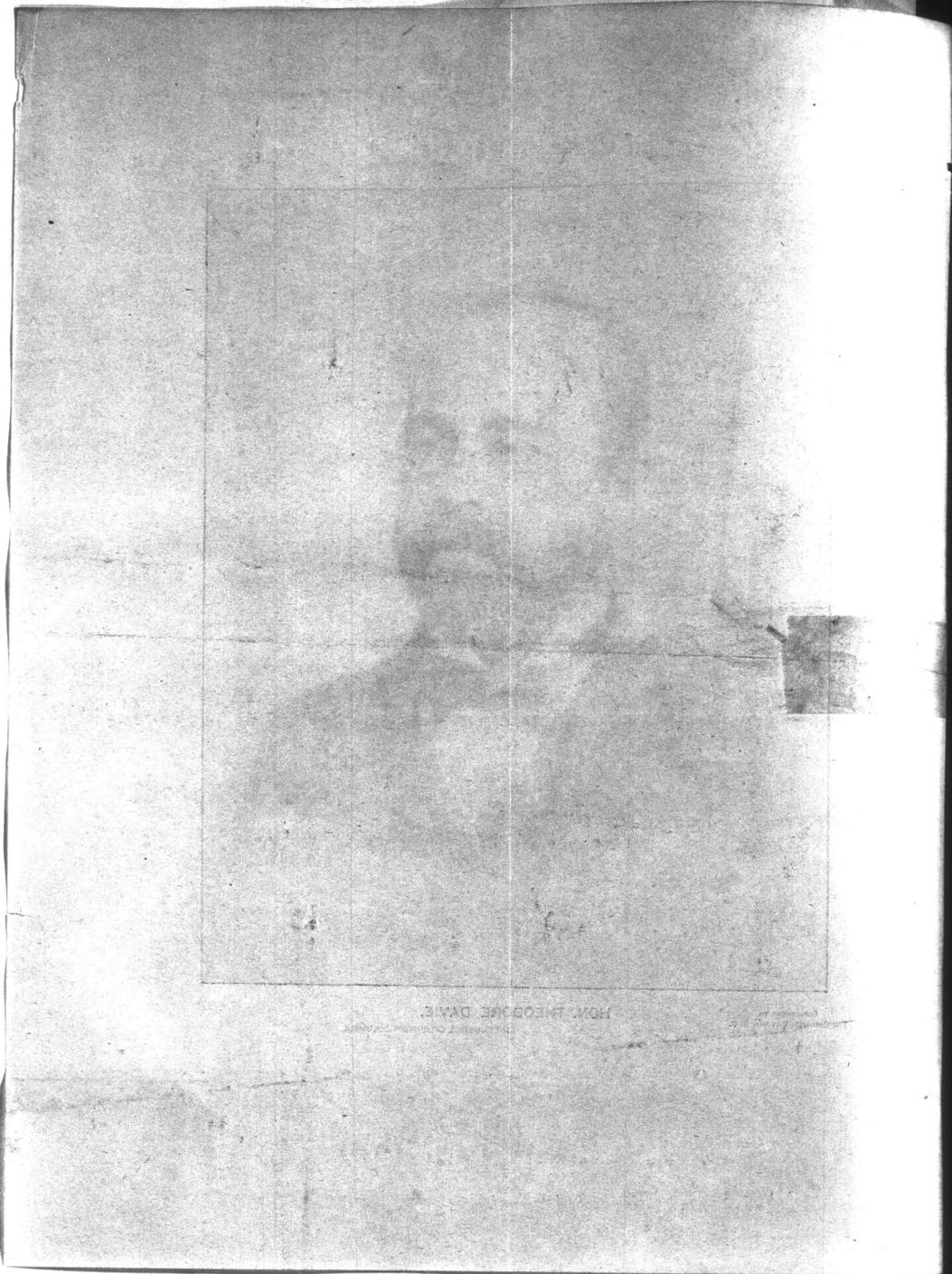
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British Columbia
17th, 1897.



SUPPLEMENT TO
THE COLONY, VICTORIA, B. C.

HON. THEODORE DAVIE,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



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CABLE ITEMS.

Socialist Riot in France—Protestants Mobs in Bulgaria by Orthodox Greeks.

Extension of Haitian Rebellion—Oscar Wilde's Libel Suit—American Beef Abroad.

LONDON, March 9.—In the Spanish senate Marshal Martinez de Campos congratulated the government upon its activity in dispatching reinforcements to Cuba.

The best of the late Peter Padpath was shipped from Liverpool to-day. It is destined to be placed in the library of McGill university.

The St. James' Gazette says it is rumored that Earl Rosebery will seek rest and health by resigning his office, which he is unable to hold without friction.

The hearing of the libel suit of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry was held to-day. Wilde gave his name Oscar Bangor O'Flaherty Willa Wilde and said he was an author and dramatist.

The lawyer for the Marquis declared that his client had merely exercised a father's privilege in seeking to protect his son from the influence of a man who had admitted writing the postal card on which the proceedings are based.

The revolution in the Republic of Haiti, begun in the month of August, 1889, in Jamaica waiting for a chance to overthrow Hippolyte are preparing to leave.

The Times correspondent in Paris says: Mr. Buxis, the United States minister, has presented an energetic protest against the order prohibiting imports of American beef.

A Madrid dispatch from Havana says that Aguirre, conspicuous member of Matagosa's insurgent band, has surrendered to the authorities.

There was an important ceremony at San Remo, Italy, last evening upon the occasion of the departure of the remains of the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, second cousin of the Czar of Russia.

Margis Bertrand, president of the board of lunatics, who was beaten by a lunatic yesterday, died this morning. He was in an insane asylum in the suburbs of Rome.

The attendants were not on hand and the senator was thrown to the floor and severely beaten before help arrived.

London, March 11.—A Shanghai dispatch says Chinese residents are leaving Peking, Tientsin, and the outlying districts, fearing Japanese inroads.

New York, March 9.—The suit brought in the Supreme court by Mrs. Cassin E. Gerry against the Standard Oil Co. to recover \$275,000 out of which she alleges that she was defrauded by the company.

George H. Vilas, formerly auditor for the company's money, and to make this amount was turned over by Mrs. Gerry to the company.

The impression is gaining ground here in Toronto that the bill introduced in the House of Commons for the abolition of the duty on spirits is a measure of expediency.

HALF-PAY, March 9.—Advices have been received here that owing to the abrogation of the treaty between Spain and Norway.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—General Harrison, who has been sick, is much improved. His physician is hopeful of his rapid recovery.

TO BE ASHAMED OF.

Toronto, March 12.—The Mail and Empire, government organ, yesterday under the caption "An Unhonored Legislature," says: "Nobody has a good word to say for the late unlamented fifty-third congress.

Today the government is as much ashamed of that congress as the people are indignant with it.

One of the quickest fire runs on record is reported to have been made by a Vancouver fireman on the night of the late fire on Friday.

Yesterday was the occasion of an official visit from Japanese Consul Nasse to Police Magistrate Jordan. Mr. Nasse informed Mr. Jordan that he took the opportunity.

A stranger cashed a cheque for \$41 at the Bank of British North America. In the course of an unusual rush on the teller the stranger walked off with the cheque as well as the money.

U. S. Intervention Accepted—Japanese Courtesy to China's Grand Old Man.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The condition of the Chinese-Japanese peace negotiations is understood to be as follows: In the credentials given to Chang-in-Hoon, former Chinese minister to Washington, and his associate, Shao Yao Lun, by the Chinese government there was a distinct acceptance.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Letter Carrier Staff Inadequate—Bank Robbed—Seed Distribution on the Mainland.

Grand Orange Lodge—Funeral of Mrs. G. W. Taylor—The Bridge Difficulty.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, March 12.—The letter-carriers appointed by the government for Vancouver's free delivery service are not numerous enough to do the work, and it is altogether likely that in a short time more men will be taken on.

The bridge business has considerably improved with the revival of the lumber trade.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Commons' Speaker and Solicitor-General to be sworn of the Privy Council.

