

THE NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD.

It is understood that pressure is being brought to bear against the granting of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway charter at Ottawa. We believe that if the members of the Railway Committee understood the circumstances of the district they would report favorably upon the measure. Two years ago it was thought that it was not in the interest of the province to assist in the construction of that road, because it was apprehended that it would cause trade to be diverted to the United States. The necessity for opening up the country at once has since become so urgent that this is looked upon as but a trifling drawback. The merchants of the province having the tariff in their favor, need not fear American competition. Every settler actual and intending, is crying out for railway accommodation. Business men see that a railroad is the one thing needful to make trade with the district profitable. Many who formerly opposed the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road, are now eager advocates for its construction. It is greatly to be hoped that the Legislature will give the grant of land asked for. The immediate construction of the road will be of such great advantage to the district and the province, that the least the Legislature can do to encourage it, is to give it land, which unless it is opened up by a railroad, will not be available for many years to come for any purpose whatever.

SECTIONALISM.

The debate on Mr. Eberts' Bill showed that sectionalism still stands in the way of the establishment of a University. It was hoped that at the last meeting of the friends of university education in Victoria, the hatchet of sectionalism was buried so deep that it would be impossible, or at any rate very difficult, to disinter it. But we see that it is yet above ground and in a condition to do mischief. The gentlemen who so cleverly managed, last summer, to place, as they thought, the government of the University in the hands of Mainland men, worked better or rather worse than they knew. It is seen that they sowed the seeds of distrust in the minds of Island men who, now that the bill is again before the Legislature, are unwilling to put it in their power to place them again in a hopeless minority. We must say that we are not surprised that they find it necessary to take this precaution, but every one must see that its being necessary does not promise well for the success of the institution. Before a small province like this can support a college that is anything like respectable, all parts of it must unite cordially in maintaining it and in furthering its interests. A Mainland Party and an Island Party would be continually at cross purposes, and the disagreements that would arise and the jealousies that would be engendered, would hinder its growth and make it ineffective. The center of sectionalism must be cut out before the University will begin to thrive. How this operation is to be performed, is at this moment very difficult to see.

THE INDIAN RESERVE.

When land was set apart for the Indians, the reserve was made for their benefit. It was not supposed that they should ever hold land to their own injury and to the detriment of the community in which they might live. This is precisely the case with respect to the Indian reserve which is included within the limits of the city of Victoria. The land is of little use to the Indians, and their living so near the town is to them a snare and a source of demoralization. The temptations of a city are too strong for even the Indian of British Columbia. After living in the vicinity of a city for some time he and, and to say, his whole family lose the virtues which distinguished them when they were outside the sphere of its temptations, and they become, to a greater or less extent, vicious and degraded. The kindest and most judicious thing that the friend of the Indian could do for him would be to remove him from a position so unsuitable in every way to his nature and his circumstances. If nothing was to be considered except the welfare of the Indian himself, he ought to be taken from a neighborhood in which he is certain to become demoralized, physically and morally, and placed amid surroundings more favorable to his well-being. There can be no question about this. The longer the Indians remain on the reserve the worse they will get, and the less able or willing to earn an honest and independent livelihood.

But there are other considerations which make their removal most desirable. Their residence on the reserve, situated where it is, is a detriment and a drawback to the city. As we have already said, it is part of the city, and, we will add, a very valuable part. It occupies a considerable section of the city's water front, which is required for the city's use. If the Indians could have sold the land it would long ago have been purchased at high prices and have been made the sites of residences and business establishments. As it is, it is an eyesore and an obstacle to progress. Improvement reaches the reserve and there it must stop, because a few Indians choose to live on in their primitive way. This should not be. It is no kindness to leave the reserve in possession of the Indians, and it is a positive injury to the city to allow it to remain unimproved and unimprovable. The Dominion Government should sell it to the city at a fair price. The money which it could get for the land could be used to do the Indians a hundred times

more good than they can derive from the land, holding it as they do. We cannot see why, under the circumstances, the Dominion Government should hesitate a single moment in transferring the Squah reserve from those to whom its occupancy is a very serious injury, to those who would derive from its possession great benefit, particularly when it would, for making the transfer, receive, on behalf of its wards, a very valuable consideration. If the Minister of the Interior has any regard for the welfare of the Indians, and if he has any desire to aid in the progress of Victoria, he will use his interest with the Government to have this very favorably situated tract of land made over to the corporation. There would not, we think, be much difficulty in determining upon what would be a fair price for the land. The labor and the enterprise of the citizens have given it value, and the Government must see that it is only fair that the city should be able to purchase it on reasonable terms.

TIME TO GO TO WORK.

It is a pity that the City Council does not get down to business in right earnest. The difficulties it creates for itself, and the mistakes it makes, rejoice the hearts of those who believe that the citizens of Victoria are not fit to govern themselves, and that unless the dry nurses of the Legislature put it out of the power of the Corporation to do mischief, the affairs of the city will go to wreck and ruin. Why do not the aldermen manage the affairs of the city in the common sense way in which they transact their own business? There is nothing very intricate or very mysterious in the work of the City Council. Men who are not used to the corporation harness may find it a little troublesome for a while, but they will soon get used to it. They should not be too proud to learn, or to correct a mistake after they have found that they have committed one. In the matter of forms and usage they could not have a better man to direct them than the Mayor, and, in all such matters, experienced councillors should be glad to follow his advice. It is easy to distinguish matters of form from matters of principle, and, as far as we can see, the principal causes of disagreement in the Council relate to matters of form. For instance, what difference does it make whether the minutes of the last meeting are adopted or not? It is what the Councillors do at the meeting that is of consequence. A correct record should be kept of course. But adopting the minutes or the record cannot make a right act wrong or a wrong act right. It is, however, not calculated to raise the Council in the estimation of intelligent citizens to vote the minutes of previous meetings correct. If the business done at those meetings has been set down correctly all that remains to be done is to say so. If the Council sees that it has made a mistake at any meeting, the right thing and the sensible thing to do is to correct the mistake in the proper way, and not to make a fuss about the minutes. We trust, for the Council's own sake, that it will, under the guidance of the Mayor, clear up its difficulties and make a fresh start.

A LITTLE TOO LIBERAL.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, evidently believes that he ought to be "all things to all men," for when he was at Salt Lake City, the other day, he talked to the Mormons as if they were persecuted saints. He compared them to the Pilgrim Fathers, who suffered so much and sacrificed so much to be able to worship God in the way they thought best. He said to his much-married hearers, "Here in this valley has risen the question of religious liberty. In Massachusetts all churches are equal before the law. There is no reason why this religious liberty may not be enjoyed in all other States and Territories as well as in Massachusetts. Here you founded a colony that you might worship God according to the dictates of your conscience."

If the Mormons differed from other denominations in a matter of worship only, it is certain that they would never have been persecuted. There is as wide a toleration in the United States as there is in any country in the world. But are there to be no bounds to toleration? The Mormons believe that it is right for men to have more wives than one. Is that a matter of worship? In the State of Massachusetts if a man, whether Mormon or Mahometan, marries a second wife while his first wife is alive and undivorced, he is liable to be prosecuted and punished as a criminal. Can that which is regarded as a crime in Massachusetts be considered a praiseworthy act of "worship" in Utah? If it is right and necessary to prosecute a bigamist in Massachusetts as an enemy to society, is it an offense against religious freedom to prosecute the man who has committed exactly the same offense, or a much worse one, in Salt Lake City? We would like to hear how Professor Eliot reconciles his theory in Salt Lake City with the practice of the descendants of the Puritans in Boston. This matter of toleration is a rather difficult one. The Americans, it appears, although exceedingly tolerant, draw the line at bigamy. We have heard too that they have, here and there, interfered with the liberty of the conscience of Christian Scientists. The man who conscientiously allowed his wife to die for want of medical attention that was plainly necessary was taken before a Court of law and if he did not mistake punished. Would Professor Eliot call this persecution? Who would be throw the shield of toleration over murder as well as bigamy? Many Christian Scientists are very worthy people. They live blameless lives, and they would not, with evil intent, do harm to anyone, even their enemies. But if one of those pious people allowed a member of his family to die or to grow up a cripple because it was against his con-

science to call in a doctor, is he to be held guiltless by society? Then the Mormons have considered it their duty before now to put out of the way men who were obnoxious to them, alleging that they had the command of the Lord so to do. Were these massacres, committed in the name of religion, not murders? The people were killed according to the dictates of the Mormon conscience. Were their acts, therefore, "privileged"?

A CHANGE OF TONE.

It is very evident that the New York Sun has no faith in the validity of the claim of the United States to the sovereignty of Behring Sea. Usually the litigious folk too sanguine a view of their own case. He sees its strong points clearly, and he is blind to its defects. But the Sun, before the case has been placed in arbitration, has thrown up the sponge. This is the more singular, as it has been all along one of the staunchest advocates of the American claim. It spoke of the right of the United States to drive all sailing vessels out of Behring Sea as undoubted. It denounced the British Columbia seal hunters as pirates and robbers. But now when the claim which it asserted so strongly is to be placed before competent and impartial arbitrators, it raises a dismal outcry and declares that the United States has been betrayed, and that the award is certain to be adverse to its claims. "On every point," it whines, "the United States will be turned out of court a defeated and expropriated party." How does it know this? The answer is not far to seek. It is convinced, and has been convinced all along, that the United States has no case. Its confident assertions, its bragging, and its lulling have been mere bluff, and it now hastens to anticipate the defeat which it knows, and has from the first known, is inevitable. It hopes to be able to make its readers believe that the adverse award will be owing to the mismanagement of the Harrison Administration, and not to the inherent unsoundness of the American case. This may be very smart, and may, perhaps, help to save the credit of the Sun, but it is a shallow device and the very reverse of honest.

