

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY APRIL 23 1896.

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MATABELES CHECKED.

Their Vanguard Twice Driven Back by the Opposing British Forces.

The Middlesex Regiment Ordered to Proceed From Aldershot to Bulawayo.

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from Bulawayo, Matabeleland, dated April 17, says the rebels are increasing in numbers in proximity to the fortress of the patrol established by the English. Forty-two men attacked the vanguard of the Matabeles at dawn and drove them back to the main body. The English sustained a loss of only one man wounded. Two of the horses belonging to the British patrolling forces were killed, however. According to the reports, over fifty of the natives were killed. At noon the scouts again encountered the rebels. Again in the afternoon a panic was caused in the town by the discovery of 200 natives hiding in the bush back of the hospital, where they were detained by the British forces. Advice so far received do not indicate whether any of the English or Matabeles were killed or injured during the latest conflicts. The situation, however, grows more serious hourly and a hot time is expected soon.

Latest advices from Bulawayo proved beyond any doubt that the town is in a most critical situation. The garrison is not believed to number 1,000 men all told, and over one-third of them are either foraging, holding strategic positions, scouting or trying to keep the roads clear for the provision and ammunition trains which are on the way to relieve Bulawayo. Besides, it is reported that a large portion of the remainder of the garrison left Bulawayo yesterday to attack the Imbezu regiment of Matabeles, in which case serious disaster is apprehended, according to dispatches from Cape Town and elsewhere. The announcement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Chamberlain, that the government intended immediately to increase the strength of the garrison in South Africa, has caused great satisfaction here, and the Middlesex regiment, the first one ordered to sail, has been especially chosen as it fought at the Cape in 1879.

There was great elation at Aldershot camp when the orders to prepare to embark for South Africa reached the regiment. The soldiers gathered together and cheered exuberantly for Queen and country, and no many days will elapse before the men are ready for shipboard. It is more than hinted that the present increase is only the first instalment of large reinforcements of troops which are to be sent to the Cape, and the Conservative newspapers are suddenly alive to the fact that the Cape of Good Hope is of vital importance to Great Britain, as being a sort of half-way house to India, a most healthy station, etc., and they loudly demand that it be converted into a military base on a large scale. But what is really meant is that Great Britain should prepare for war with the Transvaal and lose no time in so doing.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, April 20.—The German press has had an outburst of temper owing to an article in the Morning Post, of London, which is considered offensive to Germany, and the government, it is said, in spite of Austria's wishes, is determined to pursue a policy in South Africa dictated by its own interests entirely until Great Britain is brought to her senses. Herr Hoff, the German representative, has received minute instructions in view of the latest developments in South Africa.

There is an impression that the visit of Emperor William to Vienna was not a success in strengthening the friendship between Austria and Germany. Emperor Francis Joseph and his cabinet are piqued at the length of Emperor William's stay in Italy, and the mutual effusion displayed there. The question of the future German support of the Austrian Balkan policy was repeatedly broached without eliciting satisfactory German assurances, and a thorough understanding on the subject between Count Badeni and Prince Hohenlohe was not effected. The Austrian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, and all the minor Austrian officials, received German decorations, but Count Badeni, the premier, did not. Another question left unadjusted is that of the British-German relations.

The visit of Emperor William to Dresden on Thursday next on the occasion of the King of Saxony's birthday will be signaled by a gala fete, a military parade and a monster street procession in which the Dresden students will take part.

On Tuesday next the Imperial court will remove to Potsdam for the summer, and the Emperor will shortly conduct her two eldest sons to the cadet school at Floss, where they will remain for the usual holidays. They will be taught in company with the other pupils in the school room of their private residence.

SIR JOHN SCHULTZ.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—(Special)—The funeral of Sir John Schultz, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, took place today from the Legislative Chamber to St. John's cemetery. It was attended by the military and all the official bodies. Lady Schultz has received many telegrams of condolence, including a message from Lord Derby of England, formerly Governor-General, and from Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Laurier's Prospective Retirement.

QUEBEC, April 20.—(Special)—According to the St. John's Quebec News the truth about the retirement of Mr. Laurier from the Liberal leadership is that he was never a wealthy man, and has, since assuming the leadership of his party, had to neglect his law practice almost entirely, and now he has found it necessary to notify his friends that he cannot afford to remain as leader of the opposition forces much longer. In the event of the Conservative administration being again endorsed by the country it is pretty well understood that Mr. Laurier will sit as an ordinary member only.

Spain and Cuba.

HAVANA, April 20.—The gunboat Centinela, commanded by Lieut. Gomezale Puerta, while conveying a schooner loaded on board a number of soldiers and provisions, intended for the Spanish detachment at Zanja, on the river Canto, was fired upon by the insurgents when entering the river. The insurgents were in strong force and occupied advantageous positions. The sailors on board the schooner replied to the enemy's fire and eventually repulsed them. Nine of the thirteen men on board the schooner one soldier was killed and five wounded. As the ammunition supply on both vessels was exhausted, the gunboat steamed away and returned next day with a fresh stock of cartridges, resolved to make another attempt to reach Zanja. At the entrance of the river the gunboat was again fired upon but although she only had four men, including Lieut. Puerta, on board, she succeeded in beating off the enemy and relieved the detachment at Zanja.

The lieutenant and a ship's corporal of the gunboat were both seriously wounded. As a mark of appreciation for their gallantry they have been proposed for the cross of San Fernando, the most distinguished order of Spain, only given to those who performed acts of remarkable valor.

The attention of the public having been called to the frequent occurrence of fires in stores and commercial houses in Matanzas, the proprietors are recommended to have their property insured. Admiral Navarro on board the cruiser Enzenada is going to inspect the coast service. Several additional skirmishes have taken place, during which the insurgents lost 15 killed, and the troops 3 killed and 12 wounded.

Later advices from the province of Pinar del Rio show that it is the insurgent leader Pericadiaz who was killed, and not Pedro Pericadiaz, the well known insurgent leader of that name.

Duelling in Germany.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Bachem, Centrist, in the reichstag today called upon the house to take action to prevent the duelling scandals. He dwelt upon the public indignation caused by the killing of Baron von Schraeder by Count von Kotze, and asked why the police had let the meeting occur when they knew of Von Kotze's intention to fight the baron. Continuing, Herr Bachem said the Prince Consort had obtained the abolition of the duel in England and asked why the Emperor could not find a remedy for it in Germany. (Cheers).

Dr. von Boetticher, minister for the interior, replied for the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, who, he said, was indisposed and unable to attend. The government, he asserted, sincerely regretted the recent duel, but the authorities could not be blamed for failing to prevent it. (Murmurs from members of the left.) Dr. von Boetticher added that the duellists would always find means to gain their end. However, Prince Hohenlohe was seriously meditating measures to assure respect for the law upon the part of all classes.

The Conservative Campaign.

MONTREAL, April 20.—(Special)—The Conservative campaign in Quebec will be inaugurated at a grand banquet in this city on Monday evening next under the auspices of the Club Conservative. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper and other ministers will be present and outline the policy on which an appeal to the country will be made.

Major Sam Hughes, M.P., in an interview here, said the Conservative majority from Ontario at the next elections will be ten more than at present. He says Mr. Laurier and Mr. McCarthy played a desperate game, and as their political future depended on its success their defeat in the house by the government brought ruin to both. Mr. Hughes declares also that if certain bolters do not make peace with the party they will not be able to carry their constituencies at the elections.

Steps are being taken to organize a monster Liberal demonstration on the 24th in favor of Mr. Laurier. It is expected that numerous Liberal members will attend on their way home from the Capital.

Twenty-five Years a Martyr to Rheumatism.

Released From Pain in One Day.

"It is my desire," says Mr. James Kerr, farmer, of Kars, Ont., "to tell for the public good of the great blessing South American Rheumatic Cure has been to my wife. She has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for 25 years; had doctored with all physicians, far and near, but never received perfect relief until she used South American Rheumatic Cure. It banished all pain in one day, and several bottles cured radically. I think two or three bottles would have been sufficient had it not been for delay in securing medicine. I most cheerfully and freely give this testimony, and strongly recommend sufferers from rheumatism to use this remedy, as I believe it will cure in every case." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

Nominations June 9.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Informs His Excellency of His Intended Resignation.

Joe Martin's Interference in B. C. Affairs—Crow's Nest Pass Grant.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 20.—Sir Charles Tupper is to-day practically Premier of Canada. Although the official announcement is not yet forthcoming, the general impression is that it will be made in a couple of days at the furthest. Although everybody was anticipating it, the report to-night that an agreement had been reached between the two leaders has created a good deal of excitement.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Laurier had a conference to-day respecting the state of public business. They will decide tomorrow what estimates will be mutual agreement be allowed to pass.

Hon. Mr. Haggart has given notice of resolution for a loan to the Canadian Pacific of \$20,000 per mile for the railway from Lethbridge through Crow's Nest to Nelson, repayable in 1916, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

The entire afternoon was wasted by the opposition discussing the Hudson Bay railway bill.

Hon. Mr. Oimmet says the graving dock at Lewis is twenty feet shorter than the fast Atlantic liners will be, and the government is considering how to remedy it.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has introduced a bill respecting the Behring Sea claims convention, empowering the commissioner to take evidence in the proposed inquiry regarding the damages sustained by the sealers seized in Behring sea.

Hon. Mr. Prior presented a petition of Indians on the Naas asking the repeal of the clause of the criminal code prohibiting potlaches. The petition makes severe strictures on the mission, and the intercolonial telegraphers ask an increase of wages.

The eight-hour day in the printing bureau takes effect on May 1.

It is said Mr. Tisdale will be the new minister from Ontario.

Sir Charles Tupper has received a cable message stating that the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire will take place on June 8, instead of June 15.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who has virtually resigned the premiership, although the official announcement will not be made until immediately after prorogation. Yesterday he informed his colleagues in council that he was desirous of retiring from the political field and that as soon as the business of the session had been closed he would place his resignation in His Excellency's hands.

In accordance with this decision Sir Mackenzie saw Lord Aberdeen during the course of the afternoon, when, as may naturally be supposed, the situation was fully discussed. The fact that the conference lasted nearly three hours is a fairly good indication of the important nature of the meeting. The Premier again saw His Excellency this evening.

It is understood that Sir Mackenzie's intention to retire absolutely from any official position, retaining only his seat in the Senate. He will, however, in accordance with a generally expressed desire, be one of the Canadian delegates to the Colonial Office gathering on the Pacific coast next month.