Appeal Allowed in B. C. Suit—Flaherty for Alberni Creek—Movements of Ministers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 11.—In official circles no confirmation is obtainable of the report that Mr. Huddart has arranged with the North German Lloyd's Steamship Co. for the proposed Atlantic mail service.

There was a general exodus of ministers to-day. Sir Mackenzie Bowell left for Belleville via Toronto, with him being Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Messrs. Daly, Oulme, Curran, Dickey, Wainwright, and Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Messrs. Ives and Tangier.

At the session to-day a suit for libel preferred by Ald. Prefontaine, M.P. of Montreal, against ex-Alderman C. P. of Ottawa, was dismissed with costs.

The Supreme court to-day allowed with costs the appeal of the B. C. Mills v. Scott, a new trial being ordered. The defendant, a new trial being ordered.

STONEY, N.S.W., Feb. 18 (via Mowers).—Mr. J. S. Larkie, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, has just returned to Sydney after a pleasant and profitable trip to Melbourne and Hobart, where he went at the invitation of the Premier, Mr. G. H. Reid.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Another acute stage in the Behring Sea difficulty is engaging the attention of the British, United States and Canadian governments since the refusal of the American congress to vote the compensation agreed upon which the Canadian government has been urging.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 9.—For some time court and jury have been engaged with the trial of Harry Hayward, charged with the murder of Miss Gling under the cold-blooded circumstances.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—(Special)—Both Premier Greenway and Attorney General Sifton deny that the Manitoba government would go to the country on the school question and would spring a railway scheme suddenly on the people as an additional plank in the Liberal platform.

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SEALERS' CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Richard Webster, one of the British counsel before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration, questioned the government regarding the negotiations for settlement of the British sealers' claims.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said Canada had agreed to accept a lump sum of \$425,000 from the United States, but as yet the money had not been paid.

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THE ATLANTIC COLONY.

Delegation to Be Sent to Ottawa on the Question of Union.

Relief for the Suffering People—The Distress Great and Widespread.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 11.—The Newfoundland Government is holding a conference for the purpose of considering a plan of confederation but it is expected that a delegation from here will go to Canada by the next steamer to solicit terms from the Dominion.

The goods for the relief of the suffering people of St. John's which were brought here by the steamer Grand Lake from Boston a few days ago have all been landed and stored free of cost, and were being distributed to-day.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

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IS ACTION OBLIGATORY?

It is contended by some that the last decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council does not demand action on the part of the Dominion Government—that that Government is at liberty to do as it sees fit with respect to the Manitoba schools or to refrain from action altogether. It seems to us that those who hold this view have not given the subject much consideration. In what position would the Government be if the Minister of Justice, after formally receiving the petition of the Manitoba minority, should lay it away carefully in a pigeon-hole, not to be disturbed until the collector of waste paper should visit the office or some historian should rummage its desks and drawers for documents of historic interest? What would be thought by men of all parties and creeds of such indifference as this—such contempt for the wishes and opinions of a large proportion of the people? It is easy to see that no Government that could be formed in this Dominion would dare to ignore the decision of the highest tribunal in the Empire in this way. Many of our readers would not doubt like to read what Mr. John S. Ewart, the Counsel for the Manitoba minority, had to say on this part of the subject. Here is his argument as reported in the Mail and Empire:

I argue that the constitution has given to the Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in Manitoba, as a right, an appeal from acts of the Legislative Assembly; that the Executive-in-Council cannot decline to hear such an appeal, and cannot refuse whether or not regard for the Legislature or for any other reason, to deliver a judgment upon the merits of the case when brought before him. It is well known that in the construction of statutes that where functions of a public nature are bestowed upon individuals, such persons have no right to refuse to exercise their powers. The rule in such cases is that jurisdiction of a judicial character is given. Even when the language of the statute is permissive—the judge may do so-and-so, "may" is always held to mean that a proper case is made out he shall do so-and-so. Allow me to quote, as a passage from Maxwell on Statutes (pages 295-6): "It is a legal or, rather, a constitutional principle that powers given to public functionaries, or others, for public purposes, or the public benefit, were always to be exercised when the occasion arises." And again: "But as regards the imperative character of the duty, it was laid down by the King's Bench (R. v. Hastings, 1 D. & R. 48) that words of permission in an Act of Parliament when tending to promote the general benefit, are always held to be compulsory, and at regard courts and judicial functionaries who act only when appealed to, the same rule was in substance restated by the Common Pleas laying down that whenever a statute confers an authority to do a judicial act (the word "judicial" being used evidently in its widest sense) in a certain case, it is imperative on those so authorized to exercise the authority conferred. What the exercise is only applied for by party interested and having a right to make the application; and that the exercise depends not on the discretion of the courts or judges, but upon the right of the petitioner case out of which the power arises."

Our Supreme Court Act provides that "an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from all final judgments of Provincial courts. The Manitoba Act in similar terms provides that "an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the Province." What would we say of the Supreme Court did it refuse to hear an appeal, or to deal with it as justice required, merely because the case involved some political or otherwise troublesome question? What the proper respect, and for identical reasons, I say that His Excellency in Council cannot decline to exercise the important powers by the Manitoba Act conferred upon him for the protection of the Roman Catholic minority in that Province, and I humbly claim as a right that the petition shall be disposed of upon its merits, and without regard to the feelings of the body appealed from.

The following is the abstract of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's argument on Wednesday last week, as published by the Toronto Mail and Empire:

Mr. McCarthy concluded his argument today against the application to the Government for remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoba school case. The main point of his reply to Mr. Ewart is that this is a question of policy the Government is called upon to determine, namely, whether the national system of education or the church system is preferable. His contention is that no duty devolves upon the Government to remedy the grievance unless, as a matter of public policy, the old state of affairs is to be preferred to the new. When pressed to give his views regarding the powers of the Government, Mr. McCarthy expressed the opinion that if the application is favorably considered, the first step will be a remedial order requesting the Manitoba Legislature to act. When that body declines to act, as Mr. McCarthy concedes it will, the next step to be taken will be for the Government to advise His Excellency to confer jurisdiction upon Parliament to deal with the matter. The jurisdiction may be limited to a partial remedy, or it may cover all the demands of the minority. After Parliament acts, its proceedings will be final, and no power excepting the Imperial Parliament will be able to undo what the Canadian Parliament may do. It will be well that the law of the land should be the expression of a trust which once administered cannot be undone. If the relief granted is only partial, it may be supplemented at any time by Parliament acting on the authority

of His Excellency to the full extent of the law laid down in the judgment of the Privy Council. There is no precedent for this proceeding, though it is authorized by the constitution. Once the remedial legislation is passed it becomes, so far as Canada is concerned, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Provided the government determines the case is made out for remedial legislation, the man who can prevent the adoption of this unresponsible legislation is Mr. Greenway, and he can prevent it effectively by withdrawing the necessary assent. That is, by granting a measure of relief voluntarily, will make it unnecessary to use compulsion. In the opinion of Mr. McCarthy the remedial order will not be acted upon, but when Parliament, in pursuance of that order, passes remedial legislation, resistance will cease, though the question will, in his opinion, be for years a most troublesome one in politics.

DISAPPOINTED PATRIOTS.

A few weeks ago our Grit friends were in great glee because the Federal expenditure for January was considerably greater than the revenue. This excess of expenditure opened up for them a most cheering prospect. They saw that if the revenue continued to fall off at the January rate for the rest of the year there would be what they consider a delightful deficit. This would be a perfect godsend to a party that is finding that its policy of British free trade being seen through and discredited by the people. The Grit Croaker-General, Sir Richard Cartwright, was in high glee. He without hesitation predicted that the deficit at the end of the fiscal year would be over six millions at the lowest.

When the returns for February were published the spirits of the jubilant Grits fell. Their patriotic hope that there would be at the end of the year an immense deficit was nipped in the bud. The revenue for the month was \$2,550,000 and the expenditure \$2,204,000, giving the Government—or in other words the people of Canada—a snug little surplus of over \$300,000. This was a disappointment to the Grits.

