

A HITCH IN THE WAR.

Houses of Congress Differ in Opinion as to What It Shall Be About.

Spain Receives With Equanimity the Threatening Resolution of the Senate.

Madrid, April 18.—Government and diplomatic circles are anxiously expecting developments at Washington. The cabinet is considering the text of the speech from the throne to elect a number of life senators and to settle other parliamentary details for the forthcoming session. The town is quiet.

El Corro, ministerial says: "It is reported from Washington that in the event of the Senate's resolution prevailing President McKinley will avail himself of the privilege of ten days before providing he does not employ the actual veto. Amid much excitement at Washington but further delays will probably occur owing to parliamentary routine and President McKinley's vacillation.

Washington, April 18.—When the Senate resolution was read in the house it was moved to concur with the amendment striking out the recognition clause. This was defeated, and the resolution was returned to the Senate which promptly sent its section back to the house again with the section recognizing the Cuban insurgents retained. The house without division refused to accept the obnoxious section, and a conference committee was called for. The Senate also declared for a conference and both houses took recess until 8 p.m. At the conference the Senate members agreed to drop the section recognizing the Cuban insurgents, but insisted on the first section of the resolution, reading: "That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." This the house refused to accept and a disagreement was reported to both houses.

The Senate, after having declined to confer further with the house committee, changed its mind and another conference was held, the Senate rejecting the amendment until midnight to await the report of this committee.

SPANISH HOSTS ARRIVING. —The Spanish authorities have acquired all the principal warehouses of this place and at Grand Cayman for the accommodation of the large detachment of troops expected here and to hold the fortifications which are also about due to arrive. Even the churches are to be used for military purposes, and the strength of the fortifications is being increased. Work on the latter has been in progress for some time, and heavy guns have just been mounted at the chief land battery which is situated on a promontory commanding the town and harbor. About 40,000 additional troops are expected here, and it is said that a similar number of men will in all probability be sent to the Grand Cayman.

MINOR INCIDENTS. —The Spanish minister at Washington reports the riotous demonstrations at Malaga and Cadiz as not important, but says the government will take effective measures to prevent such indignities assuming a serious form.

A report from Madrid that the complete landing of the Spanish naval commission on the loss of the battleship Maine is about to be made public, creates some surprise at Washington, where a supposed complete report was made public some weeks ago.

Anticipating the action of congress in authorizing the President to take steps in Cuban affairs Secretary Alger has had prepared a bill empowering the President to take steps for increasing the army and other measures to meet the emergency of the situation as they present themselves.

The consul-general of Spain in New York says that arrangements have been made to afford transportation to all Spaniards in that city anxious to leave and that about 150 would sail on April 20 on the Panama. This is simply to satisfy those who fearing that war might be declared prefer sailing at once. While actually Havana was in a fever there is a feeling there that war is imminent, and both the Cuban and Spanish patriots are eager for the outbreak of hostilities. The Cuban are enthusiastic because the question of their freedom is involved, while the Spaniards are actuated by the hatred of the United States, over which they anticipate victory.

The United States torpedo boat Somers purchased in Germany, which has twice been to make port while on her voyage to the United States, collided yesterday with the masonry at the entrance of the harbor of the Chesapeake Bay, in which she was being placed for repairs. Her stem was smashed and there will be further delay in putting her in shape for service.

When the British house of commons resumed its sessions yesterday after the Easter recess, Mr. James Lowther, Conservative, asked the government whether or "in view of the apparent imminence of war between two states with which we are on most friendly terms it was not the intention of the government to not immediately notify all British subjects of the necessity for the observance of strict neutrality." Mr. Lowther, the government leader, replied that he saw "no reason to depart from the universal practice of waiting the outbreak of hostilities."

The semi-official North German Gazette states that the reports that the subsanders of the powers at Washington have assumed a hostile attitude towards the United States are incorrect, as far as Germany is concerned. Madrid dispatch says it is asserted on good authority that the mission to the insurgent camp is limited to an offer of aid, and that the insurgent chiefs to recognize their present position, and to receive an army after the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba "which will remain under the protection of Spain with a governor preferentially a civilian."