Joseph Martin, the misrepresentative of Winnipeg and the most offensive Grit partisan in the house, this afternoon introduced a bill designed to facilitate polling in Victoria. He was severely scored by Hon. Mr. Prior. Eventually the bill passed its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Dickey introduced a bill for the purpose of dividing the several polling sub-divisions of Yale-Cariboo to allow voters to vote in any polling division where they might be on election day.

Hon. Mr. Dickey said Mr. Mara urged a complete revision of the whole district and the development of the constituency. That, however, was impracticable this session, but the present bill would enable a great many to vote who would otherwise be disfranchised. Messrs. Martin and Mills (Bothwell) opposed the measure.

The proposed loan to the C. P. R. will aggregate \$5,000,000, the approximate length of the Crow's Nest Pass line being 250 miles.

The Patrons of Industry are asking for the abolition of the \$200 deposit required in the federal elections.

It is said to-night that the government has decided on June 9th and June 16th as the dates of nomination and polling for the general elections.

A long discussion took place to-night on the resolution regarding the re-arrangement of the militia. At first the opposition were disposed to obstruct, but when Hon. Mr. Foster said the expenditure had actually been contracted for the resolution was allowed to pass.

Mr. Foster said the Lee-Enfield rifles would on an average cost \$3 1/2, and the 24 twelve-pounders for four batteries a thousand pounds each.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Cough Cure, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

Toronto, April 18.—At an Orange lodge banquet last night E. F. Clarke, ex-M.P., announced that he would contest West Toronto as an anti-medical Conservative at the coming election.

Apprehensive Still.

Grave Fears Felt for the British in South Africa—Kruger's Reply.

Willhelm's Sympathy With Kruger—Boers Massing Near Mafeking—Important Factors.

LONDON, April 20.—The situation in South Africa continues to absorb a large share of public attention and apprehension for the safety of Englishmen in Matabeleland, particularly in Bulawayo, is not abated. There is an appreciable sense of relief over the news that a supply train from Mafeking has got through to Bulawayo and that the reinforcements for the Imperial troops from Mafeking are being rapidly pushed forward to the relief of the place, which is to all intents and purposes beleaguered, being so closely invested by the natives that numerous skirmishes are occurring almost in the outskirts of the town. Friends of the people in Bulawayo, and this includes so far as sentiment is concerned, all Englishmen, are relieved to hear that no extensive offensive movement is planned to interfere with its international matters. It relies on its independence in that respect provided by London convention.

In its editorial commenting on President Kruger's reply to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, the Times says: "If President Kruger and his supporters fully close their eyes to obvious facts and obdurately refuse to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders, circumstances may occur that will force us to rely upon the primary right of all communities to save themselves from imminent peril."

The reply of President Kruger to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to visit England in order to discuss with him what remedies can be applied to the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, is the newest factor in the South African problem. The reply is wholly and conciliatory, but it is not seen in it a peaceful angry for the settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and the responsibility of the differences with others which must be an incident of the reopening of the differences with the Transvaal is not viewed with complacency.

The Liberal press is querulous as to the intentions of the government towards the burghers. The tension of feeling in the Transvaal over the increase of the British forces in South Africa is clearly shown by reports from correctly from the whole of the country. It is a question how far these new factors may operate to prevent a recurrence of the strained European relations of the first part of the year, if the Transvaal will be able to still recognize as Queen Mamea an open unfriendly attitude towards each other.

"A large force of Boers, estimated at 1,500, is massed twenty-five miles from Mafeking (which is on the borders of the Transvaal) with a machine gun. Their purpose ostensibly is to prevent the spread of the rinderpest, but they are really there because another raid is feared owing to the massing of British troops here to be forwarded to Bulawayo (Dr. Jameson's raid started into the Transvaal from Mafeking). Mr. Duncan telegraphed to Earl Gray from Bulawayo that the chief fear there is of the natives inside the town. While the cause of the rinderpest is dynamite and barbed wire and the addition of new forts the laager is considered impregnable."

A despatch from Mafeking to the Times, dated Saturday evening, says: "There has been a meeting here of representatives of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and the Chartered South Africa Company, by whom the whole of Bechuanaland was declared to be infected with rinderpest. It was resolved that there was necessity for combined action."

A Far Graver Aspect.

LONDON, April 20.—The alleged terms of the secret treaty between Russia and China have been re-printed from a German paper, and have created a bad impression, though it is evident that the statements made are not wholly true. According to the story China permits Russia in the time of war to use any of her ports to mobilize, repair and coal her warships, and to raise supplies in China. The latter also allows Russia to use Port Arthur, Kiangshoo, or any port on the Kiangshoo or Chekiang as a naval or military base. Other startling provisions include a branch line of the Siberian railroad to Tientsen, controlled conjointly for fifteen years by Russia and China. Then the latter, if capable, takes charge of the railroad. There is a virtual cession to Russia of an island opposite Tientsen and several points on the south side, as a

Photographic Development.

London, April 20.—The latest development of photography in colors was explained at the Royal Institute last Saturday evening by M. Lippmann, a distinguished French investigator, who has succeeded in reproducing perfectly all colors of nature on a sensitive plate. M. Lippmann explained his methods, which were simple, and displayed results that were marvellous. The light leaves traces of its energy in photographic pictures of light and shade, but colored because forms of individual waves or vibrations are not depicted. To secure this result M. Lippmann places behind the thin transparent gelatine, a mirror of mercury. Over stops the rays of light and reflects them, thus rendering the vibrations practically stationary, as the results show. Then they leave on the film an impress of each separate prismatic color and shade.

These effects are not similar to those of pigment, which can be seen in any direction. The film remains transparent; its hues are like those of soap bubbles or nacrous mother-of-pearl or other substances in themselves colorless—in other words—the photographic plate which is developed in an ordinary manner, must be held at a certain angle in order to see the chromatic effects. M. Lippmann showed by reflected electric lights a number of pictures produced in this manner, several being simple colors of spectrum; other photographs were of natural objects and scenes, including portraits.

Unfair Competition.

BERLIN, April 20.—The government bill to prevent unfair competition in trade was considered by the Imperial diet on Friday. The bill provides for the punishment of persons revealing trade secrets, which the government has divided into two categories; first, those learned by workmen in the ordinary course of business and secondly, those for which employers have exacted promise of secrecy. The diet refused to pass the measure in this shape, and adopted a modified form, by which a penalty is only applied to the revelation of business secrets during time of service and with intent to injure their employers or compete with them. The diet also declined to accept the paragraph which editors of newspapers were to be held responsible for fraudulent or deceptive advertisements, and passed the clause exempting editors from penalty unless it is proved that they were aware that the advertisements were deceptive.

The Reichstag oleomargarine bill, as amended by the diet, renders the importation of American oleomargarine virtually impossible. There is little prospect of its adoption.

French Gain.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Brig City of Papeete, from Tahiti, brings news that Queen Mamea of the Island of Raiatea, in the South Seas, has surrendered to her old enemies, the French. The Queen, according to the reports, is now thoroughly subdued and beyond giving further trouble. Queen Mamea has reigned over the island for a score of years. Her subjects numbered about 1,000 people, fierce and uncivilized. Many efforts were made to conquer her without avail. A few months ago a French gunboat appeared at the island and in the night landed a strong force. In the morning the Queen found herself surrounded, and was compelled to surrender. She gave the French complete sway over the island, with the condition that she be still recognized as Queen. France is to control the shipping, which is said to be very valuable, and is to be permitted to establish a coaling station at the principal harbor. When the Pacific fleet left the French gunboat was anchored at Raiatea. The English are said to oppose French possession of the island, and will ask that it be restored to Queen Mamea.

The Kaiser's Family.

BERLIN, April 20.—Oscar Kaufmann's book makes public some curious details regarding the private life of the imperial family. It appears that the Emperor contracts with his chief butler for meals at so much per head. An ordinary dinner costs less than \$2 a plate, exclusive of wine, but on festive occasions the cost of a dinner varies from \$5 to \$10. The Emperor usually has three meals daily, a meat breakfast, a hot lunch and a six-course dinner, the latter being always disposed of under an hour. On the menu are hock, bordeaux and champagne daily, as table wines, and the cellars of the Schloss hold 2,000 bottles of fine wines and 4,000 casks of other wines and liquors.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—The Regina and Sultana mines at Rat Portage produced \$17,000 in gold during March. These mines operate only ten weeks each, and one only worked two weeks on account of a break in the machinery. The ore in these mines and in the district averages one ounce of gold to the ton of rock, a much higher average than South Africa, West Australia or Colorado.

Soudanese Campaign.

Soldiers From India Necessary to Reconquer the Territory Overrun by Dervishes.

Splendid Showing of Egyptian Troops—Great Guns to Be Sent to the Front.

LONDON, April 18.—The defeat of the dervishes outside of Suakim and around Tokar have drawn attention to the fact that troops from India will shortly have to be landed there if the campaign against the Khalifa is to be properly conducted and the Soudan reconquered.

The friendly tribes in the vicinity of Suakim and Tokar are constantly harassing the dervishes and are keeping the latter continually on the move. The scouts say that Osman Digna has retreated to Adaro and the friendly chief, Omantita, has re-occupied the Agoba district.

There is much gratification in England at the splendid showing made by the Egyptian troops who are said to be becoming reliable enough to be pitted against the dervishes with even chances of victory.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly explosive shell ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid firing capability that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The government shell foundry has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles, and private contracts for 1,000,000 shells have been given out.

Depew on Cleveland.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, Friday night gave a dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. Around the board were gathered many of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew, who was the guest of honor, was called upon for a speech at the close of the feast. The unique feature of his address was his reference to Grover Cleveland. Speaking of the President, he said:

"While I differ widely from President Cleveland on almost every part of his public policy, while I think his theories, as far as they have been practically carried out, have been disastrous, and if wholly carried out would have been fatal to our industries, nevertheless, in the frankness and the fairness of this platform, it is due to him to say today that the root of the free coinage of silver policy and the emerging of the national credit by the triumph of sound money are more largely due to his throwing upon that side with magnificent courage and ability the whole strength of his great office and of his administration than to anything else."

"While we have had a period of distress which has brought so much suffering to millions of homes, and while the cost has been more than that of a disastrous war, yet the suffering has not been in vain and the cost has not been lost, if it shall have gained for us in education, by discussion and by the experiences of our people, the death of the absurdities of Populism and the triumph of sound money currency, which shall keep this the great trading, business and commercial nation of the world."

Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction Permanently Cured by Taking AYER'S Sarsaparilla. A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY. "I was afflicted for eight years with Great Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that it had purchased six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the bottles, and use them without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as



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Free from Eruptions.

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and my troubles have never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

public service of Columbia, Governor then despatch: men of the Legisla

on the important arduous legisla- no much pleasure use and apprecia- care which you the important and for your con- are indicated in which I have just nting, in Her Ma-

which you have favorable tendency ment of the natural ne, and especially, y, which is now as- cent proportions. e land laws will settlement and oricultural, pastore- if the province, and te the restrictions ed upon the appro- kinds of timber

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of you, in the firm ors during the past rewarded in the of the people of this proportionate devel- resources. SECRETARY then de- vely Assembly to be shall please His e same for the dis-

MOVEMENTS.

6.—The village of Matanzas district, the insurgents. Six- of the local church here are persistent brigadiers have been removed. The splendid sea of Ochenta and Mira Melena district, by the insurgents. The fighting between atalion and the in- to at San Claudio, tremity of the mil-

province of Pinar the Spanish troops, almost went to the troops, found been compelled an overwhelming number of insur- outnumbered the XIII battalion by in spite of the fact ere led in pursuing ard of the enemy ch almost enabled around them from s, the Spanish in- good order, fighting did so. During the night, the Span- upon Maceo's forces maintaining a forma- seven hours' fight, lando was reached riced themselves in position and de- to the last, and harassing XIII battalion only men killed, and unded. The fire of ill delivered and the tation were so effi- promptly executed re unable to achieve r than to compel the body of Spanish in- in good order, this retreat would any had it not been General Echavaria of a much stronger perating in con- column of Col. o XIII battal-

latter's immediate nerals Echavaria, ft Narzo north of noz battalion on roads in an at- co's forces. The he became engaged, and should have orted by the nearest of General Echa- not only failed to as promptly as he it seems to have nerals Suarez and n of Maceo's forces.

OPENED.

Mich., April 16.— aw are open and es has been formal- season. The first was the steamer from Chicago to

ed World's Fair, R. AMING DER CT MADE. Tartar Powder. Free any other adulterant, STANDARD.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

WHAT IS "COERCION"?

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne say in their Address to the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria: "We believe in provincial rights and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted to legislate."

Has a province the right to violate the provisions of the Constitution? Can a province be justified and ought it to be upheld when it deliberately breaks or ignores the terms of the federal compact or, as it is called by the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the parliamentary compact? In a word, has a province a right to break its bargain, deliberately made and set down in black and white?

Then again, there are many forms of coercion. When, for instance, Brown is compelled to pay Jones the amount of his bill, is the coercion something which honest men should reprobate? Is Smith, when he is forced to carry out the terms of his contract punctually and honestly, reasonable when he raises a howl about coercion? Is the coercion which sends Robertson to the penitentiary for stealing his neighbor's horse dangerous to society and something to orate against and denounce at public meetings? The Grit candidates must, when they reflect, see that coercion is a very good word indeed when it is properly used. When a man is compelled to do what law and justice and his own pledged word require him to do, the coercion which is applied to him is not only good, but absolutely necessary for the well-being of society.

Messrs. Templeman and Milne know that the Province of Manitoba has entered into a compact to protect the denominational minority. They know that the minority, when they are aggrieved by the Legislature of the province, have the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council. They also know that the Governor-General-in-Council has the power to consider that appeal and to submit the case of the appellants to the Parliament of the Dominion, accompanied with such recommendations as the Governor-General-in-Council sees fit to make. They also must admit that Parliament has the power to consider that recommendation and to take such action upon it as it deems right. So far there is, they must admit, no coercion—nothing but a simple process of law. The party aggrieved has the right to petition; the authority appealed to has the right to consider the appeal, and the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to decide upon the appeal has the power to come to a decision. That decision, too, is an authoritative decision, and if it requires the party appealed against to redress the grievance complained of the coercion is not such as any reasonable man, any lover of law and order, can protest against.

This is the Manitoba school case divested of partisan misrepresentation. It is simply a suit to obtain redress of a grievance entered into according to the provisions of the constitution of Manitoba and proceeded with as that constitution directs; and the Province of Manitoba is not in any respect more reasonable when it complains of remedial legislation approved by a majority of Parliament than has the debtor when he is compelled to pay the amount of a judgment against him, or a contractor when he is forced to carry out faithfully the terms of his agreement.

The protest against coercion in this case is really a protest against the constitution of Manitoba; and those who deny the power of Parliament in the premises deny the force, in fact the very existence, of Section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

THE BOERS.

A great deal has been written about the Boers of late. They have been represented as a simple-minded, virtuous and brave people, who, if they were left alone, would live a life of Arcadian innocence and simplicity. But other and later writers give us a different view of these South African Dutchmen. A writer in the April number of the Contemporary Review leads us to the conclusion that the Boer has a good deal of the savage in his make-up. He in the first place regards the native races with contempt and dislike. He left Cape Colony because he was not allowed any longer to use black men as slaves, and when he went north he took it into his head that the natives of the territory which he conquered were the property of his countrymen. It was in their attempt to assert this ownership of the people as well as the land that the Boers in the early stage of their existence as a commonwealth very nearly came to grief. A writer in the Westminster Review of the present month when describing the Boers finds it necessary to say:

"There is, however, another side to the Boer character. He has little, if any, regard for the native population by which he is surrounded; in fact a Boer will treat an ox or a horse with more con-

sideration than he will a Kaffir. Perhaps, the earliest history he can find them to hate and despise the blacks; they seem to remember the wrongs done to them in the past by the natives, but they entirely ignore the fact that they owe their wealth and even their existence to the manual labor afforded to them by the black races. An intelligent Boer once told me that when he and his family were farming in the wilds of the Cape Colony they had no hesitation in shooting an insubordinate servant pour encourager les autres."

It was this tendency to ill-use and tyrannise over the natives that caused the British to interfere for their protection and that earned for them the bitter hatred of the Boers. Mr. Worsfield in the Contemporary says:

"I suggested at the commencement of this paper that it would be found that England's interference with the Boers were neither selfish nor aggressive. But I think the facts go further than this. They show that whatever grievances the Dutch farmers had while they were in the Cape Colony they had no grievances at Natal; they show that the reason why the Boers refused to remain under the equitable system of administration which was then established was the desire to be free from British control in their dealings with the natives. They show that under the new relationship which was created by the recognition of the Boer republic, subsequent interferences were undertaken with the common interests of South Africa were endangered by the aggression or the inherent weakness of these republics. But to the honor of England it stands written in the history that from the first assumption of the government of the Cape of Good Hope she has resolutely set herself to the task of meting out justice between the conflicting claims of the colonists and natives; that by assuming this attitude she rendered her government unacceptable to this mass of the original European inhabitants; but, in the face of the difficulties and the bitter opposition this caused, she again and again compelled the most stubborn of these European offenders to do justice to the colored races whose champion and protector she was."

There is an impression that the Boers on their native veldt are more than a match for the British, numbers being anything like equal. Mr. F. A. Le Mesurier seems to be of a very different opinion. In the war of 1880-81 it has been said that the British troops were completely demoralized, but Mr. Le Mesurier is of a very different opinion. He says:

"The Transvaal garrisons without exception considered that they had not been beaten in any one particular, during their movements. We always considered that the Boers got back quite as much as they gave; and when the peace was announced as Pretoria some of the volunteers were so incensed and got so out of hand, that it was not possible to prevent their burning a distinguished personage in effigy. My feelings at the time were diametrically opposed to the conclusion of the peace, and that was generally felt by all the people besieged in Pretoria and at the several outposts, excepting those Boers who were compelled by the force of circumstances to cast in their lot with ourselves; now, however, I can only regard the decision arrived at as being one of the most magnanimous acts of the British Administration."

It was magnanimous, as Mr. Le Mesurier shows, because at the time the British had force enough in the country to have completely crushed the Boers, but they refrained.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

It will be seen before very long what effect the withdrawal of the remedial bill will have upon the country. Very much fear that the men who have, for the last two or three years, been doing their utmost to prevent the amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question, and who, since the meeting of Parliament, have made an illegitimate and a wholly inexcusable use of their privileges as members to prevent the passage of the remedial bill, will find that they have sown the wind. They have wondrously prolonged an agitation which cannot be productive of any evil effects. It is not to be expected that the men who believed that they have been deprived of their just rights by dishonest means will consent to allow the grievance to go unredressed. It is not in human nature to submit to such treatment with patience and resignation. The agitation will be kept up; it will engender ill-feeling, and it will prevent the people and the legislature of the Dominion devoting their attention to matters calculated to promote its welfare.

The prospect is that there will be strife between races and religions, and no one, out of the lunatic asylum, expects that any cause or any interest beneficial to Canada will be furthered by such strife. The obstructionists, and those who aided and abetted them, will find that the country will have to pay dearly for their ill-gotten and short-lived triumph. The alliance between the politicians who believe in remedial legislation and the bigots who oppose remedial legislation for the sole reason that it is a Catholic minority which is to be benefited, cannot last long. They united to make a bear garden and a disgrace to the Dominion of the House of Commons; but, having gained their immediate object, the union will dissolve like snow before the sunshine of May. We would not be surprised to see the ill-assorted allies before three months bitter enemies, giving free expression to the opinions which they had formed of each other while the union for obstruction lasted. Had the remedial bill become law there would be a clear, well-defined issue between parties; now everything is in confusion. Nothing is settled, and the work of settlement has

to be done all over again. The Opposition are without doubt to be blamed for this. Their resort to the unlawful weapon obstruction has hurt the country and benefited neither party.

"THROTTLING PUBLIC OPINION."

"The one hope of the Government party," says the Opposition organ, "in the constituency is that they may succeed in throttling public opinion and deceiving the electors once again." We should like to know how the Government party are to go about throttling public opinion? This is a free country and every elector in it is at liberty to express his opinions on public affairs, no matter what they may be or whom he may oppose. Throttling public opinion in it is simply an impossibility, and there is no one on the Government side who is in any way inclined to go into the throttling business. It is by such rubbish as this that the organ of the Opposition insults the intelligence of the electors.

As to deceiving the electors, the late bye-election proved that there is in the Grit ranks as impudent a set of deceivers as is to be found in this Dominion. From the first day of the campaign to the last, deception, bare-faced deception, was the stock-in-trade of the Opposition. They tried in a hundred ways to humbug the electors, and we are sorry to say that their tricks and their falsehoods were in too many instances successful. Honest electors thought it impossible that men could lie so confidently and so persistently as many of the canvassers and the specifiers of the Opposition did. We trust that in the present campaign the electors will be on their guard against the devices, the deceptive schemes and the downright lies of the elector-hungry Grits.

THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

The Mail and Empire says: "As the time approaches for the expiration of the present seventh Parliament of Canada it is interesting to take a glance at the circumstances that have made it notable. It has certainly been a record-breaker, and will be described in Canadian history as being peculiar in many respects. For instance, no other Canadian Parliament has been subjected by the death of its members to so much change, no fewer than three Premiers being among the number; and none was ever led by three Premiers drawn from the same political party. The Senate never before gave the country its Premier, and in this Parliament two have come from the Upper House. No Parliament has ever been split up into so many factions, has ever drawn six indemnities, or attempted to pass six Supply bills; and no other House ever sat for 129 hours in continuous session. For these and other minor reasons the present Parliament is decidedly remarkable."

NOT A PROPHECY.

The Times has a prophet on tap, or the Dominion Government have taken a Grit reporter, perhaps "the Ottawa liar," into their confidence. Our contemporary, by some wonderful means, has found out who are going to be senators, collectors of customs, judges and postmasters in the near future. It commences, with the utmost confidence, the members of Parliament who are to be appointed to office as a reward for their "subserviency." For our neighbors able not only to see into the future, but it can read the hearts and discern the motives of both the members of the Dominion Government and their followers in Parliament. Not having any supernatural means of getting information we are not able to say whether our contemporary's predictions are true or not, but we will venture to hazard the guess that the greater number of them will never be realized.

A FAIR ISSUE.

We are pleased to see that Messrs. Templeman and Milne have come out squarely on the trade question. They "denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound." They would of course eliminate that principle from the tariff. Their tariff would be a tariff for revenue alone. It would not protect a single Canadian product or foster a single Canadian industry. Sir Richard Cartwright would be their Finance Minister if the Grits are elevated to power.

"What," says the Montreal Gazette, "will follow the announcement that the tariff was to be revised under the direction of Sir Richard Cartwright, a man whose antipathy to manufacturers is so marked that he has actually boasted of telling a delegation of them to go to perdition, may be imagined. The expulsion of the United States in 1895 would be repeated in Canada. Neither merchant nor manufacturer would dare to buy or sell, or to make arrangements for buying or selling a month ahead during all the time the Liberal Government was being formed, or was incubating its tariff bill. The uncertainty would affect every interest, though the tariff changes might only injure some. There would be a greater slowness of trade than has been noted in Canada since the Liberals were sent out of power in 1878. It would take years to get over the effect, because an industry crippled or destroyed means loss to whole communities. What would come to such towns as Cornwall, or Valleyfield, or Sherbrooke, or scores of others that might be mentioned, if the industries in them developed under the National Policy were shut up, or even re-

duced in extent. What would be the effect in Montreal if the millions of its citizens' capital invested in manufacturing enterprises all over Canada were rendered even partially unproductive." Canada has had a trial of Sir Richard Cartwright's tariffs. It did not flourish under them; on the contrary, trade languished while the Grits were in power. Sir Richard, who is so boastful and so self-confident now that he is a critic, sang very small indeed when he was Finance Minister and had to frame the tariff. He did not believe in helping Canada's industries, and they were not helped. But as soon as the protection policy of his opponents had time to work a great improvement was visible. During the years of world-wide depression Canada suffered, but in the deepest of the depression the trade of the Dominion never sank so low and its prospects were never so dark as they were when Sir Richard Cartwright was Finance Minister.

ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

Those who deny that the Manitoba minority have been unjustly treated have been loud in asserting that it was never intended that the minority in Manitoba should have separate schools. Sir Donald Smith, who was in Manitoba when that province entered the Dominion and who took a prominent part in the negotiations, has said that it was understood that separate schools were to be secured to the minority by the constitution. Mr. Wade, a young gentleman from Ontario, says that there was no such understanding. Mr. Laurier the other day in a speech which he made in the House of Commons said: "It was true that the intention of the framers of the Manitoba Act had been to place the Catholic minority of that province in the same position and afford them the same protection as the Protestant minority of Ontario, but on account of the faulty manner in which it had been drawn the intention had failed to be carried out." Mr. Mills, who converted Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin to the true faith on the Manitoba question, is of the same opinion. In fact it seems to us that there is not room for two opinions on the question. The negotiators from Manitoba felt that their interests in the matter of education were so safe that it would be wicked to doubt the assurances they received on all hands that they need feel no uneasiness on that score. They were, as Sir Donald Smith explained, simple men, who believed that the men they were dealing with meant what they said. Mr. Joseph Martin was one of the first to convince them that a politician can say one thing and do another exactly the opposite.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—The Conservative and moderate Republican newspapers applaud the senate for the stand it has taken against the Bourgeois ministry and say that they believe it impossible for the Premier to remain in office even should the chamber of deputies give him another vote of confidence. The Radical and Socialist organs reproach M. Bourgeois with having "boycotted before the senate's vote," and speak of his intended resignation as desertion and abdication. In some quarters the formation of a new cabinet is regarded as difficult in view of the attitude of the Radicals and Socialists. According to Le Matin, M. Brisson considers it quite anomalous for a cabinet to announce its intention to the chamber before placing its resignation in the hands of the President.

La Lanterne hopes that the chamber will compel the cabinet to withdraw its resignation. It is not expected that Bourgeois will be mentioned as possible premiers. According to the generally expressed opinion a new moderate ministry would not ease the situation, and it is announced that the Socialists are much excited and intend to employ the most violent language, and by every means of intimidation prevent the working of the present constitution in order to develop the agitation for a revision of the constitution.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 22.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire prints a rumor that Thomas Mackay of Pembroke, the Liberal candidate against Speaker White in Renfrew, has promised to subscribe \$10,000 to the Liberal campaign.

The rumor is revived here that Sir Oliver Mowat will enter Dominion politics in the coming campaign, and will make a definite announcement to this effect in a day or two.

The coroner's jury in the case of C. D. Mounseer, professor of elocution, who died on April 16 of diphtheria, while under the treatment of Christian Scientists, returned a verdict of culpable negligence on the part of those who attended the deceased, and recommended the protection of the public by legislation from the methods of Christian Scientists.

Lally McCarthy, son of Dalton McCarthy, M. P., and Mary Robinson, daughter of Hon. John Beverley Robinson, were married yesterday at St. James' cathedral. It was a very fashionable event, and was attended by a large number of people.

A dispatch from Lisbon to the Times says that a wealthy manufacturer named Domingo, while returning in his carriage from his factory to the Alhambra station, was killed, together with his coachman, by a bomb made of dynamite and nails.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES

How the French Senate's Refusal to Grant Madagascar Credits Is Regarded.

The Government Playing Off the Chamber of Deputies Against the Senate.

PARIS, April 21.—The refusal of the senate to grant the Madagascar credits to the Bourgeois cabinet is regarded as a well devised tactical move against the cabinet in a conflict between the two branches of the government, which involves the French constitution itself. It was believed the cabinet would feel itself driven into a corner and be compelled to resign and it was expected this would occur tomorrow. The cabinet's reply in summoning the chamber seems the best that could be made to the senate's move and virtually refers the conflict to the chamber, which has already twice refused to concur in a vote of censure of the cabinet passed by the senate. It is believed the newly-summoned chamber persists in this attitude, a constitutional crisis would be threatened. It is believed the cabinet has been convinced for some time past that it must relinquish office, but has been manoeuvring for the advantage of position for its appearance before the country. The real conflict is between the conservative element in politics represented by the senate, and the Radical and Socialist elements represented in the Bourgeois cabinet, which seek constitutional changes looking to the control of the senate itself and going away with its obstruction to the Radical programme in France.

The present cabinet's income tax measure is a main feature of the programme uncompromisingly opposed by the senate. The latter body has adroitly evaded making an issue with the cabinet on the income tax measure, and has apparently concluded that the withholding of the credits for the government's Madagascar programme, which has proved unpopular in France, provides a nominal ground for the conflict more likely to appeal to the people. It is believed that the government intends to provoke a vote of want of confidence by the chamber again. Such a vote would transform the senate's hostility to the cabinet into a conflict between the senate and chamber and would oblige the cabinet to find some method of surmounting similar opposition in the future.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—This is the second day of the celebration in connection with Shakespeare's birthday. The principal feature of the programme was the gathering of the Birmingham dramatic and literary club in the banquet hall of the town council, where a luncheon was given to the U.S. ambassador. The hall was profusely decorated with flags and flowers, prominent among the former being the stars and stripes.

The Mayor of Birmingham, in proposing the health of President Cleveland, said it was an honor for him, as he (the President) represented what Birmingham always took up, for he was a man who had raised himself by his own efforts to the highest position in the land.

This remark was the occasion for tremendous applause; he stood upon their chairs, waved napkins, shouted "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" and one guest cried: "No matter what are the political differences the two countries will always be the same in their great aims."

Mr. Bayard compared Birmingham with Boston, showing the commercial relation between the two countries, and said the city which knew John Bright also knew and understood America.

Mr. Bayard then expatiated upon the good relations between the two countries, saying: "America is one with England in politics, literature and art, even in patent medicines." Continuing, Mr. Bayard said that what concerned one country concerned both countries ("repeated interruptions and cries of 'yes.'") Mr. Bayard also said that America was the best customer of Birmingham and thoroughly aroused the enthusiasm of his audience.

Talking over his speech after it had been delivered, Mr. Bayard said: "I have made many speeches in England, but never one which seemed to so thoroughly reach the hearts of my hearers."

Ex-Mayor Wiggins, the next speaker, recalled that Birmingham was the first city to condole with Americans upon the death of President Lincoln, and quoted from the speech which John Bright made in 1861, that "the rebellion of the Southern States is most unjust and unholy."

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily News professes to see in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Consul Parker a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and adds that it reciprocates the intention. It further expresses the wish that President Cleveland would endorse his sentiments in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

TACOMA'S MAYORALTY.

TACOMA, April 21.—The new municipal administration assumed office this morning at 10 o'clock. Ex-Mayor Ortved turned over his office to Mayor-Elect Fawcett on the stroke of 1 o'clock.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDonnell, M. P. for Algoma, Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for he the trouble Cough in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever or Catarrhal Deafness, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, who has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 63 SOUVENIR AVE., TORONTO, writes: "Pny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. I have used it several times, and my children had never been so well before. It is a great relief to me, and I refer to it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness." H. O. BARBOUR, of Linn's Hotel, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

BARON HIRSCH.