When they saw how the Government stood at the end of the eight months of the fiscal year that are passed they saw with sorrow that they had commenced to halloo before they were out of the wood. The revenue for those eight months was \$21,804,000, and the expenditure \$22,838,000. This makes the deficit for the eight months a little more than half a million of dollars. As the great payments for the half year were made in January, when the subsidies to the provinces were due, there will be little if any more than ordinary expenditure for the remaining four months of the year. The spring importations will, in a short time, begin to come in, and the revenue will keep on increasing, so that the prospect of there being an enormous deficit of six millions or so, will, to the grief and disappointment of these intense lovers of their country, grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The people of Canada are to be congratulated on the prospect, but to the Opposition, who are being benefited in spite of themselves and against their will, the congratulations are gall and wormwood. We cannot honestly say we are sorry for them. In fact our hope is that they will at the end of the financial year be still further grieved and more greatly disappointed by seeing the revenue and the expenditure of the Dominion equal or nearly equal.

A CONTRAST.

While independent and patriotic men in the United States cannot find language strong enough in which to express their detestation of the course pursued by a large part of the Democratic party in Congress during the last two years, they speak of President Cleveland's conduct in the highest terms. The English language, it would appear, does not contain epithets signifying contempt and disapproval strong enough to express the feeling which many patriotic American journalists and others entertain towards the Democratic members of the fifty-third Congress. Almost the only Democrat of whom they can speak in terms of approval and admiration is President Cleveland. Harper's Weekly, which expresses the views and feelings of a very large and highly intelligent body of United States citizens, says that "no American President save Washington had owed his election more to the prestige of his character, and not one had entered upon his high office more completely unfettered by political obligations to any man or set of men.

After reviewing the two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, condemning him for what he did at the dictation of his party and praising him for what he did in direct opposition to the wishes and desires of the majority of that party, the Weekly goes on to say:

The sterling qualities of Mr. Cleveland's character stood forth most strikingly when he had occasion to act on his own responsibility. His conduct of foreign affairs has, in all questions of importance, been patriotic, fair and courageous. His position with regard to the Hawaiian affair, although somewhat marred by a certain clumsiness of management, was based upon principles of justice and good faith from which the country cannot depart without dishonor and incalculable harm to its best interests. Although when engaged with other subjects, he has done, and permitted to be done, many things flagrantly at war with the principles of civil service reform, he has at last, materially extended the domain of the civil service rules and may be expected to go much farther. What the country has to commend in Mr. Cleveland's conduct is not his internal disorders, but his vigorous and unflinching administration even from his political foes. But nothing excites him more to the gratitude of the American people than the intrepid courage with which he went to the utmost of his power to maintain the financial honor and safety of the republic. He presents a magnificent spectacle as he stands between his country and disaster, almost single-handed and alone, a majority of his own party against him, both houses of Congress against him, but he himself undaunted and unmoved by the frenzied outcries of hostile interests and selfish politicians, and so he will stand in the history of his country, a

grand, heroic, inspiring example, when the pack of little wilders who now stand back at his heels about the profit bankers are making out of a contract made under the Byrnes and the Blands and the Lodge, and the Chandlers, and that ilk—are buried and forgotten. Whenever he rose above all the small considerations of party politics to defend the peace, the honor and the prosperity of the country, he made a great mark as a patriotic statesman of sagacity and high courage.

This is high praise, but the impartial observer, who loves honesty and admires pluck, must admit that every word of it is deserved.

PIONEERS OF TODAY.

The hardy and courageous pioneers in the Bella Coola valley are engaged in building up the country. Hundreds of thousands of men and women like them, working in the face of many difficulties and enduring patiently and hardily bravely and patiently, have made this continent what it is. Very little has been heard of the men who did this wonderful work. They made the wilderness habitable and laid the foundations of new nations. Yet they have not been held up to the admiration of the world. They did not look upon themselves as heroes and men have taken them at their own estimate of themselves. States have not been raised in their honor and the names of very few of them have been considered worth recording by the historian. Yet, for the labor of these humble and unknown workers North America would have had no history.

The intelligent Canadian who wants to know what his forefathers have done and suffered to make this country a home for him would do well to consider the work and the progress of the settlers in Bella Coola. The valley, when they went to settle in it, was an utter wilderness. There was no civilized community within many miles of it. There was no wharf on which to land their effects and provisions, no roads to travel on, no bridges across the streams, no regular communication with the outside world. The only persons they could apply to for information and assistance were a few Indians who it seems were just civilized enough to take advantage of their necessities. Before they could reach the land on which they proposed to settle they had to make their way up a rapid river which it is impossible for men unskilled in canoeing to navigate, or laboriously thread their way through the pathless forest.

The sturdy Scandinavians faced the initial difficulties with stout hearts and overcame them. Their isolation in the valley was complete. They had no one but themselves to depend upon. They were left completely to their own resources. They had to build houses and to clear the land for a crop without the thousand and one conveniences which the men in the older communities have come to regard as necessities. They set to work with a will during the winter, which they say was very fine. They built as many as thirty houses and they cleared quite a large area for this year's crop.

The Bella Coola community is industrious and the men who form it seem to be mutually helpful. It is fortunate for the settlers that they had plenty to do, for the loneliness to idle men would have been unbearable. They were at one time, three months without hearing from the outside world. But the spring finds them in good heart. They like the country, the soil is good, and the climate agrees with them. Their prospects are in their estimation bright.

Their great difficulty is to get from one part of the settlement to another. A road through the settlement is, as may be better seen, a necessity. They need some better means of intercommunication than the rough paths which they have been able to make. The Government, it seems, has promised to give them a road, and they will, no doubt, be as good as their word. Mr. Saugstad, who is the leading man of the colony, says that they do not want a wagon road as yet, what they expect is a good trail. Then there are rivers to be bridged and sloughs and streams to be crossed. It cannot be expected that the new settlers who for a year or two will have hard work to make a bare living, can build bridges and build a wharf, which is a structure of prime necessity. It is but reasonable that the Government should be the aid of these pioneers and give them the public works that they require. Their expectations are not unreasonable. They do not ask the Government to pet and coddle them. What they want are such facilities as will enable them to make the most of the natural advantages of the country in which they have settled. These Scandinavians are industrious and self-reliant men. The spirit in which they approach the Government may be inferred from the following petition which Mr. Saugstad presented to the Minister of Immigration yesterday:

BELLA COOLA, B. C., March 2, 1895. To the Hon. James Baker, Minister of Immigration for the Province of B. C. The colonists are grieved to learn that the government entertains doubt as to the bona fide intention to remain permanently in the Bella Coola Valley. As this may tend to retard the carrying out of the vital question of the colony, viz: the construction of a wagon road, we in public meeting assembled on this second day of March, 1895, declare that it is our intention to do all in our power to make Bella Coola our future home. In proof of the sincerity of this declaration over 300 settlers have been named, or nearly so, and a considerable number of acres of land cleared. We petition and pray that the government carry out their part of the contract as stated in the agreement.

C. SAUGSTAD, Pres. of the Colony. H. B. CHRISTENSEN, Sec. At Mr. Saugstad's request I hereby state that the within statement as building of houses and clearing of land is correct. P. J. LEROY, P.L.S. We are very sure that the people of the whole province heartily desire that these

Northern settlers shall have "a fair show," and that they will cordially approve of anything the Government may do for them that is within the bounds of reason. They are doing a most important work for the province, and if they succeed the certainty is that they will be followed by thousands of others.

THE ONLY TERMS.