"A CLEAR BACK DOWN."

Under the above caption, our New Westminster contemporary has a leading article in its issue of Wednesday, in which it endeavors to show—first, that the action of the Legislature taken against its publishers was nothing more or less than a party political movement on the part of the Government; and, secondly, that the Government, in taking the second step, made a complete and ignominious "back down." As to the first proposition, it has already been clearly pointed out by us that the movement was not a party one at all—a position which the Division List completely supports. The leader of the House moved his resolution on the 22nd ultimo, because the House almost unanimously demanded it; and the libellous article in the Columbian was not more emphatically condemned on the Government side of the House than on the Opposition side. Indeed, there was only one member in the whole House who had the hardihood to say one word in palliation of its offense.

As to the alleged "back-down," the very reverse is the fact. In supporting the resolution authorizing Mr. Speaker to bring the delinquents before the bar of the House, there probably was not a single member in the House who had not present to his mind the contingency of refusal to obey the summons; but, as clearly shown by the Attorney-General, who cited authorities, that was the proper step to take. In the event of refusal, it was then competent for the Speaker to arrest the delinquents and bring them by force to the bar of the House; to the Attorney-General to institute criminal proceedings for libel against the offending parties; or to the House to do what it did, in referring the matter to a select committee. In doing this, the House adopted the mildest course at its disposal, and it is therefore in extremely bad form for the Columbian to characterize that course as a "back-down" on the part of the Government—and to persist in the false theory that it was the Government—knowing right well that it was the House, including the members of the Opposition and the so-called "Independent" party as well as members on the Government side.

We notice in the same article a reference to certain "Independents" having "recently" rallied to the Government ranks. Does our contemporary propose to deny two members of the "Independent" party the right to gravitate to the Government side, when, as a matter of fact, the other members of that party have thrown themselves, like bolts into the arms of the Opposition? Surely, the same freedom of choice should be conceded to the two, that has been exercised by the six. Our conviction is that the two who have thought proper to ally themselves with the Government will be better able to defend their action to their constituents than the six who have chosen to ally themselves with the "sickly" Opposition.

THE OPPOSITION OBJECTORS.

It is very evident that the Opposition are opposing the deep-sea fishery scheme merely for the sake of opposition. The objections that its members advance are, for the most part, trivial and imaginary. Some of them seem to think that the company of capitalists are so stupid and unintelligent as to embark in a great undertaking with no prospect whatever of success, and others declare that they will make plenty of money, but their operations will, nevertheless, confer no benefits on the province. The organ of the Opposition, which presents in a condensed shape, the arguments and criticisms of its members, says, "The

affair stands at present, it appears to us as if the company's wealth that is to be most largely increased." How, we should like to know, is the company's wealth to be increased, unless the fishery enterprise is successful? The Imperial loan will be expended in bringing out and settling the fishermen, and the land grant will not be available for the purposes of making money. It is the company to recoup itself for its outlay unless it is by selling the fish that are caught, and how can the company increase its wealth without benefiting any number of people in town and country, besides the fishermen. It seems to us quite safe to presume that the capitalists who put a million of money in a company to carry on the fisheries, do so in good faith. They combine, not to cheat British Columbia, or to rob the fishermen, but to catch and sell the fish, and fish products which the sea around our coasts can be made to yield. If the company fails, the loss will fall on those who compose it. Even then, if it makes a vigorous attempt to develop the fisheries, it will have done the province more or less good. The money which it must spend in making the attempt, will find its way into the pockets of British Columbians. If it succeeds and makes money for itself, it cannot help doing good to the province. Either way the people of British Columbia cannot lose much. For our part we have faith both in the productiveness of the sea, and in the intelligence, and the integrity of the British Commercial Company.

The demand for more particulars is much more worthy of respect than the predictions and suspicions of the Opposition journals. But it is evident from the very nature of the scheme that the Government cannot now be in a position to give many minute details. It should be remembered that there are three parties to the arrangements that are to be made, namely: the Imperial Government, the Provincial Government, and the Commercial Company. It would not do for the British Columbia Legislative Assembly to take upon itself the arrangement of all the details without consulting the other two parties. The old saying, it takes two to make a bargain, holds good in this case, as well as in many others. It would be very easy and very pleasant for the members of our little Parliament to determine upon all the minutiae of the scheme. Its members are very wise, no doubt, and have much experience in that kind of work. They would, therefore, settle matters in a short time completely to their own satisfaction. But it might happen that the Imperial Government would not approve of all that had been done, and as it holds the strings of the purse, defence must be paid to its opinions. Then some of the arrangements might not suit the Commercial Company, and as it is members might be so unreasonable as to claim that their views are entitled to some consideration. On the whole, therefore, it is the best way, and, in fact, the only feasible way for the Legislature to deliberate upon the main features of the scheme, and leave it to the Government to settle the details with the other two parties concerned.

The nature of the enterprise is such that a large discretion as to details must necessarily be left to the Government. It is impossible for the Legislative Assembly to arrange every part of the scheme, for the simple reason that the other parties interested are not represented in that body. The representatives of the people will, after the two bills before them are carefully considered, be in a position to pronounce upon the object of the enterprise and the means that they will be devised to carry it out; and they will also be able to put matters in such a shape that the Government may safely be left to complete the arrangements.

NOT A "FAILURE."

The Toronto Globe, we see, blames the Government for the "failure" at Washington. It says: "The ministers who went to Washington not only failed in their mission, but inflicted a most serious injury on Canada by presenting the subject of reciprocity negotiations in a way calculated to insure failure, and as far as possible to close the door against those who are really desirous of improving the trade relations of the two countries." Nothing could be further from the truth than this. From the Financial Minister's account of the negotiations, which is the only information which the Globe could have on the subject, it is evident that the matter was presented fairly and fully, and was discussed with candor and in the best possible spirit. Mr. Blaine was very frank. He would listen to no proposal for partial reciprocity. The only reciprocity which he would agree to is one without limit. If there is to be free trade between the two countries it must, according to the Secretary of State, be a trade in manufactured articles as well as in natural products. Nothing is to be kept out. And the reciprocity must be with the United States alone. Under the system which Mr. Blaine outlined no commodity could be admitted free into Canada which the United States imposes a duty. Exemption could not be made in favor of even the mother country. She would have to be, if Mr. Blaine's scheme of reciprocity was accepted, on precisely the same footing as France or Spain or any other foreign country. United States commodities of all kinds could come into Canada free, but the United States tariff would have to be levied on the commodities of every other country, Great Britain included. Not only would Canada be obliged to adopt the United States Customs tariff, but she would have to make her excise duties identical with those of the Great Republic. In fact, the fiscal system of the two countries would have to be identical. This was Mr. Blaine's ultimatum.

THE DOMINION MINISTERS HAD TO ACCEPT THIS OR GET NOTHING.

The Globe knew all this long ago. It was, no doubt, Mr. Blaine, or some one inspired by him, who framed the trade policy of the Liberal party for them. They tried for a time to hide the outlines of its features. But the truth was forced from them, and they were compelled to admit that their unrestricted reciprocity involved both discrimination against Great Britain and the adoption by Canada of the tariff of the United States. And they were willing to place Canada in this position—to make it, as regards trade and commerce, a mere dependency of the United States. They were prepared, too, to admit the province of the United States, natural and manufactured into Canada free, while they levied heavy duties on goods from the mother country. The difference between them and the Government delegates was that they were prepared to sell Canada to the United States and the delegates were not. Whatever may have been the difference between the presentation of the subject by the delegates and the Liberal politicians, the result, as far as the American authorities were concerned, was the same. Mr. Blaine has been consistent from the first. Complete commercial union is what he demands. He will not accept reciprocity on any other terms. If the nation to Washington was productive of no other result than to make it clear how reciprocity with Canada is regarded by the United States authorities, it cannot be considered unsuccessful. They have made the mask which the Liberals have been trying to wear perfectly useless. The people of Canada now know exactly what reciprocity with the United States means, and it will be impossible to deceive any of them again as to its real nature. This is perhaps what makes the Globe angry. In declining to entertain reciprocity with the United States on the terms dictated by Mr. Blaine, the action of the delegates is, we are convinced, approved by nine-tenths of the people of this Dominion.

THE McLEOD CASE.