LONDON, April 22.—The newspapers here to-day are full of accounts of the life and death of Baron Hirsch, the distinguished Hebrew philanthropist, telling of the loss which his death will be to charities, the turf and especially to royalty, to members of which it has been common gossip that he lent vast sums of money.

The Chronicle publishes a memoir written by someone who was evidently intimate with Baron Hirsch and who is believed to be his secretary. He says that the death of the Baron may make complications in at least one European court if the executors are obdurate in collecting money lent. It appears that the Baron received some 400 begging letters daily, many of them from English people who will shrink to see them published.

The tragedy of Baron Hirsch's life was the death of his son. Almost ascetic himself, he regarded with contempt the habits of the comfortable classes, and was bitterly satirical in regard to the indulgences of the idle rich. Baron Hirsch, it is asserted, never entered a synagogue after his marriage, but he was racially proud of being a Hebrew.

The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that the death of Baron Hirsch is a severe loss to the Orleans princes, especially to Prince Henry. He had a gambling debt of £28,000 for one Orleans prince.

THE CLOUD AND ITS LINING.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Commercial Gazette's special from its correspondent, Mrs. Josephine Woodward, dated Havana, April 18, says: "The ten men were shot at Moro castle last Sunday, and this morning ten more were shot. It is supposed that submarine passages lead under the waters of the bay from Moro castle to the fortification just across in Havana, and that this is made use of in the disposition of not a few prisoners. All political prisoners who are accorded a trial and condemned to die, are publicly executed. These affairs are made public occasions, and before sunrise the bay is fairly swarming with little craft carrying visitors to the scene. Women take their children and go, and all other business is for the time suspended."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next few weeks will put into execution a comprehensible system of home rule or autonomy for Cuba. There is good reason to believe the United States state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. This important move is assured, if not stayed, to prove fatal to the friction which has existed between the United States and Spain. The new law was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 15, 1896, and is to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms.

By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish Cortes, which assembles in a month, the law will be promulgated through the Cortes. The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely, if not entirely, from residents in each. One of these is to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former. Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the captain-general will continue as supreme representative on the island, and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions.

W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, returned by the Puebla from San Francisco, where he spent several days inquiring into the working of the State bureau of mines. Mr. Carlyle also took the opportunity of visiting the mint, where he gathered some valuable information as to the methods followed in preparing mineral statistics.

Death Through the Kidneys.

Hardly any organs of the human system play a more vital part than the kidneys. A derangement of these, even to a slight degree, will lead to trouble that is likely, if not stayed, to prove fatal. There is only one way for the system to be rid of this disease, and that is by trying a medicine that will act specially, and is a specific for kidney disease. This is the strong factor in the great South American Kidney Cure. It is prepared specially for these organs, is radical in its basis, and of disease located here, and rich in the healing powers necessary to complete restoration. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

BIRTH.

HATCK—At Wellington, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Gus Hauok, of a daughter.

SMALL—In this city on the 29th inst., at Niagara street, the wife of A. Small, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROSS-CRABB—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at the residence of Rev. S. Cleaver, Charles Ross, to Augusta, daughter of Thomas Crabb, of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

DIED.

HALL—At "Norwood," Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C., on the 19th inst., Dr. John Hall, a native of Lincoln, England, aged 79 years.

STARK—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 416 Commercial street, Jane, the beloved wife of William Stark, aged 68 years, a native of Durban, England.

JONES—At residence, 261 Johnson street, on 20th inst., Charles Jones, aged 76 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

WAR IN

No Truth in Report of Boer Republic Great Britain

Negotiations Between Italy Broken Off

LONDON, April 21.—Massowah says: "I have written to General Buller in chief of the peace proposals, and have interpreted as a rupture of the peace negotiations between Italy and Abyssinia."

The Berlin correspondent declares that he states that the rumors between President Kruger and President Steyer State, pointing to Boers throughout South England, were all false. The defence committee met yesterday afternoon, and was taken of the whole in South Africa.

The Chronicle publishes an account of anti-Parnellism which decided not to go to the Irish land bill, such amendments as were made, so as not to give the particular pretext to the French and King summoned the other the mixed tribunals repayments which the gaily advanced for the Nile expedition, the consequence of the action of Russian members of protesting against the Britain of £500,000 for the expedition and the meeting of the congress was quoted. There are established under the European powers for the purpose of natives and foreigners.

The Paris correspondent commenting upon the French Senate has shown clamor and threats of weeks, says: "The either resist or comm Bismarck tendered his peror William's rejoiced fortuitously in the cable to the situation but one solution—the cabinet—for the serperor, cannot resign."

The Daily Telegraph from Wady Halfa was difficult to appreciate of the news from the Khartoum bodies of army of 20,000, half Arab. There is for supremacy, and it is likely to be proaffairs.

The Daily Telegraph from Pretoria telegram sent from day, saying that at no close quarters was the enemy was visible miles entrenched behind. The dispatch on imnewsburg volunteers by Earl Gray offering the fully equipped men. He denies the report that an indemnity has been Chartered South African.

The dowager Empress of Germany, has arrived to Queen Victoria. The dowager Empress of Saxony, and the Empress of Austria, are expected to this evening to be the hereditary Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Alexander, the third Duke of Saxe-Coburg of Queen Victoria. royal personages was clerical of the crowd.

The Berlin correspondent reports that a Vient Neueste Nachrichten news efforts to secure Cowes regatta, Queen received a letter from announcing that he Francis Joseph and the Vienna despatch, scries the treaty shown over the elect the anti-Semite, as the enna. Says the Times of the five, our Mpeatedly heard."

A dispatch to the V from Shanghai, declares as has been before. Hung Chang, who is now to be present at the Czar, bears with Chinese treaty.

President Zelaya defeated the forces of Nicaragua. One of the hands of the place was captured, and rebels who were in the entered in their retreat they saw President.

The Times has a dispatch which says that distinguished Protestly Abbe Charles L. Laura, daughter of a well, an American, in 1869. He has figure in the religious when he published his what he deemed well in 1869. His first wife in London in American, a daughter Butterfield and widow Marrison.

Senator Canovas del fish premier, and minister Senator Castellano reference to the Cu trative reforms in Cu

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BALL FOR SATURDAY.

Sanction Obtained for an Exhibition Game Between the Victoria and Seattle Nines.

First Test of the Professionals' Strength—Conference of the League Managers.

A very important meeting of the new Pacific Baseball League was held at the Drydri yesterday afternoon, President M. J. Roche and Managers R. H. Leadley, R. J. Glenavlin and J. Stroebel, of the Seattle, Portland and Tacoma League teams respectively, having come over on the Rosalie for the purpose of being present. The visiting delegates took a trip out to the Caledonia grounds yesterday morning, and all were pleased at its location.

The visitors were desirous of seeing the Victoria team at work, but on arriving at the grounds they found, much to their disappointment, that Capt. Klopff had decided not to have a practice, as the grounds were not in the best of condition.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, which lasted from 2 till 6, many matters in connection with the most convenient arrangement of the schedule were discussed. A resolution was passed by which the game between the Athletics and the field before finishing a game will be fined \$100. Provisions were also adopted defining the place and time when postponed games are to be played.

According to the league constitution, league teams are prohibited from playing each other before the opening of the regular schedule. A special amendment was introduced, though, by which the Seattle and Victoria league teams will be allowed to play an exhibition game in this city next Saturday afternoon.

FOOTBALL.
NANAIMO DRAINS THE DEBBS.
NANAIMO, April 20.—(Special)—Nanaimo's painful experiences in the football field are at length over, for which her most sincere well-wishers cannot feel otherwise than profoundly thankful. Few provincial teams have ever suffered more bitter humiliation than the Athletics, whose career of misfortune was appropriately closed for the season last Saturday by a defeat at the hands of the Wellington club, a victory, by no less than 5 goals to nil.

The Wellingtonians are in the habit of having on several previous occasions quaffed deeply of the cup of misery, but last Saturday they drained it to the dregs, and their average condition nowadays is one of brooding and reflective melancholy. The humorous or pathetic aspect of the matter is that the team left for Wellington in a fatuously sanguine mood. In fact, they anticipated, though wherefore is a mystery, an easy victory over their opponents, and on reaching the ground not a few of their backers offered even money on the issue, which, strange to say, was not accepted. The Wellingtonians are in the habit of kicking themselves vigorously and using bad language, while our own men feel that the preservation of their "dough" is some sort of consolation for defeat.

It cannot fairly be pretended by way of palliation that the Nanaimo team was not really representative of its best players, for among its members were Mat Duffie, A. Forrester, A. Thompson, C. Bamford and F. English—usually regarded as the prime of our backs. It is time that Fitzgerald, Olds, Medill and George Gray have only recently been recruited from among the juniors, but two days before the match this fact was not considered to be a criterion of inferiority. On the other hand, Olds, above all others, has hitherto been looked upon as a coming man, his extraordinary fleetness of foot pre-eminently qualifying him for rapid and effective work among the forwards. The true explanation of Nanaimo's defeat is contained in three words—want of practice. The best individual players in the world, bunched together for the first time and pitted against a properly organized team can scarcely be expected to prove successful. Since the draw between these two teams, a fortnight ago, Wellington has been practicing assiduously, and the natural result was seen on Saturday in a vast superiority over our own men, and a well deserved victory.

THE OAR.
TORONTO'S REGATTA IS OFF.
TORONTO, April 20.—The big regatta which it was proposed should be held on Toronto bay this coming August, is not likely to come off. The hotel keepers of the city, who would benefit financially if the aquatic carnival were held here,

and who at first promised liberal support to the scheme, have now refused to subscribe any large amount of funds. In consequence of their failure to do so, Ed. Hanlan now says there will be no regatta at Toronto this season.

LACROSSE.
GENERAL MEETING OF "CAPITALS."
The Capital Lacrosse Club at a special general meeting last night discussed the action of the executive in regard to the resolution passed by them about the banner unpleasantness, and it was resolved to refer the resolution back to the executive for further consideration.

THE RIFLE.
SPOON COMPETITION RESULTS.
The Fifth Regiment had their first spoon competition of the year at Clover Point on Saturday, quite a number of new men coming out as competitors. The results were:
First Class—Corporal MacDonnell, 97 out of a possible 105; Corporal Hunter, 91; Major Williams, 81; Gr. Bailey, 80; Gr. Goodwin, 78; Gr. W. Duncan, 69; Bom. Lettice, 68; Gr. E. Beam, 44; Gr. Kipling, 44.