As our readers know the United States House of Representatives is now Republican. The Republicans, too, have a proposition for the next four years will, therefore, be Republican. The President's veto is a veto that prevents the Republicans having complete control of the legislation of the United States. This being the case it will be difficult to know how the Republicans feel toward Canada. Senator Lodge, the leading Republican Senator, contributes an article to the March number of the Forum. In that article he speaks of Canada in the following terms:

The spirit of the Administration seems also to have entered into the legislation of the Democratic party in Congress. The Government of Canada is hostile to us, not only or so to tariff. Until she keeps open the question of the fisheries, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, and complicate constantly our relations with Great Britain. Yet when the Democratic party passes a tariff, they select Canada as the country to be particularly favored. If Canada desires the advantages of our great markets, let her unite with us, either entirely or as to tariff. Until she does so, it is our obvious policy to exclude her from our markets and give her no advantages of any kind. For what the Democratic party voluntarily gave to Canada in the tariff, Canada would willingly have conceded to us many disputed points in other matters. Yet the Democratic party gave this great advantage to Canada gratis, and by so doing entirely abandoned American interests.

Of all the blunders of the tariff there is nothing, with the exception of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties, which is so deeply injurious to American interests as this throwing open our markets to the principal Canadian products, while Canada's tariff, with all its discrimination against us, remains unchanged.

The above passage is full of misrepresentations and distortions of the truth as far as Canada is concerned, but the spirit in which it is written is what concerns Canadians just now. It can be seen from it that the Republicans are not friendly to Canada and that it will be a sheer impossibility without changing our allegiance or sacrificing our fiscal independence to get them to consent to a reciprocity treaty. Canadians, who are loyal as well as intelligent, know this long ago, but Canadians who are intelligent enough, but who are not loyal have been trying to persuade their countrymen that a reciprocity treaty with the United States can be had without any sacrifice of either principle or independence on the part of Canada. What Mr. Lodge, who voices Republican opinion, says on the trade question should convince all Canadians who do not want to be deceived. What he says is what Mr. Blaine said and what thousands of Americans are ready to say whenever the subject of reciprocity comes up for discussion—"If Canada desires the advantages of our great markets let her unite with us, either entirely or as to tariff."

ALARMED LEGISLATORS.

About the queerest thing that a State Legislature has done for many a day was the passage, on the 6th inst., of the following resolution by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington: Whereas, England, with her usual cupidity and avarice and pursuant to her time-honored custom of attempting at all hazards to gain control of all newly-developed sources of wealth in whatsoever country situated, and to appropriate to her own benefit the present and prospective commerce of the sea, whether rightfully or otherwise, has asserted claims to harbors, bays, and inlets through which the greater portion of the commerce and trade of, and with the Territory of Alaska must be carried on, and which of right belongs to the United States, and Whereas, the United States will be robbed and despoiled of the trade and commerce of a valuable empire and suffer a diminution of the wealth with which nature has endowed said Territory if the policy and claims of Great Britain as aforesaid shall prevail.

Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, the Senate concurring, that our members of Congress be requested and our Senators instructed to use all honorable means to the end of asserting the claim of the United States relative to said harbors, bays and inlets be scrupulously maintained, and that an unequivocal policy of non-recognition of the claims of Great Britain in relation thereto be fully carried out. This should be preserved as a literary and legislative curiosity. It is amazing that men so well supplied to be intelligent and sensible would stultify themselves by voting for such a resolution as the above. Those who supported it, we suppose, thought it would tickle the ears of ignorant and anti-British electors, for it seems that there is nothing too absurd for the average American legislator to do for his day, in order to increase his popularity.

England, as far as we have heard, has done nothing towards rectifying the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. The complaints in Canada in that regard are a good deal too slack, that she has allowed wide-awake American diplomats to take the advantage of her. With respect to this matter of the Alaskan boundary she seems to be quite apathetic. The matter has been quite fully discussed in this Province lately, but all that has been said is that Great Britain should take measures to ascertain the true boundary line and not to allow herself to lose territory through the carelessness or the ignorance of officials, either British or American. We are quite satisfied that the government of the United States does not want to take an inch of land that does not belong to it, but we believe that the earth is not big enough to satisfy

the greed of many ignorant popularity-hunting American legislators.

The members of the legislature of the State of Washington may make themselves easy about the Alaskan boundary. The British want no more territory than is justly and legally theirs, and that they believe they will get without any trouble when the two Governments concerned go about settling the boundary question in earnest. If the coast, harbors, bays and inlets claimed by Great Britain belong to her they will be readily surrendered when the day of settlement comes, let the State of Washington politicians resolve as they may. If they are not on the British side of the boundary line British subjects are quite content that they should remain in the possession of the United States. That is all there is about it.

BLACKBALLING EXTRAORDINARY.

The respect of sensible men for the British aristocracy will not be increased when they hear that the members of the Travellers' Club have blackballed the Hon. Cecil Rhodes. It is said that this club is exceedingly exclusive, but it seems to us that its members will not, twice in a generation, have the opportunity of electing so eminent a man as Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes has for the last few years been making history not only for South Africa, whose affairs he conducts, but for the whole British Empire. Can as much be said of any member of the Travellers' Club? We wonder what the members of this Club pride themselves upon when they consider themselves too good to associate with the Premier of Cape Colony, who has been instrumental in adding to the Empire territory greater in extent than some European kingdoms, a man, too, who has revived the prestige of the British name over half the continent of Africa. Seeing what Mr. Rhodes has done for Great Britain in South Africa, we are not surprised that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Ely and Earl Grey resigned their membership in that Club as soon as they heard that its members had blackballed Mr. Rhodes.

THE POLITICS OF JAPAN.

BY CHARLES T. LONG.

The Canadian Magazine (March). The statements of Europe, as well as of the Orient, are watching with anxious eyes the current of Japanese affairs. What has been done in the West has in turn afforded a great lesson to her European instructors. She has within thirty years, without a struggle, without the loss of a drop of blood, completely turned her back on feudalism, and has seated herself serenely among the civilized nations of the earth with power, modesty and dignity. A quarter of a century ago the islands included within the realm of the Mikado's empire were a closed book to the world. Foreigners were not allowed to land and natives were forbidden to have any intercourse with them. The 40,000,000 of people were mainly serfs, who paid tribute to their lords and masters, the nobility. They had no voice in the government of the country, and knew nothing of its affairs beyond what little they gathered through the priesthood. In these days the proletariat were contented and happy. In the present and prospective commerce of the sea, whether rightfully or otherwise, she had a divine right to rule, since he was a descendant of the gods, and no one ever dreamt of disputing his authority. Japan had taken her religion from the present and prospective commerce of the sea, whether rightfully or otherwise, she has always been viewed with horror by the Japanese, who claim they are honoring themselves in paying respect to the head of the nation.

Previous to 1868, Japan was ruled under the feudal system of the Emperor's power, having been delegated to Shoguns whose occupations were gone from the moment Western powers forced an entrance to the islands and insisted upon trading privileges. Then the Mikado ascended the throne in person, and undertook to grapple with the then burning question of foreign intrusion. He proved to be a man of intellect and judgment. He saw at a glance that so long as his people remained ignorant of foreign affairs they would continue to remain at the mercy of the stranger. He sent picked men, in thousands, throughout the civilized globe, charging them to study Western institutions in every detail, and report with despatch. During the twenty years that followed there was scarcely a month passed that did not prove the wisdom of the Emperor's course.

Railways were constructed and the rich mines and agricultural lands opened up for commerce; telegraph, telephones, and electric light wires were placed in operation throughout the empire; merchant and war ships were constructed; an army, upon the Western plan, was organized; schools were equipped, universities founded, banking establishments upon the modern plan opened; and finally, to crown the glory of the new regime, a constitution was granted, and in 1889 a parliament opened. The constitution secured to the people a certain measure of control over public affairs, which had hitherto been vested in the nobility. This measure of control was limited to the nobility, and those gentlemen and commoners whose property qualifications entitled them to vote or to be voted for. A measure of popular control of local affairs, resembling our county council system, was also granted during the same year. The parliament consists of two houses, and is upon the same basis as the German government.

The administration is divided into ten departments, namely: the Imperial Household, the Army, the Navy, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education, Commerce, Agriculture and Communications (posts, telegraphs, etc.), each presided over by a minister of state. These, with the exception of the Minister of the Household Department, constitute the cabinet. The cabinet is responsible only to the Emperor, by whom also each minister is appointed and dismissed at will. Besides

the cabinet, there is a privy council, whose function is to tender advice.