The Times is disgusted with the findings of both the majority and the minority of the special committee in the McLeod case. It is, if anything, harder on its friends, Messrs. Cotton and Kitchin, than on its opponents, Messrs. Baker, Hall and Croft. We are a little surprised that the Times has not yet learned that men can differ with it in opinion and still be honest, sensible and independent. It is very foolish of it to speak of the majority of the committee as the slaves of the Leader of the Government, possessing neither will nor conscience nor minds of their own. No one, with a particle of common sense, would seriously assert that Col. Baker, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Hall would, in a matter of business, say and do what they knew to be foolish and wrong just to please Mr. Robson. The supposition is too outrageously absurd to be entertained for a single moment. It was quite as unjust and quite as senseless to assert that Messrs. Cotton and Kitchin were influenced by the Leader of the Government to come to the conclusion they did, and that they went out of their way to do Mr. McLeod a gross injustice. We have no doubt that the five gentlemen honestly endeavored to come to an impartial decision in the matter, and we have no reason to conclude that they had any prejudice against Mr. McLeod. It is a little more likely that the Times has formed incorrect and prejudiced opinions on the subject than the members of either the majority or the minority of the committee.

We can understand how persons friendly to the late Principal of the High School and who wished him well, viewed with regret the course he saw fit to pursue with regard to the examination papers, and foresaw that, if persisted in, it would only result in making it impossible for him to occupy a position under the authority of the Council of Instruction. We, therefore, do not find it difficult to see how members of the Committee who were predisposed to take a lenient view of Mr. McLeod's conduct, found, after they had heard all the evidence, that it was impossible for him to continue his connection with the department of Education. The finding of the minority does not surprise us in the least; we are rather surprised that, since there was so slight a difference of opinion between them and the majority, they did not draw up a report which they could all conscientiously sign.

We have no desire to fight the battle of the schools over again. We believe that the stand we took was the right one; that if our advice had been taken and the course we pointed out followed, the unpleasantness would have by this time been almost forgotten, and that there would have been no McLeod case to be investigated by a committee of the Legislature.

A NEW ROUTE NORTH.

Captain William Moore has a very high opinion of the resources of the Yukon country. He has been there and he knows a great deal about it. Gold, he believes, is to be found in that region in abundance, and although it is so far north the soil is fertile and the climate such that a large proportion of the food of the miners can be raised there. This Land of Ophir can not be reached only by a circuitous and a dangerous route. The carriage of the limited quantity of goods and provisions that can be packed over that route is at the enormous rate of 25 cents a pound. This, of itself, is a formidable obstacle to the settlement of the country or to the working of its mines. But Capt. Moore has found a way of making the resources of this rich country available. He has discovered a route, chiefly by water, by which the distance can be greatly shortened and the cost of carriage correspondingly decreased. By his route the distance will

HE FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF FIVE THOUSAND, AND THE COST OF CARRIAGE THREE CENTS A POUND INSTEAD OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Capt. Moore must not be looked upon as a mere dreamer. He is, on the contrary, a practical man. It was he who discovered the route to Cassiar, and what he says about a short cut to Yukon, should therefore be heard with respect. We may say in passing that practical men are apt to pool-pool the theories and schemes of men who they condemn as mere visionaries. It sometimes happens that these "visionaries" are right, and are ahead of their time, and the theories and the plans which practical men laugh at and declare to be impossible are, perhaps after the man who devised them is dead and almost if not altogether forgotten, found to be not only possible, but in the highest degree valuable. The world owes more than it is willing to acknowledge, to its dreamers, or as some men coarsely call them, its "cranks." This scheme of a shorter way to the extreme Northern parts of the province, should be carefully considered by the authorities. Capt. Moore should be encouraged to go on with his explorations, and to perfect his scheme. It should, when completed, be submitted to the judgment of the men who know most about the subject, whether they live in this province or in Eastern Canada, and if it is found to be practicable, the route should be opened up without any needless delay.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISING.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has informed our Ottawa correspondent that "the interim report of the Royal Commission on the British Columbia salmon fisheries has not, in a large measure, Mr. Wilnot's report of last year." Every one who attended the meetings of the Commission could have safely foretold that this would have been the case. It was abundantly evident from almost everything that the Chairman, Mr. Wilnot, said and did, that his main object was to find proof to substantiate that report, and to obtain evidence in favor of his preconceived opinions. To judge by his manner and his language, Mr. Wilnot came to British Columbia to impart instruction, not to gain information. He is, evidently, in his intellectual make-up, and in his disposition, a true Bourbon. He can learn nothing and he can forget nothing. It is greatly to be regretted that so important an industry as that of the British Columbia salmon packing should be to any appreciable extent at the mercy of a man so intellectually hide-bound as the Chairman of the Fishery Commission.

It seems to us to be not exactly fair to the salmon fishers and canners, or respectful to the third Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Higgins, to take action on Mr. Wilnot's report before the Department knows what are the conclusions at which Mr. Higgins has arrived. That gentleman differed very materially on some points from the Chairman, while the enquiry was going on, and his opinion is considered by experienced fishermen and canners here, entitled to quite as much respect as is that of Mr. Wilnot. But Mr. Wilnot has the ear of the Department, and its course, it appears, has been decided upon before Mr. Higgins' report has even been received. Of course, the Department has power, and can act as Mr. Wilnot dictates, and the canners, whether they are justly or unjustly treated, will have to submit. They were most unwilling that their interests should be placed in Mr. Wilnot's hands. They protested against his appointment as Commissioner, and now that he has returned to Ottawa, the Minister of Marine has immediately decided upon the course he intends to take. We do not know what the canners think of this treatment, but we have very decided opinions on the subject.

FINE WRITING.

The New Westminster Columbian has evidently been spoiled by the notice taken of it by the Legislative Assembly. Its self-importance has been wonderfully increased. It would have its readers believe that its publishers are the Hampdens of British Columbia, who are withstanding the tyranny of unscrupulous and corrupt rulers. In its endeavors to show how patriotic it is, its style has become loftier than ever, and its drafts on the dictionary are dangerously heavy. Here is how it concludes a craning article on the "Epidemic of Boo-die": "On top of all this, we now have the Government of British Columbia, in utter disregard of the warnings which the experience of other administrations throughout the Dominion are so well listed to impart, impudently attempting, by this free proposal, to put in force Mercatorite methods against the last bulwark of the rights and liberties of the people—the free and independent press. This high-handed attempt, itself, at so important a time—when there is more need, perhaps, than at any other time in the history of the Canadian people, that the free and independent press from the East to the West should speak freely and unmistakably against all manner of political repression, bad government, and subversive legislation—constitutes a most suspicious and ominous circumstance, and augurs the very worst things for the future political purity of the Province. Much better, particularly at such a time as the present, is that the press should be too outspoken, in that it should be reduced to a mere squeaking machine that should only dare squeak when the Grand High Inquisitor of the Dominion is in the neighborhood. The people, if they value what is still left of their rights and liberties, will sit down on the Government's latest Siberian dodge so hard that you may hear the bones crack, and the marrow of its resources of this rich country available. He has discovered a route, chiefly by water, by which the distance can be greatly shortened and the cost of carriage correspondingly decreased. By his route the distance will

IS ATTEMPTING "TO PUT IN FORCE MERCATORITE METHODS AGAINST THE LAST BULWARK OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE—THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS," BUT THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE, THE GOVERNMENT, IN THIS MATTER OF CALLING THE COMMISSIONER TO ACCOUNT FOR WHAT HE PUBLISHED ABOUT THE PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE, ONLY COUNT FOR SO MANY MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY. IT IS THE ASSEMBLY THAT THE COLUMBIAN HAS LIBELLED, AND IT IS THE ASSEMBLY, THROUGH ITS SPEAKER, THAT CALLS THE MESSRS. KENNEDY TO ANSWER FOR SCANDALOUS LIBEL AND CONTEMPT.

If the Columbian persists in accusing the Government of forcing "Mercatorite methods against the press," the public will be under no necessity of condemning it as either ignorant or malignant. It certainly will not plead guilty to ignorance, so all that remains is to set down its persistence in attributing the press prosecution, to the Government, to malignity.

If our contemporary would condescend to come down to plain facts and give the public one single instance of "political corruption" and "political repulsion" we would understand it better, and sympathize with it more deeply. What are the specific acts of corruption which it inveighs against, and who have committed them? A prosaic matter-of-fact public wants the particulars of the offenses which it declares have been committed. Fine writing such as we see in the Columbian—a specimen of which we have given—being charming, but it is not evidence. No matter how much it delights people to read, it cannot condemn individuals on vague though eloquent generalities. Who are the corrupt politicians, political reptiles, the subverters of legislation? If there are any such in our House of Assembly let the Columbian tell the world who they are. When it does so it may claim to possess the courage of its convictions, but if it can do nothing more than say that our legislators are totally depraved and desperately wicked it will not do much to gain for itself the reputation of being either fearless or independent, and will not go far towards effecting the reforms which it declares to be necessary.

AN EXHORTATION.

The Montreal Star advises the Liberals to be frank, and to let the people of the Dominion know whether or not, since it has been defined by Mr. Blaine, they adhere to their policy of unrestricted reciprocity. "Now, the country demands," it says, "and demands fairly, a plain statement of the Liberals. Do they still advocate unrestricted reciprocity, under these conditions? They can rest assured that the question cannot be dodged, even by so desperate an expedient as accusing the Finance Minister of false witness." After showing that the acceptance of unrestricted reciprocity, as Mr. Blaine defines it, would make it necessary for the Dominion Government to raise a very large sum, between eleven and twelve millions, by direct taxation, the Star goes on to say:

"Unrestricted Reciprocity, with our tariff made at Washington, would be Commercial Union without the advantage of sharing in the American revenue. If completed, it would be decided upon before Mr. Higgins' report has even been received. Of course, the Department has power, and can act as Mr. Wilnot dictates, and the canners, whether they are justly or unjustly treated, will have to submit. They were most unwilling that their interests should be placed in Mr. Wilnot's hands. They protested against his appointment as Commissioner, and now that he has returned to Ottawa, the Minister of Marine has immediately decided upon the course he intends to take. We do not know what the canners think of this treatment, but we have very decided opinions on the subject.