Mr. S. F. Mendell, Liberal member for Plymouth in addressing his constituents last evening, referred to the "iniquitous misgovernment of Cuba," and said: "It would be a standing crime against the interests of our country if the voice of England were not heard supporting America."

Marine risks were somewhat stronger in New York yesterday, being one and two per cent, on coastwise business and two and a half per cent, on long voyages.

The steamers New York and Paris, of the American line, chartered as auxiliary cruisers by the United States government, have been re-christened Harry and Yale respectively.

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members propose that this generation bear the burden of the war, and proceeding upon that theory they have prepared a bill that will raise between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000 additional revenue per annum. The bill provides for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel on beer, from which \$30,000,000 will be raised. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the internal revenue tax will be increased from six to twelve cents. This will raise \$15,000,000 revenue. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it probably will be one dollar on all classes. From this \$5,000,000 is expected. The proposition which the Senate placed in the tariff bill, but which was defeated, to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations, is embodied in the measure together with practically all the schemes of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1890, which includes a stamp tax on all checks and drafts and all instruments of business (mortgages, loans and bonds). A tax on patent medicines and a tax on telegrams and express packages are also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise \$35,000,000.

The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be two cents on bottles retailing at 15 cents and under, and four cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegrams and express packages will be one cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less and two cents on all above 25 cents. A duty of 10 cents per pound is placed on tea and three cents on coffee, with a countervailing internal revenue tax on stocks on hand. This latter will be the form of a tax on the sale of stock on hand to avoid the constitutional inhibition against a "direct tax." From tea and coffee \$25,000,000 is estimated. Bonded waters are to bear a similar tax to patent medicines.

For the present needs of the government the secretary of the treasury is given the power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year and to bear not to exceed five per cent interest. The secretary is also authorized to borrow on the credit of the government by popular subscription a loan of \$500,000,000. This sum is to be placed through the post offices of the country, the sub-treasurer and depositors in low rate bonds with a hammer, crowbar and three sticks of dynamite were found under the safe. A fuse was also found, which when lit would have blown up the bank window was open.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Suggestion of Special Committee to Report on Farm, Mortgages and Taxes Thereon.

Woman Franchise Bill Introduced—Short Session Because Members Were Unprepared.

MONDAY, APRIL 18. The Legislature had a short session yesterday for through there was plenty in the order paper, members for one reason or another were not ready to go on with bills and so adjournment was reached early. The Grand Forks Enabling bill was read a third time and passed and the Mineral and Placer Mining Acts Amendment bills were brought down by message from the Lieut-Governor and read a first and second time.

Mr. Helmeck introduced a bill to extend the franchise to women and the bill was read a first time. Mr. Kidd moved for a return of official reports in connection with Burnaby small holdings. This was carried.

GRAND FOLKS BILL. The report of the Grand Forks Enabling bill was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

REPORT. Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the Agent-General for 1892. REFERRED TO COMMITTEE. Upon the second reading of the Mutual Credit Association bill, Mr. Turner said that he would move that the order for the second reading be discharged so that the bill might be referred to the special committee appointed earlier in the session to consider the methods employed in other countries as to the aiding of farmers. There was another subject, he believed, and the committee was discussing, what was known as the Livingstone insurance plan and they could not get on with it.

C.P.R. traffic for the week ending April 14 was \$451,000; same for the week last year, \$389,000.

JAPANESE HEARD FROM. Official Protests Against Legislation Prejudicial to the Subjects of the Mikado. Ottawa Government Therefore Will Not Countenance the Suggestion of a Poll Tax.

Possibility of Disallowance of British Columbia Legislation by the Dominion. Toronto, April 18.—The Mail's Ottawa

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

CONCENTRATED STUPIDITY.

We find in the Spokesman-Review an account of a large Montreal party that has started with a pack train from that city to the Yukon.

We have not a word to say against the enterprising Spokane merchants who have secured this trade, but nevertheless feel it right to characterize the conduct of the people who are making that city their starting-point as concentrated stupidity.

If people from Western Canada or the United States wish to go to the Yukon by the all-land route, the proper course for them to take is to go to Ashcroft and buy their horses and outfit there.

We find the following in a letter from Hazelton: "People coming with the hope of securing mineral claims will find what they are after without going as far as the upper Yukon, especially if they look towards Omineca."