There are three capital cities, Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka, each with its strip of adjacent country, administered by a governor. The rest of the empire is divided into prefectures. An unusually large proportion of the revenue is raised by land taxation. Western thought revived the party government system. England has but two great parties, Liberal and Conservative; the United States but two, Democrat and Republican; France three, Germany four; but it was left for Japan to fully demonstrate the extent to which the system may be carried. She started off with eleven distinct parties, and there is every reason to believe that they will develop others. The parties in the lower house of 300 members are composed as follows:

- Fuyu-to (Government supporters)..... 9
Kashin-to (Progressives)..... 3
Domei (Radicals)..... 3
Koboku-ha (Social party)..... 3
Tokyo-Jiyu-ha (Seceders from Fuyu-to)..... 3
Churitsu (Radical Independents)..... 3
Military party..... 3
Chuo-Koku (Social)..... 3
Rito Mushozoku (Tariff Reformers)..... 6

It will be seen at a glance that, at present, no party has control, and it may be said that the Emperor is a figurehead, but it is no way hampers the government. The budget is annually submitted, and, with amusing regularity, rejected. The taxes are collected, nevertheless, and the Mikado never dreams of dismissing his ministers, or calling upon the leader of any of the parties to form a government, because he well knows that the result would be the same. The men in office are men who assist the Emperor in all reforms, and they will continue to manage the affairs of state until the parties become consolidated. One reason that prevents the Emperor from adopting the false idea that politicians entertain of independence. This virtue has become so ridiculously appraised that unless a man can prove himself independent by opposing the ministers of the crown he must, at any rate, be careful not to support them publicly or permanently. No politician could construct a stable edifice of party government unless the house composed as in the present, and yet, strange to say, all parties are clamoring for "responsible cabinets." Once the budget is disposed of, the Japanese members who have defeated its adoption calmly set to work to discuss all other measures brought before them. Laws regulating trade and commerce, dealing with crime and criminals, etc., are treated in much the same way as in our parliament at Ottawa. The cabinet members of the crown have failed to pass their budget, refuse to resign. Every body laughs and goes on with business. There are no religious questions to agitate the country. Every man is free to worship at what altar he pleases, whether it be Buddhist, Shintoist, Catholic or Protestant. The schools are free to all, and the different sects may, during certain hours, receive religious instruction by their own priests or ministers.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The most noteworthy feature of the market this week is the big demand for seed by gardeners and farmers. It is said that there will be more land under cultivation this year than ever before, on account of the exceptionally fine spring, which has allowed farmers to work more freely on the land. Another feature of the market this week is the arrival of the first shipment of bananas this year. Salmon continues to be very scarce, the supply being short on the land. Another feature of the market is the demand for fish. The reason of their scarcity is, no doubt, the coldness of the water. There are no changes worthy of mention in any business list. Current retail quotations are as follows:

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices, including flour, sugar, oil, and other commodities.

CASES ADJUDGED.

The cases on the Full court docket were adjourned yesterday to the following dates: Bainbridge v. E. & N. Railway—April 22. Spies v. Queen—Next term. Gray v. McCallum—March 18. Coughlan & Mayo v. Wilmet and City of Victoria—March 18.

McCull v. Leamy—March 18. Brown & Eck v. Towett—March 18. Wong Hi Woon v. Dunoon—March 18. Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co. v. Victoria Lumber Co.—March 12. Donachie v. Howland—Next term. Tremblay v. Durocher—March 21.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

Bosowitz v. Cooper—April 22. Hastings Mill Co. v. Vancouver Waterworks Co., as appeal from the County court, which was before the late Chief Justice Begbie, but not concluded at the time of his death, was fixed to come up before two judges on April 22.

WHAT YOU CAN GET BY ADVERTISING DO YOU IN THE COLONIST, AND IT WILL WANT.

Agriculture

Banking

British Trade

Other

Roma, Mar. 15. A gale prevails in the vicinity of Rome. There has been a heavy rain in the morning, and the sea is very rough.

HAVANA, Mar. 15. A gale prevails in the vicinity of Havana. There has been a heavy rain in the morning, and the sea is very rough.

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CABLE NEWS.

Agribusiness Distress in Germany—Banking and Commercial Congress in Berlin.

British Trade Reviving—Rough Weather Off the Italian Coast—Cuban Defeat.

ROME, March 12.—A heavy southerly gale prevails along the Italian coast in the vicinity of Naples. Many coasting vessels have been sunk or driven ashore.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Rosebery presided at a cabinet council in his private residence to-day. The principal question discussed was that of the speaker's bill.

LONDON, March 12.—The Emperor in opening the council of state said he expected the council would be able to agree on some measures that would be in warding off the distress in the agricultural districts.

LONDON, March 12.—A Paris dispatch says a desperate fight has taken place on the river at Ghent between German and French glass makers, in which a number of the latter were wounded.

LONDON, March 12.—In a speech at the banquet of the British chamber of commerce to-day Sir Albert Rolitt said trade was undoubtedly reviving and the peaceful adjustment of trade difficulties between countries was more needed than ever.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—The Russian yacht Carina with the minister to Greece on board was wrecked on Sunday in the Gulf of Patras. The fate of the minister and crew is unknown.

LONDON, March 12.—S. M. Barrows, a prominent London business man who died recently in Monte Carlo, has bequeathed £4,000 to Henry George.

PARIS, March 12.—An important conference of the state council with presidents of the leading banks and commercial institutions was opened at Berlin to-day by the Emperor, who made a telling speech for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken toward relieving state aid to the farming community of the eastern provinces.

PARIS, March 12.—Le Soir says that M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, received the Chinese minister, who solicited the friendly intervention of France in Japan's conditions should be too severe.

LONDON, March 12.—A Tiffin dispatch says the Armenian in Caucasus are extensively signing an address to Mr. Gladstone thanking the ex-premier for his defense of the Armenians.

LONDON, March 12.—Dr. Herz, of Panama canal fame, has been summoned to appear in Paris in support of his appeal against the sentence of five years imprisonment and three thousand francs imposed upon him for blackmailing Baron Reinach.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 12.—Mexican newspapers say that the sudden recall of the Spanish minister, who left on Sunday last in a hurry that he would not present his letters, is connected with San Salvador's international troubles.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH REFORM.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The joint committee appointed at the general conference of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America to revise the constitution and canons of the church, has submitted the results of protracted deliberation.

The revision provides that there shall be a general synod, consisting of the house of bishops and the house of deputies, which shall sit and deliberate separately, and that freedom of debate shall be allowed.

The general synod is to be the supreme legislative authority. The revision also provides for the uniting into provinces of the dioceses and missionary jurisdictions.

Every province must include not less than five contiguous dioceses, and in each province a synod composed of the bishops and of clergy and lay shall be constituted by the action of a majority of the convention of the diocese within such province and bishops thereto for the exercise of such legislative powers as are not inconsistent with the constitutional powers of the general synod.

The bishops of each shall elect one of their number to be primate in the province. No one shall be ordained and considered bishop until he shall be 30 years of age, or without the consent of the majority of the bishops exercising jurisdiction in the United States.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

DETROIT, March 12.—An interesting question involving the Chinese exclusion act arose before U.S. Commissioner Graves to-day in the application of Moy Sing Mow, a prominent merchant of Chicago, for permission to pass his wife on to the coast.

According to Moy's story he and his wife were married in Victoria, B.C., last July by Chinese ceremony. His wife is 21 and was born in Portland, Oregon. She does not understand English. This is the second attempt made by Moy to get his wife into the United States. Last summer he applied to a port in North Dakota, but was refused. He came to Windsor, Ontario,

about six weeks ago and employed an attorney to prepare his case and appeared with his wife before Commissioner Graves to-day. In order to avoid the charge that he was bringing his wife into this country for immoral purposes Mow and his wife were married by a Presbyterian clergyman in Windsor on January 24. Commissioner Graves held that the exclusion law does not prevent merchants from bringing their wives into this country and he decided that Mow and his wife could proceed to Chicago. Mow has lived 30 years in Chicago.