One of the effects of the conclusions made by the Finance Minister will evidently be to compel the Liberals either to abandon their policy of unrestricted reciprocity or openly to advocate the political union of the Dominion with the United States. This would be really as loyal and a greatly more honest policy than that which they have been advocating for the past three or four years.

MEDICAL HINTS.

Cure for Dyspepsia. As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed and never hot or swallowed in haste. Stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is Burdock's Kidney Pills. It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite. As a case in point we quote from a letter written by Miss L. A. Kuhn, of Hamilton, Ont.: "Two years ago life seemed a burden. Medical advice failed to procure relief, and being B. B. advertised I took two bottles of it, and have been entirely free from any symptoms of my complaint since." This gives very conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

WE TELL THE TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. Write for it to-day. D.M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont. July 1892

CABLE LETTERS.

What Holden, the Tr. Forces, The Government.

The Kaiser's Health Sunday Demonstration Unemployment

Thousands Without Food Indescribable Squall Starvation

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, April 1.—A Royal Academy of the Association interviewed Holden this afternoon, and urged made by the Government adequate representation of the World's Fair at Chicago. An exhibition will be held during the winter, from which works will be selected to go to meet in that city, but the point of voting the money to the Toronto Society will not come to the fore. The Agricultural Commission, Professor Sauer, is to be interviewed by the Toronto City Council to meet in that city, but the point of voting the money to the Toronto Society will not come to the fore. The Agricultural Commission, Professor Sauer, is to be interviewed by the Toronto City Council to meet in that city, but the point of voting the money to the Toronto Society will not come to the fore.

According to a return presented to the House of Commons, to-wit, 3,000,000 exported to Great Britain during the month of December to the United States. Hon. Mr. Turner, in the House of Commons, has stated that the interim report of the Commission on the British fisheries bears out in a large measure the conclusions of Mr. Wilnot's report of last year, and that the Government proposes to make regulations, which will be the official regulations of the Government. The New Brunswick Government has urged a liberal appropriation of erecting a new building for the University of New Brunswick. The House of Commons has passed a resolution to the effect that the Government should be authorized to present the report of a large appropriation to the House of Commons. The House of Commons has passed a resolution to the effect that the Government should be authorized to present the report of a large appropriation to the House of Commons.

THE MILITARY. LONDON, April 2.—The guard to the treasury of the Royal Household at Malta, France, have been ordered by the British War Office to be disbanded. The authorities which passed between the French agent named that the plans of the British War Office have been obtained by the latter has now in the ample particulars of the arrangements of all the defence forces. According to the report would vary amounting to about £1,000,000. The result of the British Government has changes, at great expense, at Malta, as well as in case of war with France, the transfer to the latter of control of the Mediterranean.

DIVORCE IN MALTA. Mr. Gill, the well known barrister, has taken Lord Howard de Warr's divorce from his wife, a counter suit. Some proceedings applied for on account of a criminal matter was arranged present case, it is said, quite a different character from the former case.

THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE GUELPH FUNDS IN GREAT MEASURE TO OBTAIN THE FREE MAJESTY, appeared to endeavor to effect a compromise in justice to the Emperor's daughters, who through nearly a score of years had been through the liberality of the Emperor was decided to do so. That this was the best plan, to do the Emperor's daughters, but must be put down to the Duke of Cambridge the Duke of Cambridge, Hanover. About two

THE CITY.

Bill at Law Market. A private telegram from London yesterday announced that Lamson's second big sale, the same low prices for sealskins prevailed that marked the January figures.

Divorce. The divorce case of Green v. Green, has been fixed for Saturday, the 9th inst. Considerable interest attaches to the case among those who are fond of divorce proceedings.

Ducks are not scarce. The charge of violating the provincial game law, brought against a member of the Local Legislature, in the city police court, will not be heard. The information charged the M.P.P. with having in his possession certain wild "ducks," while the birds were gone.

Warships Coming Home. H. M. S. Champion is now hourly expected at Esquimalt and all preparations for the reception have been completed.

The Warship is about midway between here and California, and may be looked for tomorrow night. H. M. S. Melampus is due in harbor about a week.

An Excusable Irishman. A prominent Victoria Irishman, whose devotion to the green well-known, was yesterday rejected in the non-appearance of the fruit peddlers on the streets. "It's just what I thought," he said, "once let the Orangemen get quarrelling with each other, and they'll fight it out like Kilkenny cats."

Aid. Devlin Re-elected. Aid. J. C. Devlin, senior representative for Johnson street ward, yesterday placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor Beattie for reasons which he explains in the document, but which he declines to make public until the resignation is considered by the Council—very probably at a special meeting.

For Victoria's Tram Cars. Mr. John S. Anderson, of the Edison General Electric Co., came over from the mainland, last evening, to advise that he has just disposed of four 4-h.p. Edison single reduction car equipments to the N. E. T. & C. Co. of this city, to replace the Thomson-Houston double reduction cars now in use, and which have been found to require too frequent repair.

A Sorrowful Sister. A second telegram from Mary Dunn, of San Francisco, whose brother, Michael Dunn, was found drowned in harbor several days ago, was received by Sergt. Langley, yesterday. Miss Dunn is anxious to secure the address of some friend of her brother, who will write her full particulars of his death. Mr. A. C. McAlpine has taken the task upon himself.

Union Pacific Arrangement. Though the Union Pacific Railway Company have decided to close their local offices, the company's office in this city does not come within the number. The agency has been transferred to Messrs. Hall, Gopple & Co., and also to the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company. Mr. C. G. Rawlings goes to the general department in Portland, and rumor says, will be made a general passenger agent.

Ignorance Excuses No One. The charge of stealing \$10 from an Indian friend, preferred against Frank Manne, the Kanaka, was dropped in yesterday's Police Court, as the defendant, who had liquor to Indians substituted. The evidence was conclusive, and Manne went up for two months at hard labor; he is a stranger to Canada and Canadian customs, and did not know that it was illegal to give liquor to Siwash.

Magistrate Byles said that he was very sorry he could not prescribe the same medicine for the defendant as he would for a white man, and took advantage of the ignorance of his friend.

A Very Sad Case. The case of the young woman, Sarah E. White, who was for some time an inmate of the Rescue Home, on Cormorant street, and who, a few months ago, was taken to the asylum at New Westminster, will be remembered by the public. The girl, who is equally as sad, Mrs. White came back from the asylum several days ago, and last evening disappeared from the home with her little child. The last hour of the couple was at about 5:30 o'clock, when they were seen on Blanchard street. The matron, unable herself to find them, came to the police for assistance in the search. It is expected that the two unfortunate ones have been charitably sheltered, though where or by whom, is not yet known.

B.C. Gazette Announcements. Boston & Pkrs. South Westminister, assigned to Michael Hayes, South Westminister, and James Punch, New Westminster.

The memorandum of association of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company (Limited), is published, as already announced in the COLONIST.

The Victoria Truck and Dray Company (Limited), announces that at a meeting of the stockholders, held on March 22nd, it was unanimously resolved that the capital stock of the company be increased from 200 shares of \$100 to 500 shares, the \$100 each.

The dissolution of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, is formally announced, also the election of Benchers of the B. C. Law Society.

Victoria's New Drill Shed. The plans and specifications of the new drill shed, to be erected on the site of the present structure, are on view at the office of Mr. F. C. Gamble, C. E., in the office building, and to-day will be inspected, no doubt, by many contractors, who will figure on the job. The building will be imposing in appearance, spacious, and fitted so as to secure the greatest possible amount of comfort and convenience within the area allotted. It will be of stone and brick, with wide and massive looking main entrance. The roof will be of iron, and substantial, the doorway and large windows being encased in solid stone masonry. On the ground floor provisions are made for five armies, each 25x25 feet, the first floor, which runs almost the full length of the building, with every convenience for markers and spectators. On this flat good provision is made for the sergeants' room, Quartermaster's store rooms, ordnance and officers' rooms, besides the drill hall. A commodious stairway leads to the shooting gallery on the first floor, which runs almost the full length of the building, with every convenience for markers and spectators. On this flat good provision is made for the sergeants' room, Quartermaster's store rooms, ordnance and officers' rooms, besides the drill hall. A commodious stairway leads to the shooting gallery on the first floor, which runs almost the full length of the building, with every convenience for markers and spectators.

Germany's War Preparations. BRUNNEN, April 1.—There was a significant news, to-day, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Reichstag. Dr. A. Wekerle, Minister of Finance, said that, owing to the present state of European affairs a reduction in the expenditure of the army was impossible. The country must be prepared for an additional, though gradual, increase in the Army expenditures in view of the growing armaments of Foreign powers. The representatives approved the budget and passed the budget recommended.

HOSPITAL DRAINAGE.

The Directors of the Jubilee Hospital receive the Report of their Special Committee.