A MINISTER TORTURED.
REV. WM. TUCKER WAS IN AGONY MANY YEARS.

Says He Felt as Though He Had Been Stabbed by a Thousand Knives—Fearing He Would Lose His Mind, His Recovery Looked Upon as a Miracle.
[From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.]
It was publicly talked all over Decatur and Bidley counties for some time before the New Era sent a reporter to Piercesville to fully investigate the Tucker matter. The Tuckers are prominent people and are well known farmers. The Rev. William Tucker, subject of all the talk, was pleased to allow us an interview. This is his story as he told the reporter:

"I was born and reared on a farm but entered the ministry at an early age. I was always subject to rheumatism, even when quite young. Pains, sharp and acute, would shoot across my body, causing me much suffering. The doctors pronounced it the spinal disease. The pains kept getting worse all the time from day to day as the years rolled round, and I experienced many years suffering."
"Although I much regretted to, I was finally compelled to retire from my work in the religious cause. The pains would first start from my spine and limbs, but afterward began shooting from all parts of the body and it seemed as though a thousand knives were sticking me. After these pains would first come on, my entire body would suddenly grow cold, I would be numb all over and all my muscles would be as stiff as iron. I would then turn suddenly blind. I often lay in this condition for hours, and generally I was conscious and knew what was going on, but the suffering was intense and unbearable. No words can describe it."

The City Auditor wrote explaining that the item of \$5 for Messrs. Shelden & Goward in the accounts recently submitted by the school board, was for examining the figures prepared by the chairman in the recent public controversy with the principal of the North Ward school. Ald. Macmillan moved, seconded by Ald. Marchant, that the board be authorized to instruct the auditor to examine the figures of the school board and city council and that therefore the expenditure mentioned was unnecessary. Ald. Glover suggested that the school board might invite the council to mind their own business, and after discussion the resolution was amended to read that "in future such expenditure will be unnecessary." Ald. Partridge thought that the motion was made simply to vent personal feeling, and should not be passed; Ald. Humphrey thought it would be time enough to deal with the item after the city auditor objects to it. The motion was lost, on the casting vote of the Mayor.

Tenders for police clothing, five in number, were referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Humphrey, Cameron and Glover and the purchasing agent, for report.
The streets committee recommended that tenders for street sprinkling be called for, on account of the death of the late contractor; that Walkley, King & Casey be notified to return the rock crusher in as good condition as that in which they got it, and that the corporation will pay for the new dies if required. The report was adopted, and so was another report recommending that tenders be called for placing concrete gutters on Government street, from Yates to Fort, and on View street, from Broad to Douglas; and the purchase of a new street sprinkler of the most improved description at a cost of \$1,000. The same committee reported on the tenders for lumber, recommending the acceptance of the lowest of the six received, that of D. F. Adams, at \$6.75 per thousand feet for rough lumber, and

WATERWORKS FUSS.

Aldermen Cameron and Partridge Freely Criticise the Work of the Inquiry Committee.

A Toronto Offer to Send Very Excellent Women to Comfort Victoria Bachelors.

A letter from Jane Johnson, of Cedar Hill, was the first business taken up at the meeting of the city council last evening—all the members present and Mayor Beaven in the chair. She reported having seen a nurse and patient emerge from a public hack and enter the infectious diseases hospital, and considering that a public hack should not be used for this purpose, she thought it her duty to write. Referred to medical health officer for report.

A letter from the Chief Justice acknowledged the receipt of expressions of condolence of the council and the occasion of the recent bereavement of his household.
A letter from the post office employees asked if it is the intention to demand the \$3 per head tax on the occasion of the recent decision by Mr. Justice Drake in the Bowell case. Referred to the city solicitor, after Ald. Cameron had stated that the position of this tax in Victoria is not quite the same as in Vancouver.

A SCARCITY OF WOMEN.
This was the next letter, during the reading of which the members of the board were visibly affected:
TORONTO, April 6, 1896.
To the Mayor of Victoria, B. C.
DEAR SIR:—It having been represented by articles in the Nor-Western and Mail-Empire that there is a great scarcity of women in the Northwest, and there being great excess and over-crowding of women in Toronto and other Eastern cities of the Dominion, making it difficult for women of all classes to obtain lucrative employment, a number of philanthropic and charitable disposed persons in Toronto have been prompted to form an association for the promotion of emigration to that country. Having been appointed chairman of a committee of inquiry to obtain information on the subject and to report at a subsequent meeting, I write you direct to ask you to furnish such information as you can on the subject, and to say whether you would be disposed to take an interest in the work. We should like to see a home and distributing committee established there, the work of which would be the receiving of applications from persons requiring assistance, and the care and distribution of those who are sent to the province. I should also like to ascertain any assistance that you can give to the work, as that is a part and parcel of their emigration department's duty. The land companies of the C.P.R. are well known to have stated that the greatest need of the Northwest is women, for want of whom in all domestic relations in the progress of the country is very much retarded, and many bachelor farmers are giving up in discouragement and quitting the country. Statistics of the province show a deficiency of over 20,000 women; this ratio is supposed to have increased from 40,000 to 50,000.

It is proposed to encourage only healthy women, who can furnish certificates of respectability and good moral character, to emigrate. It is also proposed to select that such persons will be kindly received and well treated when they get there, we can send a large number of very excellent people during the coming spring.
This would only be turning the tide of emigration away from the Northwest thousands every year, to our own Northwest and it is thought to be a worthy and patriotic thing to do. The C.P.R. have offered to give assistance in their power to promote the enterprise. As a public meeting will soon be held, at which all reports must be made, an early reply to this communication and oblige, yours respectfully,
W. E. Besset, M.D.

Two of the professional cards of the writer accompanied the letter referred to on motion of Ald. Macmillan, which was referred to the Victoria Council of Women.

Mr. George Adams wrote from Westminster offering a large female beaver recently caught near that city, unpaired, as he thought it would add to the attractions of the park. Referred to the park committee, after Ald. Marchant had spoken in admiration of the animal, he having been at Westminster when it was caught.

CRANSTON V. BIRD.
A reminiscence of the Hawaiian revolutionary troubles came up before the full court yesterday in the appeal of Cranston v. Bird. Cranston with two other men, Mueller and Johnstone, were imprisoned by the provisional government of Hawaii early in 1895, on suspicion of being mixed up in the last little unsuccessful uprising of the royalists. The three men were deported by orders of the provisional government and placed on board the Canadian steamer Warrimoo, commanded by Capt. Bird, on February 2, 1896. Capt. Bird, before he received the men, had a letter from the Hawaiian government, signed by Hon. T. M. Hatch, minister for foreign affairs, agreeing to indemnify him for any expenses or trouble in consequence of the deportation. The government placed the men on the steamer in charge of half a dozen policemen, who stayed with the Warrimoo until she was several miles from Honolulu and then returned home in the pilot boat.
When the deported men were landed in Vancouver, suit was taken out by Cranston for \$50,000 damages against Capt. Bird and James Huddart, manager of the steamship company, the plaintiff alleging that his business had been destroyed and his reputation injured by reason of his being forcibly deported. At the trial the defendant took the ground that neither Bird nor Mr. Huddart could be held responsible for what was an act of the Hawaiian government. Martial law existed at Hawaii, and Cranston was put on board the Warrimoo by order of the government. Capt. Bird was in this way only acting as an agent of the Hawaiian government, and the deportation being a state and sovereignty, it was only the government that was responsible. Mr. Justice Drake granted a non-suit, and the writ of habeas corpus was taken. The whole of the case was taken up in argument and it will be continued to-day. Mr. John Campbell appears for plaintiff (appellant); Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C.; for respondent.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Coast Sealers Meeting With Fine Weather—Catches of Several of the Fleet.

Outward and Inward Empresses—Detainment of the "Miwera" at Sydney.

After a trip down the West Coast, carrying from here the balance of the lumber required for the completion of the new wharf at Alberni, the steam schooner Mischief, Capt. Foot, returned to port last evening, bringing additional sealing news to that brought by the Maude, which arrived on Sunday. The schooner Favorite when in Kyquoot a short time ago had a catch of 231 skins. The San Jose called in at Quatsino less than a week ago, having 130 skins, and about the same time the Labrador was also there, and although Captain Foot could not remember exactly the number she had, it was known to be very small, as owing to some trouble in securing her Indian crew she had not done very well. On the 15th instant she was at Kyquoot with a catch of only six skins. She had a day or so previously been in Chuchleslet and had met there the Penslope with 140 skins. The Saucy Lass reported with 119 skins, and the Amateur when in San Juan on Sunday last had 75. Capt. Foot reports the new Norgar wharf at Quatsino as now complete and having a depth of ten feet of water alongside of it at low tide. The colonists, he says, are all busy clearing their lands, devoting nearly all their attention to this work instead of farming. On the return trip the Mischief had considerable difficulty in making a landing alongside the new wharf at Port San Juan, which is out of repair, and which Capt. Foot says should be attended to at once. If not immediately looked after, he believes it will be lost. The Mischief loaded there the first consignment of cedar bolts which a man named Baird is shipping from that point to Victoria. There is 500,000 feet of the lumber to be shipped, and the ties brought in on the Mischief weigh over a ton.

SEALING PROSPECTS IMPROVE.
Better news than any previously received of this year from the West Coast reached this city on Sunday through the arrival of the steamer Maude on her regular trip. She had not met a single schooner but reports seals to be plentiful all along the coast and the weather splendid for killing them. Inasmuch as she did not meet any of the vessels, the indications are that they are at work and probably doing well. The Favorite, Capt. McLean, had reported at Kyquoot on April 1 with a fair catch, some say of 234 skins and others of 450. The fine weather, however, has not long prevailed on the coast, and as the hunting season expires with this month no very large catches by any of the schooners are expected. The Maude brought to Victoria the following passengers: T. Hooper, A. Johnson, C. R. McDougal, E. Andrews, G. Andrews, D. Ross, G. Parkinson, A. Figgis and S. Jackson. Mr. Hooper has been down to Nootka, where the new salmon cannery in which he is interested is building. The cannery, which will be one of the best equipped in the province, is rapidly nearing completion, as it is intended to have it in operation this year. The Maude leaves for the coast again this evening.