THE WARRIMOO'S EXILES.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN AT HONOLULU ON THEIR CASE AND THE CAPTAIN'S POSITION.

That Ship Will Take No More Fugitives—The Tiger Lily's Sentence—The Tiger Lily to Her.

THREE NORTH POLES.

There are three north poles nowadays, according to Dr. S. G. Chandler, who has lately read an interesting paper on the subject. There is, first, the magnetic pole, where the needle dips vertically downwards. This lies to the extreme north of Canada, in latitude 70°. Then there is the geodesic pole, which is the northern end of the earth's shortest diameter; and, thirdly, there is the pole of rotation, which was always supposed to coincide with the geodesic pole until someone discovered that it was not constant, but varied the locality from year to year.

The observations have been going on since April, 1893, at New York and Naples, which being on the same parallel of latitude, and nearly 90° apart, were suitably placed for the experiment. The very delicate instruments used for observing the change in the angle of rotation were made by Wanschaff, of Berlin. The Scientific American has in its issue of to-day a number of the observations in United States and Canada being marked out in two parts, for 1,200 mile and 250 miles respectively, by parallels of latitude.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times correspondent in Peking says: "China, through United States Ministers Denby and Dun, has agreed that the points to be discussed at the peace conference with Japan shall include the independence of Korea, the cessation of territory, and the payment of such an indemnity as the envoys may determine. The abandonment of the war policy is now generally recognized as China's only possible course."

BERLIN, March 12.—Freiherr von Marschall, secretary of the foreign office, conferred yesterday with Sir E. Malet, British ambassador, and Viscount Aoki, Japanese minister, and reported the results to Chancellor Prince Hohenslohe, who communicated them to the Emperor.

PARIS, March 12.—Le Soir says that M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, received the Chinese minister, who solicited the friendly intervention of France in Japan's conditions should be too severe.

The Chinese minister denies the report that he is ready to sign the treaty of peace. "That report," he says, "is more a fiction than a fact. Li Hung Chang will leave Tientsin on March 14, to fulfill his mission. The treaty will be signed whether or not he will succeed in reaching an agreement with the Japanese as to the terms of peace."

NEGROES AND WHITES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Another bloody riot occurred along the levee this morning. The scene of the conflict was on the river front between Stanna and Dumaine streets. Three men were killed outright, while a number were wounded. The killing was done by a mob of white men, numbering about two hundred, who were armed with pistols and rifles. The negroes were about to start to work on the steamer Engineer lying at that point when white men appeared from all directions. All were armed and many took possession of the box cars and poured volley upon volley into the negroes.

The negroes were given no quarter, and were shot down like dogs, several being shot in the back. James Blaine, pursuer of the Engineer, was standing on the levee near his ship when the attack was made and received four wounds. He was fired upon by several men who aimed over the heads of three policemen who were kneeling behind some freight cars on the edge of the wharf. As near as can be stated the shooting occurred a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning, a dense fog prevailing.

At the time there were only six policemen on the scene and no arrests were made. The police were badly frightened and some of the first reports were followed by five or six shots and then firing became general, the smoke and fog combined, making the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board ship and had just raised the tarpaulin of hatch No. 2 when the attack was made. They were taken by surprise and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge on board the ship, while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about 300. After the bloody work, the men hurried off as fast as they had come. The white men came in a body, moving along the levee up town unmolested. After their departure a large number of policemen made their appearance on the scene and cleared the wharf of the large crowds which had gathered. Captain Wood of the Fitzpatrick appearing on the scene, Captain Wood paid his compliments to His Honor in unmeasured terms. Mayor Fitzpatrick had hurried to the scene as fast as possible, and was much disappointed when told that no arrests had been made. The negroes fired upon were in the employ of Stevedore Geddes, of the Harrison line of steamers. It is said that the reason there was not a sufficient force of police on hand when the trouble occurred was that the police had received orders to report at that time. There was trouble to-day at other points in addition to that above related.

Slowly complex, blotches, pimples, boils, and various old sores curable and skin diseases cured on impure vitiated blood. Burdock Blood Purifiers purifies the blood, removes all skin eruptions, and cures all the named diseases.

LONDON, March 12.—Rev. J. Wainia, pastor of the Queen's avenue church, who has been lying at his residence for the past two weeks dangerously ill, died this morning.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Newfoundland's Negotiations for Entrance to the Confederation—The Ashfords in Honolulu.

General Booth Outlines His Scheme at a Meeting at Government House.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The news that Sir William Whiteley is coming to Ottawa to negotiate for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion has been officially confirmed here. Some surprise is expressed that Sir William did not bring with him a member of the opposition in Newfoundland, as in the dispatches it was possible. Sir Terence O'Brien, on behalf of the Newfoundland government, suggested that the meeting place at Halifax or Charlottetown; but Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought that Ottawa would be the most suitable place.

Mrs. Ashford, of Port Hope, has asked the Premier to interest himself on behalf of her two sons, Clarence and Volney, committed to jail by the government of the republic. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has written to the British consul for particulars.

The evening papers state that they are authorized to contradict the announcement of an engagement between Hon. Dudley Majoribanks, nephew of Lady Aberdeen, and Miss B. Sutherland, a London belle girl.

Although cable advice states that General Booth purpose establishing a colony of ten thousand Salvationists in the Canadian Northwest, no positive information on the extent of the territory is obtainable here. General Booth outlined his scheme at a meeting held at Government House, and promised to submit it in detail to the government, but so far has failed to do so.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The Militia department has been notified of the death of General Ravenhill, of the Imperial army, who for some years past has held the position of inspector of re-mounts. Colonel Ravenhill visited Canada four years ago purchasing horses for the army.

Your correspondent is in a position to state that there is no truth in the report that the Premier will contest Kingston at the next general election. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has no present intention of running for any constituency.

The Chinese immigration returns show a tremendous falling off during last month, the total arrivals being 55 against 184 for the same month last year.

The inland revenue returns for February were \$24,820, a decrease of \$25,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MADOC, March 9.—G. F. Lynde & Co.'s tannery was burned last night with all the stock. The loss is \$2,000. Insured for \$1,000 in the London Mutual Co.

QUEBEC, March 11.—A number of the cock-fighters arrested yesterday at Stadacona, were fined in the police court to-day. Their wares over 2,000 men in court to witness the trial.

ROSEMERE, March 11.—Rev. Father Bernard yesterday read a mandement from Mgr. Moreau, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, warning Catholics against entering the Independent Order of Foresters as the order is likely to be forbidden ere long.

BRIDGEVILLE, March 12.—Abraham Coad, an old man on a visit to his brother William at Smith's Falls, killed himself three times. One bullet entered behind his ear and came out at the top of his head. He cannot recover.

St. CATHARINES, March 12.—The Grand Black Chapter of Canada, at a meeting here, elected officers. H. Burnett, of Brampton, W. B. Bell, of Toronto. The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Canada opened this afternoon.

BELLEVILLE, March 12.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is being banqueted to-night by the Belleville Board of Trade, arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Oulmet, Daly and Curran, Senators Sutherland and Controller Wood, and was given a hearty reception.

WINDSOR, March 12.—William Abbott, a prominent Essex county farmer, ended his life here on Saturday by throwing himself before a moving train on the Lake Erie and St. Catharines railway. He had been ill for some time.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 12.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Fielding, provincial secretary, submitted the estimate of the province for the year ending September 30, 1895. The probable revenue totals \$833,000, among the principal sources being salaries, \$290,000; mining royalties, \$290,000; succession duties, \$200,000. Expenditure chargeable to revenue, \$882,963, including \$240,000 for education, \$120,000 for public charities, \$106,045 for bridges, and \$126,745 for debt service interest. The only notable increase was that for common school grants under the head of education.