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

There is no blacker page in history than that which records the horrors of the French Revolution. It occurred at a time when there was great agitation in the minds of men everywhere.

Across this dreadful scene passes the figure of Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Arms, better known as Charlotte Corday. This young girl, for she was only twenty-five when the guillotine ended her life, was very far from being the desperate creature that used to be depicted in the histories.

ident in the records of nations that shabbily insists that of this high-born and richly endowed maiden, feeling her heart torn by the tales which came from Paris of foul deeds of wrong and wanton bloodshed, leaving her country home and journeying to the capital, with no other thought than to do what one woman could to end the dreadful story.

In view of what occurred after Marat's death, it is probable that the girl sacrificed herself in vain, and perhaps it cannot be said that she was a woman who did much to alter the current of events. Yet her act, taken in connection with her character, merits a place for her among representative women.

We can hardly in these prosaic days appreciate fully the character of Charlotte Corday. She stands out as a conspicuous figure against the awful background of the revolution.

Ald. Hall has a notice on the board for Monday night's city council, asking for \$500 for band concerts in the park. We think the money ought to be given. The concerts are very enjoyable, and those on Sunday afternoon are really promotive of good works, because they serve to give young people an innocent place of resort.

On Tuesday night an adjourned meeting will be held in the City Hall to take preliminary steps towards the Queen's Birthday celebration. The citizens ought to attend in large numbers.

Owing to an accident in the mechanical department the Colonist is unable to present its readers with a supplement today.

THE STIKINE IN WINTER.

The definite announcement that the Mackenzie-Mann party has reached Glenora disposes of doubts as to the availability of the Stikine for the purposes of winter trade. There would have been no difficulty at any time after the middle of January, if this had been an ordinary winter, in making and keeping open a road over the ice; but the season was everything else but ordinary and the weather was fatal to the plans of those who calculated upon the existence of normal conditions.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

No one expected the News-Advertiser to like what is known as the redistribution bill; but there was some cause to suppose that it would give its reasons for disliking the measure. The case seems to be another of one of the Dr. Fell class, of whom Tom Brown wrote the famous epigram: I do not like you, Dr. Fell. The reason why I cannot tell. But I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

wicked and insists that Kootenay is very shabbily treated. These are simply perfunctory statements. They are only what an opposition paper would feel bound under any circumstances to say of a government measure. Indeed the News-Advertiser admits that one or two provisions of the bill "at first sight" seemed to be "well-intentioned."

The News-Advertiser says that the Colonist practically admitted the reason why Vancouver is given four representatives to be a desire to avoid reducing Victoria's representation to three. The Colonist never had any such proposition in mind as the reduction of the representation which led to the meeting of the States General in 1789 was the outcome of an active period in literature. France had been taught the doctrine of liberty, fraternity and equality by men, who labored with the pen and whose ideas, if they could have been crystallized in social reforms, would have elevated the nation and made it strong and glorious.

The annexation of a part of Yale to the Rossland division of Kootenay will seem to most people to be a very judicious arrangement. The new district thus created is geographically and industrially a unit and may very properly be treated for representative purposes as such.

When the proposed plebiscite is taken on prohibition, what are the people to understand in the issue? We are informed that the decision of the government is that only the naked question: Are you in favor of prohibition? shall be asked.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. "Yes," she exclaimed indignantly; "the kissed me, and I have not forgotten."

"Where were you one of the men who got shot when the firing occurred?" "I was in the line, sir, and I was shot."

"I am a Kentuckian, sir, and I pointedly object to being sent to the Dry Tortugas, sir."

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Senator Macdonald brought up the question of Yukon timber limits the other day. He expressed a fear that the regulation allowing one person to take up five claims of five square miles each might be prejudicial to miners, because under it an individual might get a monopoly of the timber in some locality and thus have the miners at a disadvantage. There is something in this, although as yet, owing to the few applications that have been made, the danger is more theoretical than real, but it is very clear that if the regulations are not administered with very great prudence mischief may result.

The attitude of the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington towards each other on the Cuban question is far from edifying. The two houses are at a deadlock temporarily because of the recognition of the independence of the island and the present rebel organization as a government. In this it is very clear that the representatives are in the right. The rebels have not even a de facto government. To recognize them would be farcical. The position of the United States would not be in the least strengthened by such an action.