A Crematory Generally Favored, but Action Once More Deferred.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held, last evening, in the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee on sewerage. There were present: President Davies (in the chair), Messrs. Flumet, Yates, Wilson, Hay, Shook, and Dr. Richardson.

The report of the Sewerage Committee was as follows: "Your committee beg to report that they have examined into the drainage system at the hospital, and find the greatest urgency that exists for some sanitary arrangements regarding solid and liquid sewerage, and that immediate steps must be taken to remedy the same."

"We find that it is impossible to have a sewerage system of all the matter by drainage, unless the corporation undertakes the work. Anything done in this matter, unless connection be made with the city sewerage system, costing \$43,000, or by creating, estimated \$4,000, must be considered only a temporary measure."

"We have through Mr. Mohan, communicated with Mr. Engle as to cost of crematory. A system carrying away the liquids to Cadboro Bay Road, the only outlet available, would cost, owing to much rock and high levels, more than would be prudent to incur, in view of it being only a temporary relief."

"Your committee recommend that the memorandum and special committee's report of last year upon sewerage be again brought forward, and, in their opinion, the best and most effective method will be cremation."

"The president explained the working of the crematory in operation in Vancouver. He understood that for about \$3,000 a crematory could be established in the hospital. This would give all the boiler capacity required for the purpose, and would be sufficient to warm the building and run the laundry. At present the laundry work cost about \$125 per month, the heating was faulty, and the present sewerage system was decidedly defective. Something should be done, and that at once, in the matter. The question was, were they to pay the crematory by instalments, or to pay the money to be raised. Would the members of the Board give their personal security, if they mortgaged the French hospital property to raise the money?"

Mr. Wilson quoted from the American Architect and Building News, an article favoring sub-surface irrigation, by George E. Waring, sanitary engineer. He favored such a system as the one described, on the ground of its cheapness and effectiveness.

Dr. Richardson did not approve of the drainage system, holding that it could not be worked satisfactorily on the hospital grounds. It would be a positive danger to have the lands saturated with sewerage which was bound to pollute the waters of the harbor.

After a good deal of discussion it was decided to call upon the committee for a further report, and an estimate of the cost of such systems as might be approved of.

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THE CITY.

A letter signed "Tramway," in reply to previous correspondence, is unavailably held over.

New Post Office. The new post office at Kettle River, B. C., was opened for business for the first time, yesterday, that at Cedar Hill will be opened in a few days.

The City Peacock. The fine peacock, which in life was an ornament to Beacon Hill Park, has been handsomely mounted, and is honored with a position of prominence in the free library.

Church Arbitration. The arbitrators in the Methodist church matter had a long session yesterday, sitting up to six o'clock in the evening, at which hour they had not completed their labors.

Strawberries—But, Oh! so Dear! Once more the delicious strawberry appears in the market, in quantities, in the shape of a few restaurants in the city. The berries were brought by the San Francisco steamer, yesterday, and are the first seen in the city this season.

The Victoria Champion Decidedly Outdone by His Opponent.

A Very Clever Exhibition by Foster and Reed—A Real Fight To-Day.

The much talked of glove fight for points between Bob Foster, of Victoria, and George Reed, of Portland, for \$250 a side and the gate receipts, came off at the Victoria theatre Thursday evening. Both men have been in active training for some weeks past, and neither neglected the slightest precaution to put himself in good condition.

The theatre was well filled, and the preliminary bouts and the Indian club and dumb-bell exercises of Messrs. Hamilton and Richardson were deservedly applauded. There was, however, a considerable waste of time in deciding the preliminary events, and the audience expressed their disapproval of the manner in which the fight was conducted. They felt that the referee should have been more prompt in his decisions, and that the fight should have been more of a real contest.

The principals in the chief event of the evening appeared on the stage at 10:15, and after some discussion Captain G. Phillips was accepted as referee. Messrs. Wilson and Perry were appointed as judges for Foster and Reed respectively, and Foster's second, who had been appointed in the referee called "Time."

A description of the Professor is unnecessary to any Victorian, but his opponent, who is a stranger to British Columbia, presented a marked contrast to the local man. He is about 4 inches taller, has a much longer reach, and must be from 19 to 25 pounds heavier than the local man. He is a powerful man, and his opponent, who is a stranger to British Columbia, presented a marked contrast to the local man.

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LECTION ORDERED

at a Seat at the Council Board signed by Mr. J. C. Devlin.

aven and Several of the men Express Their Regret.

At a meeting of the City Council, yesterday morning to receive...

Victoria, March 31, 1892. While the Mayor and Board of City Officers...

Further remains for us to do, the Mayor, "than to call a new...

Mr. William King Bell is hereby returning officer to hold the...

Business requiring attention of the Council...

Northwest Combatant. April 2—James Davis, son of...

Fatal Fall. April 2—William Norton, a...

Customs Inspector Dead. April 2—James M. Fletcher,...

An Annexationist. At, April 1—La Patrie, the lead...

Grid Wild Charges. Young Men's Liberal Club, last...

at reaching Ottawa.

RINGING AND CLEAR.

What Hon. Jno. Robson had to Say to the Opponents of the Colonist Scheme.

The Opposition Waiting, Micawber-like, for Something to Turn up.

Importance of the Statesmanlike Scheme—What the Land Grant is Wanted for.

Owing to the fact that the following speech on the colonist scheme for developing the deep sea fisheries of the province...

Hon. Mr. Robson rising to speak was received with applause. He said: After the prolonged discussion that has already taken place on this bill and after all that has been said by various members...

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The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the bane of royalty. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful medicine extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the morbid humors from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the appearance of the first symptoms. My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared. —W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's Valley, N. H. I was cured of a skin disease by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. —J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo. I was troubled with a sore head for over ten years. I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured. I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

and was cured. —H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢ per bottle, 80¢ per dozen.

Cures others, will cure you

AMERICA



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphorus, or any injurious

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little result. Doctors also had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. —Mrs. Hopper

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted APHRODISIAC or money refunded, to cure

IS SOLD ON THE WHOLESALE BY THE APHRODISIAC

TO CURE ANY FORM OF NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

BEFORE USE AFTER PRESCRIPTION OF A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS HAD A LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND WHOSE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE SKIN IS WIDELY KNOWN.

THE APHRODISIAC IS SOLD BY THE APHRODISIAC

FOR SALE AND ANALYSED BY LANGLEY & CO., CHEMISTS, 157 N. 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAND BALL,

Under auspices of L. O. L. No. 1430 and No. 1431, will take place on

ASSEMBLY HALL

or

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, TICKETS, \$2.00

There will be four prizes given to Ladies in the best of Lancers, also a medal for the best Highland dance. The prizes will be on view in the window of Jackson & Mylius, Government street. Any price can be exchanged, or no admission. GEO. BRIMSTON, Secy.

DRS. MORRILL & MORRILL

SPECIALISTS

Treat SCIENTIFICALLY and SUCCESSFULLY ALL DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE radically and safely cured without pain or detention from business, and cures guaranteed. All Druggists sell. Address: 157 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Special to This Colonist.

HIGH PRICED SLABS.

Bill Nye Buys a Tree Section for Domestic Purposes—Life Among the Sacs.

The Woman Who Sat Next Him in the Train—He Gets Fired up and Has a Rude Shock.

(Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.)

There is a peculiar industry at Sioux Falls, S. D. It is the only one of the kind I know of. It consists in cutting and polishing the beautiful chaledony, as it is called, from the petrified forests of Arizona. The material is sent to Sioux Falls in the form of stumps or broken tree trunks, and there the slabs are cut across the grain and polished for ornamental purposes.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a slab cut from the butt of a big tree and polished till its surface is like plate glass, while every fiber of the beautiful and softly tinted wood seems frozen into a lasting picture by the patient hand of time.

You can get one of these slabs for from \$10 to \$400. I bought one of the latter to hold the door open in my new and costly villa at Buck Shoals, N. C. Some of these slabs are two feet across, and most of them seem to represent any kind of tree existing at the present time. They afford, therefore, a wonderful field



AMONG THE SACS.

for the active mind to stroll about in. Perhaps over the beautiful slab, while yet it was in the heart of a sapling, some belated prodigality sprawled on his way to his damp home. Possibly the ichthyosaurus crawled out of a hole in this tree on groundhog day.

Who can tell what has happened in the early history of this petrified forest? No body can. Away back yonder in the misty past, long before the dinosaur got so that the hired girl could bear her hand in it, while yet the hot mud boiled with the mighty heat of a new laid world and the air was filled with disagreeable odors, and the evening and the morning indicated that workmen on the foundation of the earth had blown out the gas at night, and the angels went about over the face of the earth flying high and holding their noses, this tree was sprouting.

Those fellow citizens, were times when the country was new. Those were days when the hot mist from the seething earth came back at once as warm rain, only to be immediately utilized as mist again, when mankind and animals, like gigantic asparagus beds, sprang forth in a few months and overshadowed the silent and slimy home of the saurian monster.

It was under these circumstances, we are told by old settlers whose memory is yet good, that these early forests grew. Then Nature, with a long rainy day on her hands, one time decided that she would try preserving a forest for future use. This we have here, surrounded by electric lights and high lifts in society, along with the telephone and artificial ice, a slab of wood whose bark has been abraded here and there where the ichthyosaurus has scratched his warty back against it in the mellow millions of years that left no other history.