INWARD AND OUTWARD EMPRESSES.
About 8 o'clock last evening the steamer Maude carried out to the R. M. S. Empress of Japan—en route to the coast—the Victoria mails and twenty or more Chinamen. The steamship's saloon list of passengers is as follows: Kenze Iwahara, T. Matsumoto, S. Kihamura, T. M. Barnard, L. Lombard, A. H. Graham, M. Abraham, H. Schlee and wife, M. Delacamp, A. H. Cronin, W. R. Smith, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. H. C. Martin, J. Gittins, Mr. Greig, J. B. Bentlers, Surg. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Ewart, C. Alford party, H. J. Hart and wife, W. W. Greig, S. Scarbathel and wife, Miss Manning. The Empress of China, which sailed from Yokohama last Friday, has 65 cabin and 100 steerage passengers for Victoria. For this place she also has 150 tons of freight, her cargo for other points including 150 tons for the Sound and 100 tons for Portland.

LOW PRICES FOR HALIBUT.
Schooners Floyberg and Wenomah, and sloop Morning Star have arrived at Seattle from a halibut fishing expedition. The Floyberg and Morning Star expected to make a catch of Cape Scott and Flattery. In this they were disappointed. The schooner Carlisle, also from Alaska, arrived in Port Townsend. The Floyberg and Morning Star caught three weeks ago for the banks of Cape Scott, brought back about 20,000 pounds of halibut, which were offered at 1 1/2 cents per pound. Fishermen complain that the low prices offered by dealers and say they will not be able to go out for fish if there is not a change. For the 20,000 pounds brought in by the Wenomah \$300 is received. The incoming fishermen report a great scarcity of fish at Cape Scott and Cape Flattery.

CHARTERED FOR CODFISHING.
The American bark Emma F. Harris is now on her way from San Francisco to the Sound, where she will be engaged in the codfishing industry which is shortly to be started at Seattle. The bark ought to arrive within a week or ten days, weather permitting. She will carry 600 tons of codfish. She is in charge of Capt. Malcolm McPhie, well known as an experienced fisherman and sailing master. It is the intention to send out forty men with the vessel, and a considerable force will be employed at the shore plant.

THE "PUEBLA'S" PASSENGERS.
On Sunday morning the steamer City of Puebla sailed from San Francisco for Victoria with the following cabin passengers for this city: Mrs. Chapman, John Myers, P. Morley, W. Redmond, Thos. Beveridge and wife, Miss Jennie Row, Jeanette Williams, R. L. Ker, H. B. Mills, W. A. Carlie, J. A. McCracken, J. Levy, Purris, Capt. Bennett, Mrs. Selina, McMillan and three children, John Lowe and son, John McPherson, Mrs. Hall, M. J. Clafin.

MARINE NOTES.
To comply with the provisions of section 1,792 of the revised statutes of the

THE CITY.

A NEGRO named Jackson, committed for trial at Port Renfrew on a charge of indecently assaulting an Indian woman, was brought to town on Sunday by Mr. Alfred Wiggs, J.P.

MRS. JANE STARK, a native of Durham, England, died on Sunday last at her residence, on Cormora street, being in her 68th year. The funeral is arranged to take place on Wednesday.

LOU KEZ, a Chinese laborer, died on Sunday from the effects of a very heavy dose of opium. Inquest touching his death was conducted yesterday, and it was stated that Lou used a tea can of opium on Saturday night. It was not shown by the evidence that the unfortunate had any intention of taking his life.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the formation of a second stock exchange, to be known as the British Columbia Stock Exchange, was held at the Sir William Wallace rooms yesterday afternoon, Dr. Milne presiding, and a committee was formed to draw up constitution and by-laws to be presented at a future meeting.

DR. JOHN HALL, who for some years has been the leading homoeopathic physician in this city, died on Sunday last at the family residence, Oak Bay avenue, after a brief illness. The deceased was a man of kindly disposition and many charities, and his death will be felt as a personal loss by many who were in the habit of enjoying his friendship or who depended upon his generosity to help them in the time of illness.

CAPTAIN GAUDIN, agent of marine and fisheries, has been instructed from Ottawa to ascertain the practicability of removing the bodies of Captain Thompson and the members of the lost Janet Cowan's crew who died from exposure after the vessel had struck on the rocks on the southwest coast of Vancouver island. It is the desire of Mrs. Thompson and her family to have the bodies buried at Rose Bay cemetery, and it is understood, this wish has actuated the move already taken in the matter.

TAS CASE OF URQUHART V. URQUHART was tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake and a common jury. This was an action brought by Alexander Urquhart, executor for the estate of the late Capt. Urquhart, against the captives and the widow, who had been buried at Rose Bay cemetery, and it is understood, this wish has actuated the move already taken in the matter.

BRITAIN'S POPULAR QUEEN.
Her Latest Cabinet Photo Given Away.

The popular craze of the day is now directed toward the new and elegant cabinet photo of Her Majesty the Queen, worth fully 40 to 50 cents each. The Wells & Richardson Co. are sending out as part premiums to thousands in Canada and the United States.
The well known manufacturers of Diamond Dyes recently made arrangements with the publishers of Our Home, by which they were enabled to make the following offer:
An elegant full cabinet photo (from a recent copy taken by royal command) of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with pamphlet giving dates of births, marriages and deaths, and other items of interesting and useful information relating to the royal family, that but few people have access to; six Diamond Dye Dollys with six extra dyes; a card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, showing colors of Diamond Dyes, sent free to every man, woman and child who will send in 25 cents in money or stamps for one year's subscription to Our Home, a paper that thousands declare to be worth a dollar.

Wells & Richardson Co. regret very much that they were compelled to keep so many waiting from three to five days before orders could be filled and mailed. The rush of new subscribers has been, and still is extraordinary—in fact so heavy that the artist has not been able to keep up with the demand.
Arrangements are being perfected in the direction of a larger mailing staff and increased supply of photos, so that new subscribers to Our Home will receive prompt attention.

Dear in-kind that the whole cost of Our Home photo and other premiums, together with the cost of the paper, is being met by the sale of the following: Master Jim Fawcett, violin solo; Mr. Laundy, song; Miss Carr, song; Miss Todd, recitation; Mr. Cave, song; Miss Frank, piano solo; Mr. and Mrs. Laundy, duet; Mr. Barber, reading; and Mr. Dickinson, song; God Save the Queen."

United States, the union of the National Ensign and the Union Jack, used by the naval service, shall, on and after July 4, 1896, contain forty-five stars arranged in six rows, the first three and fifth rows to have eight stars, and the second, fourth and sixth rows to have seven stars.
The steamer Miowera is not expected from the South until the 29th inst. She was several days late in leaving Sydney, N.S.W., owing, it is said, to a breakdown of her machinery shortly after starting out on schedule time.
The steam schooner Tibstie, which has been idle since the discontinuance of the halibut fishing operations, leaves to-day for a load of coal for the C.P.N. Co.

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FIRST GR...
Pure Blood
Nerv...

PAIN'S CELER...
GIVES THESE
TO EVERY S...

The Only Med...
Thoroughly
Disea...

An Ontario Lad...
The first great requisit
perfect health for every
child at this season. It
strong, healthy nerves,
health, strength, vim and
are so eager to possess,
fortified to meet the en-
our hot summer months,
Three-fourths of our peo-
portals of summer with
with deadly impurities
blood is foul and stagna-
kidneys work imperfec-
often diseased. With im-
dyspepsia and indigestion
mentors. Constipation,
head and heavy brains,
ings and sleeplessness, in-
for thousands.
Life is not safe when su-
diseases are permitted to
If you, reader, have not
from any source until I
One bottle will cost you a
a physician, and will co-
power to cure.
Dr. C. Ferguson, of
says:
For eight years I was
with neuralgia, nervous
gestion, for which I tri-
tried medicines, and my
doctors. I did not find
until I used Paine's Celery
I had used one bottle of
found myself much bet-
four bottles, I am now a
ever before in my life. I
some campaigns, and I re-
strengthened."

SPAIN AND...
Madrid, April 21.—
of Spain has completed
details, its preparations
shape the contemplate
colonies. Colonial Min-
asserts that they are on
by his predecessor and
1895, but no definite de-
clared that the reform
ment will decide on de-
consulting Gen. Weyle
minister says that his
view is later with the
At Madrid the cabinet
to be made in the
on the meeting of the
with a view to exhibit
the real state of affairs
in the various provinces
cabinet respecting col-
and the relations exist-
Madrid government a
City. Much stress will
be laid on the fact that
prove the coast defen-
mother country and the
placing the army and
floating.

These declarations of
the colonies are much
Madrid journals. Liber-
can, freely express the
Cuban reforms are not
factually carried out by
Spain, but this colonial
and contributed to the
first and more compreh-
bill of 1895. La Epoca
terial organs have be-
said that this colonial
policy is not due to A-
ence, but is purely spe-
how, the reforms could
into force during the
which means a significa-
time by postponement
months.
It is interesting to
idea is gaining among
Cuban war will be bro-
some concession that re-
able arrangements for
the insurgents without
ent mediation or pres-
the United States. It
deed, that La Epoca
feasibility of making
sions to pacify Cuba,
parcial says to-day: "We
must go beyond the
mentioned." La Epoca
Spanish nation alone on
the basis of capitulation
the painful war, but
that this would be in
incursion of foreigners

TORONTO, April 20.—
proprietor of the Palm
city, and one of the
men in Ontario, died la-
STERBROOKE, April 2,
bookkeeper, was drown-
by the overflow of the
going home, five miles
road was submerged wh-
TORONTO, April 20.—
the well known assigne-
day for Rossland, B. Y.
next year he will repre-
of an Eastern mining s-

TORONTO, April 20.—
The big regatta which it
was proposed should be
held on Toronto bay this
coming August, is not
likely to come off. The
hotel keepers of the city,
who would benefit finan-
cially if the aquatic car-
nival were held here,

Will be found an ex-
tensive list of letters
used them prove this fact.

FIRST GREAT REQUISITE

Pure Blood and Strong Nerves.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND GIVES THESE BLESSINGS TO EVERY SUFFERER.

The Only Medicine That Thoroughly Banishes Disease.

An Ontario Lady's Experience

The first great requisite for a condition of perfect health for every man, woman and child at this season, is pure blood and strong healthy nerves.

Three-fourths of our people rush into the portals of summer with systems charged with deadly impurities and poisons.

Life is not safe when such symptoms and diseases are permitted to run unchecked.

Paine's Celery Compound is an absolute and certain specific for the troubles that threaten your life.

For eight years I was sorely troubled with neuralgia, nervous debility and indigestion.

After using four bottles, I am now almost as well as ever before in my life.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

MADRID, April 21.—The government of Spain has completed, barring a few details, its preparations of putting into shape the contemplated reforms in the colonies.