There is a great deal in the point made by the Montreal Herald, that when there is a deadlock between the Senate and the House of Commons, there is no way in which the people can get at the first named body and compel it to register their dictates. While this continues to be the case there will always be hitches in the working of our governmental system. There is no assignable reason why the average senator should be better able to form an opinion as to what is good for the country than the average artisan.

When the proposed plebiscite is taken on prohibition, what are the people to understand in the issue? We are informed that the decision of the government is that only the naked question: Are you in favor of prohibition? shall be asked. Does this imply that if the answer is in the affirmative, the government will at once prepare a measure prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors? Thousands of people, who are in favor of prohibition that will actually prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the country, will oppose a measure that will only partially accomplish this.

An item appeared in this paper on Sunday, under the heading "Without a Mate," which does injury to the reputation of the first officer of the British ship Dudding, which fact the Colonist very much regrets. That gentleman is still attending to his duties on board the vessel. It was the second officer, and not the first, who cut his cable and slipped away without bidding anyone good-bye.

"Yes," she exclaimed indignantly; "the kissed me, and I have not forgotten."

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900 DROPS CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE?

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships. "I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 62 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACQUARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.

Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," sent, free sealed by mail. Address DR. A. T. SANDEN, 126 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50

No One Is Now Rose Bushes From That Is Why Mourning Orde Ignorance of the law may be true one does not make when after some away to the Stat roses, the custom seized upon the "That is what quite a number of is exasperating to the law. Take, for exam and Mrs. Honeyc the honeymoon ha they have settled house-say on Va decide that a g true happiness an to lay in a varied catalogues, with plates of such ex that the delighted they must be just because they neve flowers in any g Nobody else ever Mr. and Mrs. H had any experie catalogues and liq fair books, they must be quite tr the pictures to b descriptions. So the happy pai in the whole colle growing; the dark been produced; w the parlor or on an touch them and th licious and powerf would sweeten th Bay mud flats." How Mr. and M with joy in thin make those haugl door mad with en garden and the never were and neve toria. Mr. H, out ary gets a post off ical to Messrs. D Kalamazoo, U.S.A order. In due c comes that there i customs and Mrs. H Easter bonnet, S ed. The package i lite customs offic bushes, beauties a Mrs. H. herself. "Very sorry," say the department, " force which prohib from the United S and so these have turned their eyes expostulations of whose flowery hope term. Many people seem t under the San J ed at Ottawa on M tion of "any trees, sh cuttings or buds con cry stock," from the tralia, Japan and the is prohibited. The plants exempt: (a) Greenhouse plan ferns, orchids, cacti, azaleas, begonias a not roses or any othe (b) Herbaceous per which die down in wial phlox, dellytia sunflowers, etc. (c) Herbaceous bea as geraniums, coleus etc. (d) All conifers. (e) Bulbs and tub hycacinths, narciss bulbs, gladioli, caladi dahlias, etc. Customs officers h ders to strictly enfor sance and destroy al stock. This stringe put in force to prev that dread pest, th much as the custom to oblige the public, have to carry out th to the letter. Conse sies, and they are t to contest them; p products and no dou colored pictures are ring of the garden and the flowers grow imported case. THE ALTERNA Superintendent Wilso Expert Visit the tions for In Now that the new between Departure B the old wire that so messages to and Island, has been s shortly be laid bett Port Angeles, land Victoria from the Port Oregon from th This cable will pr route for telegraphi also the office of W ing direct with Seat tions to the south on system. The only dir ing of a cross-strai has been the pres copper in the rocks o rests, and which cat almost as battery. Superintendent Wil expert, Mr. Girard, and yesterday paid a to the landing statio rather old-cable, tak Sadie early in the m IMPORT DUTY Will It Promote the Ores in British To the Editor:—I gate is to be sent fr tawa to petition the ment to increase the order to encourage t ores in Kootenay, an the low grade ore w can be utilized un ditions. Whilst I sympathy with every to promote any indu lity. If I do not th sure of relief propos will accomplish the taking into considera affairs as they exist. effect if the tariff on 15 per cent.) be inc point, as will practi portion of local ore Canada (and necessa be increased on all m and all articles who lated by the price of