St. CATHARINES, March 13.—In his address at the morning session of the Grand Orange Lodge of West Ontario here, Grand Master J. L. Hughes, in the discussion of the Manitoba school question, said that some remedial legislation was due the Catholics of Manitoba, but it should be confined to separate schools established before 1890. He also said that Orangemen should be vigilant in the schools, and if by so doing separate schools could be established.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—The residence and granary of J. G. Kavanagh, a farmer in the Dolarine district, was totally destroyed by fire to-day with its contents and seed grain; loss \$1,600, insured for \$500.

GRANDVIEW, March 16.—The dwelling of Mrs. Anderson was burned last night. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,000.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—At a convention of Alberta Conservatives, held at Calgary to-day, T. B. Cochrane was nominated to contest the constituency. Another convention of dissatisfied Conservatives will be held on March 30. Hon. Mr. Haultain sent a telegram declining to allow his name to go before the convention. N. E. Davis has been nominated by the Conservatives of Saskatchewan, and G. H. Bradbury by those of Alberta.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—After running for some years the Windsor pool room was closed yesterday as a result of the recent de-

HURRICANE IN FIJI.

Particulars of the Storm Which Lately Brought Disaster to This Island Group.

Suva's Prominent Buildings Nearly all Wreck—The Natives Facing Starvation.

Particulars of the damage appears to have been done about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the force of the wind was terrific. The hurricane was accompanied by fearful driving rain, which was penetrating everything. Morning was anxiously waited for by those who had been compelled to flee from their houses. It continued till 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon and then gradually subsided. During the lull people ventured out to see the extent of the damage done. The town was stripped of foliage, and on every hand were houses with verandahs blown down, roofs half off, bare walls standing, or damage of some other form.

The most serious reports of damage come from the plantations in the group, which have suffered terribly. The coconut plantations will take fully five years to recover, and the banana plantations have been totally ruined. The past year had been such a thoroughly successful one that business people were looking forward to a few years of prosperity, the coconut plantations having only recently recovered from past blights. This is reported to be the most serious hurricane the group has had for a number of years.

The island of Tavuni, where most of the European planters are settled, has been swept from top to bottom. The damage to the Hohenuaga sugar estate at Vuna Point, Tavuni, is estimated at \$21,500 and a solid stone church, built by the Roman Catholic Mission, is completely demolished.

The Union S. S. Company's Ohau had a most miraculous escape. She was shipping last year \$308,000. This is a decrease of \$44,000.

Bishop Bond's health is again causing his friends alarm. A huge break in the water pipes just above the brow of the hill on St. Denis street, north of Sherbrooke, to-day is causing much damage. The water is pouring down St. Denis street in a regular torrent, and flooding the houses on both sides of the street. The damage will be heavy.

TORONTO, March 13.—W. T. Wickham & Co., wholesale grocers, Brantford, are in difficulties. The firm's liabilities are about \$40,000.

The East Grey Conservatives have re-nominated Dr. Sprouts for the House of Commons and East Simcoe Liberals have named Dr. Spohn.

Rev. Donald George Sutherland, D.D., pastor of the Central Methodist church, died last night.

PILOT BAY SMELTER. KASLO, March 12.—(Special)—The Pilot Bay smelter was blown on Monday and the reduction of ores commenced in earnest. The operations carried out were perfectly successful, and its capacity for work and tonnage has encouraged and made the management at once take up the question of increased sowing accommodation. Several contractors have been engaged, many to bid on three new self-filling hopper scoops, each of 150 tons capacity. It requires 100 tons of ore per day to keep the stacks all at work, and the Blue Bell mine will be involved nearly all the mill cottages down, or lashed over, or blown away. The whole place had just the appearance of having been bombarded for weeks past by all the shells in the world. Cannon balls, shrapnel, and all sorts of missiles, and such devastation to the bush, which was everywhere level. Now the mountain sides look as though a fire had passed over them, and the native built church got down with the first blast, and the timber and iron church, which was completely and very strongly put together, went down a few minutes after. All the houses in the native town were involved nearly all the mill cottages down, or lashed over, or blown away. The whole place had just the appearance of having been bombarded for weeks past by all the shells in the world. Cannon balls, shrapnel, and all sorts of missiles, and such devastation to the bush, which was everywhere level. Now the mountain sides look as though a fire had passed over them, and the native built church got down with the first blast, and the timber and iron church, which was completely and very strongly put together, went down a few minutes after. All the houses in the native town were involved nearly all the mill cottages down, or lashed over, or blown away. 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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of E. M. S. S. "Empress of India" and "Mowers" From East and South.

The "Sikh" Aground—Schooner "Masco" in Honolulu—The "Japan's" Rough Voyage.

The Royal Mail steamship Mowers, Capt. Scott, from Australia and way ports, arrived at the ocean dock at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, reporting all well aboard, and a pleasant voyage, enjoyed by all the passengers. The trim vessel was desply laden, at the stern below the red line; and she presented a novel appearance, the black paint upon her upper hull having given place to a coat of drab much after the style of the Empress, and the Southern Cross having kindly supplied the following memo of the voyage: The Mowers left Sydney on Monday, 15th February at 4 p.m.; arrived at Suva 24th February, leaving same day; arrived at Honolulu 24th March, having eight days and six hours, and Mary Islands en route; crossed the equator on 27th February at midnight in 170 W; on February 28th at noon south, in lat. 2 38 N, long. 169 W; sailed from Honolulu on 5th instant, and after a smart passage of seven days reached Victoria at 4 p.m. on March 12th. Signalled the schooner Saxon, at 3 p.m. on Sunday 10th instant, 580 miles S.W. of Flattery.

The following is the list of passengers: Hon. Spencer Lytton, Mrs. Orr, Miss H. G. Orr, Miss W. Orr, Miss L. E. Orr, G. Board, Dr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Waldron, Sir Arthur Steppart, Bart., Dr. Lasaki, Miss Riggs, Miss Hildy, Miss Carroll, L. G. Wilder, Dr. Brodie, J. Cole, Miss O'Sullivan, J. Fox, W. Barclay, J. Hodgson, R. Williams, M. and Madame Des Lons, Master Des Lons, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, C. Stevens, Miss Perry, Capt. Weibacher, L. Stevenson, J. Hansen, R. W. Nelson, H. E. Duffin, R. Buckley, C. L. Ross, W. Stanley, C. J. Willis, F. Kirstien, O. T. Conlin, A. F. Hida, Mrs. R. Andrade, F. J. Painter, J. A. Macpherson, F. P. Moran, E. A. Hegg, D. A. MacDonnell, W. R. Elliott, R. Pritchard, C. Ashford.

Cargo—200 cases butter, 15 cases tins, 25 bags coffee, 25 packages opium, 200 cases fruit, 1,481 bags tin, 100 bags kapok, 148 bales wool, 700 bags rice, and 85 packages general merchandise.

The Mowers proceeded on her way to Vancouver last evening. She brought on board the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. M. and Mrs. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Waldron, Sir Arthur Steppart, Bart., Dr. Lasaki, Miss Riggs, Miss Hildy, Miss Carroll, L. G. Wilder, Dr. Brodie, J. Cole, Miss O'Sullivan, J. Fox, W. Barclay, J. Hodgson, R. Williams, M. and Madame Des Lons, Master Des Lons, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, C. Stevens, Miss Perry, Capt. Weibacher, L. Stevenson, J. Hansen, R. W. Nelson, H. E. Duffin, R. Buckley, C. L. Ross, W. Stanley, C. J. Willis, F. Kirstien, O. T. Conlin, A. F. Hida, Mrs. R. Andrade, F. J. Painter, J. A. Macpherson, F. P. Moran, E. A. Hegg, D. A. MacDonnell, W. R. Elliott, R. Pritchard, C. Ashford.