Becoming somewhat excited over this great thought, I bought another beautiful \$250 specimen to pound steak on. We may not always have steak at our house, but we propose to have something to pound it on whenever we do have steak. The railroad agent at Billings, A. T., near where this petrified forest is situated, gets thirteen to seventeen letters per week from people who want specimens of this petrified wood. Here is

Station Agent, Billings, A. T.: DEAR SIR—May I ask you to write me regarding "Natural Curiosity," the petrified forest of Arizona? It is a fact, and how large an area does it cover? I would be pleased to have you send by express some specimens of red moss agate, amethyst and smoky topaz. I would love to visit this place if the article in St. Nicholas is true. Yours truly,

I. D. CLARE.

This name is not the correct one, but a little conceit of my own. The agent has many of these letters, and wishes me to put a piece in the paper begging the public not to write to him any more regarding this matter, as it is breaking him down. He says that elderly maiden ladies, who brought the war to a speedy close by making prunes fire for the soldiers, now write to him for agates, forgetting that he is getting forty dollars per month from the railroad, not specially for the purpose of gathering moss agates or petrified trees for others.

Sometimes he is not sure that the freight will be paid or he would be more prompt to send things. Sometimes an unknown man who cannot spell, to say nothing of paying the freight, sends a quart of Indian arrowheads and 1,000 cubic feet of petrified lumber to build a house of.

This bothers the agent, who is also telegraph operator, line repairer, ticket and baggage agent and the head of a family. He wishes to notify the public by this means that hereafter it will be impossible for him to supply petrified slabs for those who are building in Ohio as

pecially as the petrified forest is owned by other parties, who threaten to present people who grudge the trees or cut the timber without paying stamps.

Yesterday I rode most all day in a seat just back of a lady who was traveling with a large gooseberry bush. Why do women feel better while traveling if they can convey a large, thorny parrot, or a young plum tree, or a jug of buttermilk? It certainly cannot enhance the pleasure of travel either for themselves or others. Every time I would get sleepy and droop forward I would bury my face in this gooseberry bush. It annoyed me very much, but she kept on carrying it, and even reproved me for knocking a young thorn loose with my eye.

She was on the way home to plant a new kind of seed potato and her third husband. He was in the express car, where it was sort of quiet. I envied him. One of the neighbors said that he was killed by being run over by a train because he could not hear it coming. Poor man! He lost his hearing, most mercifully just after he was married. He died yesterday as he was riding in the train. She is a plain woman, but firm, with grim determination and set teeth. She set them several weeks ago, and expects them to come off the next now in a few days. She says that this is the Arc de Triumph gooseberry which the hero is superior to the Polled Angus gooseberry, running more to jam and less to wine than the Angus or the Isabella.

She wears a white flannel yachting cap with cabin ornaments to it, and a seal plush cloak that is prematurely bald on the shoulders. I judge also by the front of the cloak that she got her wraps on before she ate her breakfast, and then only hurriedly ate a soft fried egg and some bank-wheat cakes with real Vermont maple sirup on them.

When she reads this in her quiet little home near Fort Dodge she will be sorry that she wore out all the foliage of her gooseberry bush on a great coarse man who is not fond of shrubbery.

Tama, Ia. is not a large place, but the center of a rich farming country and the social center of a large colony of Indians, numbering 350, I believe. These red men demonstrate the fact that the Indians may be made self supporting for these Indians own their lands, on which they raise muskrats. The government gives each Indian about \$42.18 annually as a reward for being neither absent nor tardy on pay day. With this the Indian is enabled to buy lemon extract, by means of which he is enabled to get drunk.

These Indians are Sacs and Foxes mostly. What work is done is done by the wife. She has a low, groveling streak in her nature, and so she works. The husband has nobility of character, and other things also which he is willing to impart to those near and dear to him.

While I was at Tama the Indians were just cleaning houses. House cleaning among the Sacs and Foxes is attended to very much as it is done among the other Indian tribes. It is done by moving the house.

The Sacs and Foxes need a thorough renovating and a Keeley institute. They were the first to ascertain that lemon extract and cologne taken in sufficient quantities would intoxicate, and it is said that one of these Indians will drain the life blood from an alcohol store at one sitting.

There was considerable sickness among these Indians last spring. It was caused in a singular way. All the cigar stores in Tama had alcohol lighters, and the Indians got to lighting their pipes at these, and while ostensibly lighting a refractory pipe they did, then and there being, suck the juice out of the alcohol retort by means of a straw.

Dealers then put some foreign substance into the alcohol reservoir, and most all the men folks of the tribe staid at home for quite awhile and complained of not feeling first rate.

Tama has streets which in spring are composed mostly of adhesive copying ink. There is no bottom to the mud. It is impossible to drive over it when the frost is coming out of the ground.

At Fairfield we found the same state of affairs. There was no use for omnibus or baggage wagon. They could not make the trip, and had long ago given it up, so we walked from the depot half a mile to the hotel. It is called the Leggett House.

Several prominent literary men of Paris recently conceived the idea of making investigations among the beggars on the boulevards, by disguising themselves as members of the begging fraternity and soliciting alms. They succeeded beyond their utmost expectations, both in discovering fraud in cases of counterfeit cripples and blind men, and by the liberal fees which they themselves received. A good story is told of a number of these "bogus beggars" calling upon the Duc d'Anjou, with appeals for relief, to each one of whom the duke gave five francs. At last, however, a genuine beggar appeared, to whom the duke said: "I have relieved about twenty mendicants of letters to-day, and I recognized them all, in spite of their rags; but I don't know you; you must be a bogus literary man. Get out!"

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PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

Love of Country and to Further the Study of Our National History—Pictures of Leading Spirits.

As I am closing this letter a cold grip of water strikes me in the face, and looking up to see whence it comes I discover a large man with a nozzle in his clenched hand. He is a fireman, and has ascended the basement and stands by my open window trying to put me out.

It seems that the hotel is on fire. It is difficult to write with the same degree of care in a hotel that is on fire, I find. One cannot pause to paint such wonderful pictures as the roof is blazing, as this one is I am told. So I will close now and pour some of the water out of my shoes and pockets. A fire department ought to knock on the window before it turns the hose on a literary man that way. They are brave men, but they are often uncouth.

Once the hotel where I was caught on a fire and a rudo fire laddie burst in on me while I was taking me tub. I did not know who he was. I was shocked. I did not even know that it was a man. I dove to the bottom of the tub like a frightened deer, and would have remained there if he had not gone out. I will now close this little and rescue one of the dining room girls. I noticed her yesterday at table, and I thought that if a fire should break out she would be the first one I would rescue.

Bill Nye.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

A Young Girl Sacrifices Her Teeth for Her Young Man.

"I've heard of a girl pawing her engagement ring to buy her lover's Christmas present, but I never heard anything stranger than a story told me while out West recently," said the barber, as he stropped his razor the other day.

In a combination jewelry and pawn shop a diamond pin was exhibited for sale. It caught the fancy of a young lady. The more she gazed on the pin the more she wanted it for the man she loved.

"She went home and got all the money she possessed. Coming back to the shop she asked the price of the pin, and found it a few dollars more than she had.

"Haven't you any old gold that you can turn into cash?" asked the jeweller. "We will buy old gold at any time."

The girl thought a minute. Suddenly she brightened up and took a set of teeth from her mouth. The plate was of solid gold.

"Can't you use that?" she asked the pawnbroker. "I'll have them set in a ring."

"All right," he said. "I'll have them set in a ring."

FACTS ABOUT THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—A SOCIETY WHOSE AIM IS TO FOSTER LOVE OF COUNTRY AND TO FURTHER THE STUDY OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY—PICTURES OF LEADING SPIRITS.

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ject of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

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These are unquestionably most patriotic and praiseworthy motives, and the ladies who have undertaken the work are entitled to all the sympathy and co-operation of all the large minded people who have a proper appreciation of the services rendered in the great war that brought liberty to the American colonies, and who feel that the sacrifices made by revolutionists should not be perpetuated and made to endure not only in a traditional form, but as living

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A story is told of a teacher in a girls' school who used to cut the naughty things out of the newspaper each day and then let her pupils read it. She soon quit the clipping, however, wisely concluding that "the evil men do should be known to their fellow men for the protection of the individual." Quite right. Girls would not go wrong as often as they do if they knew of the snares that lie in wait for ignorance and inexperience.

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Canada is a step in advance of the United States in one respect at least. All the Canadian universities are open to women.

The Chautauqua circle of Chester, Pa., is made up almost entirely of women, but they do not mean to be ignorant of the question which will form the leading issue in the next presidential campaign. They have been studying the tariff and have had addresses delivered to them by experts on both sides, so as to be able to make up their own minds. This is a good deal better than studying the ruined castles of Europe.

Mrs. Ladeau is bookkeeper and manager of the Poudre valley herd of Holsteins in the Colorado. She manages the fine dairy herd with entire success and carries on the poultry business at the same ranch—that of Mr. J. H. Packard, of New Windsor. Her poultry house is one of the handsomest in Colorado.

ELIZA ANGELOTT CONNER.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Heartrending Tale of a Dog and a Young Woman.