THE "JAPAN'S" ROUGH EXPERIENCE. The E. M. S. S. Empress of Japan on her last voyage from this city to Yokohama had a terribly rough time of it. Some idea of the experience of those aboard may be gathered from the following reference to the voyage from the columns of the Yokohama Advertiser: "One passenger on the Empress which arrived here on Monday with three hours stop and sundry other calamities, has crossed the Pacific in a vessel which experienced so uncomforable a voyage. Other passengers, with less nautical experience and an abhorrence for being kept in confinement, only the ship was so awful. The latitudes whence the ship was sailed were adverse to a fair passage to begin with; then despite her having fair weather the sea struck four times on her third day out, and the rest of the voyage through the upper end of the North Pacific was fraught with tumult and disgust. Even the cabin had to leave his upper quarters and seek the lower, as the sea was so rough, that he was tossed off his feet several times by the ferocious rocking of the vessel. The sea was so rough that most of the way across, and the work was practically a skating rink. Even her crew's terrible time of it generally. On Friday night the ship was so tossed about that she carried away one gangway as well as obliterating a good section of the rail. The life-boat was also rendered useless in the gale, which only the crew saved by clinging them down upon the davits, and bows any way. As one of the passengers was heard remarking, the pleasure of his mother-in-law, the next time he and his mother-in-law together he would like to see her under such a trip across the Pacific as he had had to suffer in the Empress."

THE "QUADRA'S" WORK—TWO MORE ROCKS LOCATED. The Dominion steamer Quadra returned to port yesterday, on a cruise from the new lightkeeper and his family at Cape Henry. While at Alberni the boats at the hauled and were necessary to repair the vessel intended to anchor in San Mateo Bay, Barclay sound, should do so with great caution as Captain Walbran has located a dangerous rock, not marked on the Admiralty chart, which lies in the water and is situated about two cables S.E. by E. (magnetic) from Barton Island. Another rock has also been accurately located during this cruise, the existence of which has been known to the Indians for some time but whereabouts up to the present a mystery. From information received from a resident at San Mateo Bay Captain Walbran searched for this rock, which has a depth of 50 feet. The rock, which has a depth of 50 feet on it at low spring tides, is dangerous to shipping, being one cable off the nearest shore and bearing from the point N. by W. (magnetic) nearly one and a half cables. The rock marked P. D. on the Admiralty chart does not exist, it evidently being intended for the rock now located. The sailing schooner Kilmay, and the Victoria were lying in Dodge's cove, the latter with six skins, and several schooners were off the sound, the only one recognized being the Kite. The weather during the cruise had been exceptionally fine.

THE "MASCO" IN HONOLULU. By the arrival of the steamer Mowers in port, yesterday, came the first news of the schooner Masco's misfortune. The schooner was in Honolulu, whither she arrived on February 28 with her rigging all gone. On December 28 she left here for Queen Charlotte Island to take Indians aboard for a cruise in Japanese Coast waters. On January 22 she sailed from the island, and on February 8 encountered a tremendous gale, which tore away her rigging, thereby disabling her. She was driven a long way out by her latitude, and as Honolulu was her nearest port of call she headed there. As soon as she was repaired the schooner's fore rigging had been completed, the dealer will sail for the Japan coast, eventually visiting Hakodadi. When a short distance off Honolulu harbor she saved three

Japanese fishermen's lives. The craft bearing the Japs was swamped in a heavy gale and the men were fast perishing when rescued. The steamer's numbers about the schooner are having a happy time in Honolulu. There are no Indian prohibitory liquor laws.

THE "INDIA" IN PORT. The pioneer of the Canadian Pacific Oriental fleet, the Empress of India, completed her twentieth voyage homeward yesterday, arriving here at 7 a.m. from Yokohama, which port she left on the first inst. She passed the China coast on the 1st inst. Yokohama, and a day later overhauled the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, the latter being heavily laden and under way to Seattle. The Empress, which carries a general cargo, 363 second-class and stowage passengers, and but 21 in the saloon. Her first-class passengers were: Mr. Blanchard, Mr. W. H. Correll, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Rev. R. F. Leambe, and Mr. G. E. Turner. Mr. W. H. Correll, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Rev. R. F. Leambe, and Mr. G. E. Turner. Mr. W. H. Correll, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Rev. R. F. Leambe, and Mr. G. E. Turner.

STEAMER MANDU RETURNS. Steamer Mandu, Capt. Roberts, returned on yesterday from the West Coast. She had experienced fine weather throughout her voyage and reports the sailing fleet along the coast, which she says is the little schooner Saxon, which she says to be a short time ago she took her crew, has been the most fortunate of any of the seafarers so far. Off Clayquot she ran into a big head sea, and in less than two days captured 103. This is not a big catch, as the Saxon has only four hunters. To-day the schooner Saxon left Clayquot and will leave Victoria on Sunday 10th instant, at 3 p.m. on Sunday 10th instant, 580 miles S.W. of Flattery.

THE "VANOUVER". Mr. J. McFarlane has taken the contract for the tug Vancouver, which is to be built at Mill Bay last week. Mr. McFarlane is a well known contractor, and has been successful in many of his undertakings. He is now engaged in the construction of the tug Vancouver, which is to be built at Mill Bay last week. Mr. McFarlane is a well known contractor, and has been successful in many of his undertakings. He is now engaged in the construction of the tug Vancouver, which is to be built at Mill Bay last week.

COULTERS HANDLED BY THE "LODGE". Tug Lodge with the bark Louis Walsh in tow arrived in Esquimalt yesterday afternoon. The latter was picked up by the tug Saxon, which was in the vicinity of the tug Lodge, and was towed to Esquimalt. The tug Lodge is a well known tug, and has been successful in many of its undertakings. It is now engaged in the construction of the tug Vancouver, which is to be built at Mill Bay last week.

THE "SIX" AGROUND. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company seems fated to trouble with their vessels on the Japanese side of the Pacific. No sooner had the Empress of India returned to port, than the Sikh dragged anchor and went ashore on the Yokohama breakwater during a wild gale about the end of February. She was towed off with difficulty by the tug Saxon, and is now lying in the breakers, it being found necessary to remove several hundred tons of cargo before the vessel could be refloated. It is expected that the vessel will be refloated in a few days, and will then be towed to Seattle.

MARINE NOTES. The Breckman & Ker Milling Co. are making a considerable extension to their mill wharf, near the entrance to the harbor. The wharf, which is to be built of concrete, will be 50 feet long, and will be used for the storage of grain. The Breckman & Ker Milling Co. are also engaged in the construction of a new wharf, which is to be built at Mill Bay last week.

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Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs. The Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, and is a well known remedy. It is made from the Norway Pine, and is a well known remedy. It is made from the Norway Pine, and is a well known remedy. It is made from the Norway Pine, and is a well known remedy.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

An Interesting Sketch of the Strikingly Successful Career of His Lordship.

His Marked Ability a Trait of the Family—Plaudits of the Press.

(From the Western World, Winnipeg.) Any series of sketches of the leading men in British Columbia would naturally begin with that of the Hon. Theodore Davis, Attorney-General and Premier, and that not merely on account of the position which he occupies, but by reason of his personality. Theodore Davis, as he is best known, is most familiarly spoken of, is unlike most of the men who are in contact with him, that he is essentially different in many respects; at the same time he is a good specimen of the type of "colonial," who in a new country have fought their way to the top unaided by any of the potent influences which beget preferment in the old countries, and few men who have succeeded more in the way of character, energy and force of character, energy and force of character, energy and force of character.

Mr. Davis first made his mark as a lawyer, as such he is noted for cleverness and a penetrating insight into the human mind. His legal practice, which never lets up, has made him a well known name in the law. He is a man of high character, and his legal practice, which never lets up, has made him a well known name in the law. He is a man of high character, and his legal practice, which never lets up, has made him a well known name in the law. He is a man of high character, and his legal practice, which never lets up, has made him a well known name in the law.

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PRESS OPINIONS.

(Various World, February 22.)

The formal announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Theodore Davis to the position of Chief Justice of this province surprises nobody familiar with current events and political movements. The honor comes at a particularly appropriate time. After carrying his party safely through a general election, ensuring its continuance in power during the present term at least, he has conducted the public business during the first session in such a manner as to win the esteem and confidence of all the members of the Assembly. He has been charged with a heavy and important task, and he has discharged it with a high degree of ability and efficiency.

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