Never do I cease to believe in the coming golden age when all women will be strong, wise and sensible, that is, nearly so. But there are times when I get tired of hoping, not permanently of course, only for a few hours perhaps. One of these occasions came recently when I read how a Brooklyn girl wept and booched in court over a little beast of a dog. She loved that dog, the girl said. She said she paid a hundred dollars for him when he was a puppy in London. Then one day, when her father was taking him out for an airing, the little brute, "Darling Daffodil," she called him, got lost. He was found and taken care of by a family who put him into the dog show. The girl who loved him so much recognized him. I don't know whether he had a peculiar way of drooping his blessed little tail or whether he had a peculiar note in his sweet little bark. At any rate she knew darling Daffodil, and then there was a scene which was adjourned to court. In court the family who had taken care of the best two months offered to give him up if she whose lost love he was would pay fifty dollars for his keep. She refused to do this, although she had paid a hundred dollars for him when he was only in the stage of puphood, and she loved him so besides.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Drowning of the Todd-Dead Body Found in the Empress of India.

Strike of the Vancouver Post-Office Employees—Public Meeting at Blaine.

VANCOUVER, April 6.—Michael Madigan, foreman at the Hartney clearings, North Vancouver, left camp on March 16 in a boat.

He is five feet seven inches tall, with a red moustache and beard. He had considerable money coming to him. The police are unable to find any trace.

D. M. Cahin is here from San Francisco. Cahin is president of the Ice Manufacturing Company who are operating a factory in the

THE ARIZONA KICKER. The editor of the Arizona Kicker, who has been writing a column to collect some overdue notices, has been fully exposted to be back Monday.

Early this morning we received a telephone message from Half Way Bay that the editor was seen on his way riding in hot pursuit of Tom

THE LATEST.—Just as we go to press a message from Lone Tree comes that the contractor for the new ranch has been told of the editor

THE CALL.—We respectfully request one who has a grievance against the paper that they delay calling at the office

THE DEATH OF W. J. COWLING. An Empress of India sailor, was found under the C.P.R. bridge, at the foot of Grandview street, this morning. The deceased is supposed to have fallen off the bridge while intoxicated. The inquest will be held on Wednesday.

Park Commissioner Talbot was attacked by a bear in the museum, yesterday, and had his nose badly damaged.

At a meeting of the property owners of North Vancouver, the majority expressed their willingness to bear their share of the bonus for bringing in the Northern Pacific to the east end of Burrard Inlet.

The Larsons Club met tonight and elected delegates for the meeting of the Provincial Association at Victoria.

At a meeting of the Larsons Club, the members discussed the proposed route for a new railway from Revelstoke to the Upper Arrow Lake.

A curious state of affairs was disclosed at last night's meeting relative to the Northern Pacific bonus. City Solicitor Hammett reported that the Fraser Valley and Burrard Inlet Railway Company had no legal status and nothing was done until it was properly incorporated.

There is a strike among the post office clerks here. Four representatives of the clerks met at five minutes to 12 noon and were presented with a written demand to increase the salaries \$10 per month.

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Government not to pass the extended franchise act, giving votes to every citizen who pays road tax. This petition is intended as an offset against the resolution of the meeting of citizens held in the City Hall, on Saturday, which resolution asked the widest extension of the franchise.

NAIMANO, April 5.—Mr. Alex. Mayer leaves here, to-morrow morning, for Fort-land, where he will remain for a few weeks before going to San Francisco. He has been a resident of Nainamo for over 80 years.

The coal trade remains good, and so far there is an abundance of shipping. Besides there is a considerable amount of outside work going on. A great many men now idle will find work on the large brick buildings which are to be erected.

The transfer of the Nainamo Brewery, owned by J. Mahner, to the Union Brewery Co., will take place in a few days. The amount is said to be about \$35,000.

Two hundred new boxes are to be added to the post office.

Tenders are invited for the erection of a new Presbyterian church in this city.

Mr. F. C. Potts has been engaged in purchasing a piece of ground for a rifle range. The volunteers need a range in the worst way, as they have no place where they can practice.

Both E. Fargher, fruit dealer, has dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by Mr. E. Booth, who assumes liabilities.

A Mayer and M. Wolf have dissolved, and outstanding accounts will be settled by the latter.

Arrived.—S.S. City of Puebla. Sailed.—S.S. Costa Rica and ship J. B. Brown.

The Union Steamship Company have withdrawn the steamer Comox from the New Westminster-Nainamo route.

Lieut. O'Reilly left on the schooner Delador, yesterday afternoon, for Behling Sea. The Lieutenant is in command of the schooner.

Prospect of Capt. Bigney. Lieut. O'Reilly will prospect for halibut, and expects to be away about six weeks. On the next voyage, Capt. Bigney will resume command.

PEPPER'S PASS. The worst is anticipated; there is a shadow of a doubt that the Todd has been seen in life.

At the last night the searchers were out looking for him all Thursday and Friday and returned unsuccessful, and the painful duty has been performed of informing Todd's relatives of the sad occurrence.

"Ike," who was about 35 years of age, was formerly of Victoria, but is an old timer here and considered one of the best fishermen in the city.

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Bishop Sillitoe has partly recovered his health. He is at Yale, and is expected home this week. During his absence the duties of the office have devolved on Rev. H. Irwin.

News from Port Hammond says that on Wednesday, Mr. J. White's house was broken into and the contents of the house and goods stolen to the value of \$40.

The thief, or thieves, seem to have come up the river and carried away their booty in a boat or canoe.

Things promise to be lively in railway circles, this summer, as both sections have been strengthened with extra men, and G. Stewart's company of bridge carpenters is here, probably for several months, repairing and strengthening the bridges and trestles along the ridge.

CUBAN FACTORY BURNED. HAVANA, April 5.—An extensive tobacco factory was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of employees managed to escape from the burning building, either by jumping from the windows or through the efforts of persons on the outside. Twenty-nine persons received serious injuries.

THE NEW KHEDIVE. ALEXANDRIA, April 5.—The Turkish Imperial fleet, bearing a special envoy with a firman of investiture of the new Khedive of Egypt was received with military honors. The envoy at once took the train for Cairo.

PERU TRANQUIL. LONDON, April 5.—The Peruvian legation here denies the reports that have been circulated that the Peruvian Government is in any way dissatisfied with the country in any way.

ARBITRATION NOT A PANACEA. LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Government intended to seek the adoption by Great Britain and the United States of a general treaty of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the two nations.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PUBLIC MEN.—It is a complicated question.

PARIS, April 4.—In an interview with a reporter on the Behring Sea question, Jules Ferry said: "If President Carnot is asked to be a party to the Treaty, he will doubtless accept the task, but it is a complicated question. Considerable time will be required to settle the details of the Treaty. Our politicians are taking much interest in the Behring Sea dispute. I am glad to see the United States taking to arbitration, which is becoming recognized as the best way of settling international disputes."

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THE WORLD BY WIRE.

A Desperado's Work—He Kills Five People and Has Another Five Listed.

The Raleigh Murderer Will Plead Insanity—Week and Loss of 200 Lives.

Cuban Factory Burned.

HAVANA, April 5.—An extensive tobacco factory was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of employees managed to escape from the burning building, either by jumping from the windows or through the efforts of persons on the outside. Twenty-nine persons received serious injuries.

THE NEW KHEDIVE. ALEXANDRIA, April 5.—The Turkish Imperial fleet, bearing a special envoy with a firman of investiture of the new Khedive of Egypt was received with military honors. The envoy at once took the train for Cairo.

PERU TRANQUIL. LONDON, April 5.—The Peruvian legation here denies the reports that have been circulated that the Peruvian Government is in any way dissatisfied with the country in any way.

ARBITRATION NOT A PANACEA. LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Government intended to seek the adoption by Great Britain and the United States of a general treaty of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the two nations.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PUBLIC MEN.—It is a complicated question.

PARIS, April 4.—In an interview with a reporter on the Behring Sea question, Jules Ferry said: "If President Carnot is asked to be a party to the Treaty, he will doubtless accept the task, but it is a complicated question. Considerable time will be required to settle the details of the Treaty. Our politicians are taking much interest in the Behring Sea dispute. I am glad to see the United States taking to arbitration, which is becoming recognized as the best way of settling international disputes."

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DEANS ON ANTIQUITIES.

There is a remarkable resemblance between Cairns—Sun Circles in Bolivia and South America.

ROYAL PERSONALITIES.

Queen Victoria's Movements Abroad—The Kaiser's Illness—The Duke of Edinburgh.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

There is very little change to note in the local markets this week, and as the weather has been unfavorable for farming operations...

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Select Committee Appointed to go into an Enquiry re City Engineer.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The officers of the Department already frayed their nerves...

MURDERESS TRIED.

Something More About the Ortm for Which she Got Off With a Year's Imprisonment.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 7.—New England, Richmond and West Point, and the coal shares monopolized most of the trading on the Stock market during the morning.

REORGANIZED MORMONS.

Independence, Mo., April 6.—The fortieth annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was convened this morning at Independence, Mo.

CURE FOR DRUGGISTS.

As it well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise...

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee reported having received a number of proposals, amounting to \$2,000,000.

THE ALLEN LABOR BILL—REPRESENTATIONS TO WASHINGTON TO MITIGATE EXISTING REGULATIONS.

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, March 26.—The ethos of the Finance Minister's eloquent budget speech has not yet died away.

YANCOUVER ISLAND R. E. BILL.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some say that it is impossible to insert any conditions into a private bill. The fact is that it is possible to do so.

DEROJNING GUILTY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I noticed in this morning's issue of the Colonist a notice regarding the 'Humbug' which has taken exception to the fact that the Colonist has been accused of being a 'humbug'.

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FOR BRITAIN.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

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CAPITAL NOTES

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COAL IN SAN FRANCISCO

Prices Likely to Remain Low—Highly Overstocked—Free Arrivals. ... A San Francisco coal broker in reviewing the market, writing on April 1st, says:

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In Chambers. (Before Mr. Justice Drake.) ... Barnes vs. Veley—To strike out certain paragraphs in defence. ...

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A successful medicine used over 30 years in Europe, America, Australia, India, and elsewhere. ... It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and win the confidence of the people.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST

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Headache results from a deranged stomach or liver. In either case, an aperient like Ayer's Pills, the mildest and most cathartic in use, correct all the ailments of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and in a brief time, relieve the distressing headache. These pills are recommended by the profession, and are used for all ailments.

Major Clarke Leaves for Home. Major Clarke left on the night of the 4th inst. for London, England. He expresses satisfaction at the progress made by the Legislature in the scheme of colonization and deep-sea fisheries, and states that further progress in the scheme depends upon Imperial Legislation. Major Clark goes to forward the commercial part of the scheme, and speaks hopefully of being able to return soon with his family to Victoria to reside, and where he will in future look after the interests of the Commercial Company.

Quarter of a Century. Just 24 years, almost a quarter of a century, have passed since J. W. Pierre commenced business in this city as a tailor and dyer. Until three years ago he remained sole proprietor of the business, which rapidly grew in favor, and he then retired in J. W. Pierre, who had grown up in the establishment and was consequently well qualified to continue it, and to give satisfaction to the many patrons of the house. The business is still carried on at the Pierre block, on Douglas street, where work is done just as well and just as cheaply as ever.

Supplementary Estimates. Those who claim to know something about what is going on in the Legislature, will be glad to see that supplementary estimates will be brought down in the Legislature to-day.

ROYAL WAFERS. Prescription of Dr. J. C. Ayer, who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. It is used by the writer, and has become a certain cure for all ailments. Pleasant, safe, and effective. Each box contains 100 wafers. Sold by all druggists. Address: LANGLEY & CO., 111-113 Broadway, N. Y.

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HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. That I concluded to write this voluntary statement, E. J. THORNTON, Wilgus, Myrtle Street, N. Y. I have been afflicted with a skin disease, and it is entirely healed. I have had my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had my leg and it is entirely healed.

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NEW TOWNSITES! Plans lithographed on shortest notice—all sizes, from miniatures to 2x3 ft. First-class work at reasonable prices. IF YOU Propose organizing a joint stock company, issuing a new map or plan of any kind, or if you want anything engraved, from a visiting card up, WRITE For samples and prices. THE COLONIST, VICTORIA, B. C. LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. RUPTURED & DEFORMED PEOPLE. IMPROVED THE LAST TWENTY YEARS. Nothing Better under the Sun. Send circumference in line with Rupture, your Height, Weight, Sex, Age, which side. If Rupture descends, send \$7.00 for Single; \$10.0

The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. KELLY, Proprietor.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST, PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

For Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$10.00.

For Six Months, (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$6.00.

For Three Months, (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$3.50.

For One Month, (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$1.25.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month.

More than one month and not more than one year.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than 10 cents per line.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by explicit orders are discontinued before expiration.

Special allowances on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line (10 words)—10 cents each insertion.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Where Ours are wanted, they must be ALL METAL—NOT WOOD.

HOLIDAY FOR EGAN.

New York, April 5.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: Assistant-Secretary Washington acknowledges that Minister Egan and Consul McCreery has been granted leave of absence. He said: "Leaves of absence have been granted and Minister Egan is expected to return to this country."

It is denied that the Minister's return has any significance. New York, April 5.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: Assistant-Secretary Washington acknowledges that Minister Egan and Consul McCreery has been granted leave of absence.

Central American advices. Steamer West Indian a Total Loss—Costs Lives and the World's Fair.

San Francisco, April 5.—Panama advices by the steamer San Juan, to-day, state that the steamer West Indian, which went ashore at Acapulco, is a total loss.

No Hawaiian Revolution. San Francisco, April 5.—While the steamer Australia was in Honolulu a rumor was circulated that a revolution was in progress.

After the Grip. And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia or other epidemic disease, Sanepaville is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much needed.

THE ABT SYSTEM.

Applicability to Develop British Columbia's Mining Interests.

The Abt Railway System—designed by Mr. Roman Abt of Switzerland and for many years Chief Constructing Engineer in various Rack Railways in Germany, Switzerland, Italy &c.

Mr. Sandford Fleming in his report for 1874 says:—"Between the Cascade and Rocky mountain chains, there extends an elevated plateau, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea level. This plateau may be said to reach inland to the outlying masses on the western flank of the Rocky mountain chain, and known by the local names of Cariboo, Selkirk and Gold ranges—to reach its interior plateau from the sea board was, the aim, and constituted the great difficulty in the main to be overcome."

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THE LAND OF THE CZARS.

Poland and Russia.

(Written for the Colonist.)

Misérable and bloodthirsty as John the Terrible was, he proved himself, however, to be a far-seeing politician. He added the immense regions of the east and southwest to his dominions, incorporated Kasan, conquered the Tartar Khanate of Astrakhan and became master of Siberia. Thus, victorious in Asia, he turned his arms towards the west, and anticipating the policy of Peter the Great, tried to open communication with the civilized nations of the Occident. He hurried his arms towards Poland and entered that country in the Russian fashion, behaving everywhere with the greatest cruelty, slaughtering without distinction all able-bodied men and abandoning women and children to the Tartars and Calmucks who served in his army.

On the first news of John the Terrible, the Poles flew to arms, led by their king in person. Thus the two kindred, but totally different nations stood again in arms facing each other. Till now, under the previous kings the Poles were almost always successful in their wars with Muscovy, but now began a struggle far surpassing the previous in ferocity and animosity.

Sigismund, King of Poland, was the foremost warrior of his age, and the Poles, forgetting their animosities, animated by warlike spirit, willingly put themselves under the banner of the king. John the Terrible met with disaster after disaster and saw his armies vanquished, his cities taken, his own country invaded. The tyrant accustomed to victory with other despots, was now the victim of his own pride. He neglected, unused and undervalued.

Among the sonorous truisms which, oddly enough, sustain so much of the reputation of the Seven Sages (says Once a Week), there is an honest, commonsensical maxim to the effect that the wise man neither flounders nor reproves his wife in public. Both alike are outrages upon society; but it may be doubted whether the public rebuffs, corrections, and set-downs generally, in which some of those who are not happy, though married, delight to indulge, are not more unlovely than public blamings. They are certainly far more uncomfortable to the audience. As for the husband, he has long been one of the bolts of polite society. The stage has treated him almost as severely as the mother-in-law, and every twopenny-halfpenny poet or novelist feels tempted to paint him with small chaff. This, of course, is only the husband of fiction, but the husband of fact has fared almost as badly. Many modern wives have a sort of idea, which is not definitely formulated, still persists.

John the Terrible died in 1584 and Sigismund followed his antagonist two years afterwards. The death of these two rivals a very extraordinary series of events happened in Russia, and this period is the most interesting and also the most mysterious in the glowing annals of Muscovy.

John the Terrible was succeeded by his son Feodor, a prince of milk character, totally unfitted to rule such a people as the Russians then were. In fact the country was ruled by Boris Godunoff, a nobleman of Tartar origin, and the brother-in-law of the Czar. Knowing that Feodor was not likely to live very long, he conceived the idea of becoming in reality the ruler of the country. To accomplish this purpose he caused the heir to the throne, Prince Dimitri, brother of Feodor, to be murdered. The boy, together with his mother, was removed to Uglich, a town far from the capital. One day the young prince was playing with a large knife in a courtyard of the palace and a few minutes afterwards he was found dead. The body, however, was not examined, and it was reported that the boy accidentally killed himself. The mother was prostrated with grief, and the inhabitants of Uglich deplored Boris as the author of the crime, though Boris strenuously denied any complicity in the death of the young prince.

Boris Godunoff continued to be dictator and after the death of Feodor, in 1598, he was elected Czar. Feodor was the last direct representative of the house of Rurik, which governed Russia for 736 years, under 55 sovereigns.

Boris made an excellent monarch, and under his rule the power of Russia grew rapidly. But in 1603 his throne received a visitor the Czar. Suddenly a rumor spread like fire that Dimitri was not dead, but living in Poland, and was making preparations to enter Russia. According to one version, a Polish magnate, Prince Adam Wiewirowski, had in his house held a page whom one day he chanced, using an insulting epithet. "If you

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Mr. Sandford Fleming in his report for 1874 says:—"Between the Cascade and Rocky mountain chains, there extends an elevated plateau, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea level. This plateau may be said to reach inland to the outlying masses on the western flank of the Rocky mountain chain, and known by the local names of Cariboo, Selkirk and Gold ranges—to reach its interior plateau from the sea board was, the aim, and constituted the great difficulty in the main to be overcome."

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