Colonial Minister Castellanos asserts that they are on the lines traced by his predecessor and passed March 12, 1895.

The cabinet minister says that his frequent interviews lately with Premier Cánovas were chiefly regarding statements to be made in the royal speech on the meeting of the cortes in May.

These declarations of the minister of the colonies are much commented upon.

Madrid journals, Liberal and Republican, freely express the opinion that the Cuban reforms are not likely to be satisfactorily carried out.

It is interesting to observe how the idea is gaining among all classes that the Cuban war will be brought to a close by some concession that may lead to honorable arrangements for the submission of the insurgents.

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THE CITY.

ARRANGEMENTS are being rapidly perfected for the ball to be given on May 25 in A.O.U.W. hall by the members of Hope lodge, No. 1, Degree of Honor.

Miss Wilson, Lady Aberdeen's private secretary, and Mrs. Johns were the only delegates elected at yesterday's meeting of the Women's Council to attend the convention of the society to be held in Montreal next month.

Mr. S. J. Marsh, mining engineer, leaves for Vancouver this morning on his way to Cariboo as manager of the Cariboo and Williams Creek Consolidated Mining Co.

The annual influx of Americans has already begun and the hotels most patronized by them are, in many instances, crowded.

Before proceeding to deal with the estimates the council last evening heard the report of the select committee on the tenders for boots and shoes and for clothing for the police.

ALD. CAMERON protested once more against the manner in which the street sprinkling is carried out.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, was at Sandringham, and on the day of the Prince's arrival from France she attended the annual steeplechase given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

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CRAIGFLOWER ROAD.

The Craigflower road difficulties were discussed yesterday at a public meeting held at the city hall, at which the city council, the petitioners who want the road kept open and the property owners who object to their lots being cut in two by the road, were all represented.

Mr. C. W. Jenkinson opened for the petitioners, asking that the city steps towards keeping the Craigflower road open, as it was a public highway and a more direct and convenient route than by other streets.

Mr. R. Hall, another property owner, was of opinion that the city should stand aside and let the petitioners and property owners fight the matter out in private.

The annual influx of Americans has already begun and the hotels most patronized by them are, in many instances, crowded.

Before proceeding to deal with the estimates the council last evening heard the report of the select committee on the tenders for boots and shoes and for clothing for the police.

ALD. CAMERON protested once more against the manner in which the street sprinkling is carried out.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

British Columbia Underwriters' Annual Meeting—Mining in the Sloacan Country.

What Is Being Done in Golden Cariboo—The Losses of Flockmasters.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, April 20.—A number of well known prospectors and mining men returned by the Coquitlam from visiting claims along the coast north of here.

The annual influx of Americans has already begun and the hotels most patronized by them are, in many instances, crowded.

Before proceeding to deal with the estimates the council last evening heard the report of the select committee on the tenders for boots and shoes and for clothing for the police.

ALD. CAMERON protested once more against the manner in which the street sprinkling is carried out.

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ground on the 8th of July and commenced work. After paying \$16 a day wages and sinking a shaft fifteen feet the paystreak disappeared, and Mr. Walker was out \$3,200.

Reports from California. Reports from California will visit Cariboo this season.

tertiary coal are known to exist, in fact there are layers of it to be seen between Cariboo Creek and Empire valley.

The engine of the Dominion Gold Dredging Company is at Ashcroft after lying at Dryden since last summer.

The Beaver Mouth property has been sold to an English syndicate and the transfer papers are on their way across the water.

Mr. McCarty and Oliver Redpath have completed development work on the Tenderfoot at Savonas.

The group of Cinnabar mines on Harde mountain have been bonded and a good deal of development work will be carried on on these claims this summer.

Mr. Norton, of the San Juan Mining Company of Norton Creek, accompanied by Mr. Tuttle, of Tacoma, passed through Ashcroft this week on their way to Quesnel.

Wandering dogs have caused considerable loss amongst sheep of late.

A number of prospectors have gone to the Needles, on the Lower Arrow lake, and several locations have already been made.

The International gold mine at the head of the middle fork of the Spilemehene river about twenty-eight miles from the Columbia river was discovered in the eighties by Archie McMurdo.

Valentine & Abercrombie, two of the owners of the Little Daisy, on Eight Mile Creek, to commence work this week.

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Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: "During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning paper. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brantford, Ont., for which I paid \$5.00 and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAOZ WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURITIS, GONORRHOEA, MATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular if it did not supply what want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1888.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION—Some genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the character which will be opened up in the next few years. These ancient river bottoms have been found at depths varying from 75 to 265 feet. The cost of drifting depends upon the character of the creek. In good ground a set to a set and a half can be taken in a day. The cost of tunneling at the San Juan mine has been about \$2 per foot.

The banks of the Fraser still contain a large amount of gold is yearly testified by the number of Chinese that frequent its banks. The great bulk of them are robbing, although there are large companies formed, such as the one at High Bar, which construct long sluices, sluices, lutes and use sluice boxes. It is without a question, all these Celestials make from \$1.50 to \$3 a day. At French bar a party of Chinese have been working for years and are said to have made as high as \$6 per day to the man.

On Churn creek, or St. Mary's creek, some years ago there was considerable excitement. At first parties made as much as \$6 per day, got the bottom of the creek. The gold is of a coarse quality, and pieces have scaled 25 cents. This creek has never been thoroughly prospected, and there may be places where mining may be carried on profitably. At the headwaters there are also extensive quartz ledges, and gold has been found in many of the creeks as well.

GOLDEN. (From the Era.) The International gold mine at the head of the middle fork of the Spilemehene river about twenty-eight miles from the Columbia river was discovered in the eighties by Archie McMurdo, who held it in his possession until 1894, when he sold it to a Toronto firm. They did some work, but owing to the death of McMurdo there has been no work since the crown grant, and the company permitted their bond to run out. They have, however, since bought the property for half the previous amount. There is on the property a series of quartz veins—some carrying galena—of different dimensions, some but small fissures and others several feet in width, but there are three which are very notably marked as the predominating ones. They all contain gold easily obtained by the pan from any part of the surface where the vein matter has become decomposed and the gold can often be seen in the quartz where the iron sulphide is in a decomposed state.

Work on the Kicking Horse river is being pushed ahead and will without doubt be finished before high water comes.

FORT STEELE. (From the Fort Steele Prospector.) It is reported that thirteen Chinamen have taken up 1,300 feet of bench diggings on Wild Horse creek, the locations having been made between the Nip and Tuck and the McVittie groups.

The Invicta company has ten men completing the dam and preparations for new machinery.

N. A. Wallinger, T. McVittie and F. Norbury have had their placer ground surveyed; they have a lease on about 80 acres adjoining the Nip and Tuck.

The Banks Bros. are pushing work on the Dardanelles. There are several parties who are staked in the town of Comox, V.I., and has two buildings thereon, one being a one and a half story residence of a rental value of about \$200 per month, the other being a small building used as an office. Turn half cash, balance on one year's instalment. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. T. L. Meyer, P.O. Box 22, Victoria, B.C.

The schooner Lulu left for Mud Bay yesterday with Mr. Gordon and family and a load of household furniture.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who would KNOW THE GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secret and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MARRIAGE."

To my earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to advocate a popular cause at home. \$40.00 to \$50.00 monthly. Address: The Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Young or middle aged men of character. Hundreds foremost in Canada stand for the purchase of Lot 15, block 4, beginning with The Bradley-Garretton Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

See Our Prices.

California Hams 13c. per lb. Sugar-Cured Hams 15c. per lb. Back Bacon 15c. per lb. Long Clear Pork 10c. per lb. " (per 1 lb.) 9c. per lb. Canadian Cheese 12 1/2 c. lb. Glasgow Peas Meal 35c. pkz. Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish 10c. per lb. Finnan Haddie 10c. per lb. Cottoleas 12 1/2 c. lb. MM Tea \$1.35 5-lb. Dr. Price's Baking Powder 40c. Victoria Rolled Oats 3 1/2 c. lb.

R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver's Civic Estimates and Taxation Rate—Improvement in the Lumber Trade.

Reduction of Liquor Licenses in the Terminal City—Mining in the Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 21.—At a meeting of the council last night the estimates for 1896 were brought in and passed, and the rate of taxation struck. The estimated expenditure is \$362,138.32, and the rate of taxation 20 mills, with a discount of 4 mills for prompt payment. This is the same rate as last year. The aldermen voted themselves \$300 each, with a penalty for non-attendance at council or committee meetings of \$3.

Quesnelle is shortly to have a newspaper, the Cariboo Gazette, in which Mr. Philip, late of the News-Advertiser, is part owner. Mr. Philip left here today for Quesnelle. W. J. Snodgrass, of Okanagan Falls, is in town, with a view to having the C.P.R. improve their transportation facilities into the Kettle River and Boundary districts. The lumber trade seems to be on the increase. On Sunday the Active brought two large booms of saw-logs for the Hastings mill. The Moodyville Mill Co. have given a contract to a man named N. Morin to work one of their claims, which consists of 925 acres, situated on St. Vincent bay. Mr. Morin will have to go to the other side for horses, owing to the scarcity here at present. The city council have decided to consider reducing the liquor licenses this year. Hotel licenses will be \$225, saloons \$500, shops and wholesale licenses \$300. It is also proposed to tax Chinese liquor dealers \$300.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—A meeting of the citizens' carnival committee was held last night in the city hall. An executive committee was elected consisting of Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Geo. Bartley, H. Bell-Irving, F. Buscombe, F. Cope, C. N. Davidson, C. Doering, A. G. Ferguson, J. A. Fullerton, H. F. Hawson, J. Jervis, C. W. Robson, J. A. Russell, W. F. Salsbury, C. Sweeney, J. Thompson, J. A. Banfield and H. Darling, which afterwards met and elected A. G. Ferguson, chairman; C. Sweeney, first vice-chairman; J. J. Banfield, second vice-chairman; W. F. Salsbury, treasurer; G. Bartley, secretary, and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sweeney, Cope and Davidson to strike off a list of sub-committees. At the meeting a letter from the city clerk was read, covering particulars of a resolution passed at the council meeting on Monday night to the effect that the carnival committee be granted by the city a sum equivalent to that subscribed and paid by the citizens before August 25, (not to exceed \$5,000), provided a by-law for that purpose shall receive the assent of the majority of votes polled on the 29th inst., when the by-law will be submitted.

Vancouver is to have a horticultural association. A preliminary meeting was held last night and adjourned until May 5, when a committee consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Pont, James, Philip, and Ald. Schor will submit a constitution and by-laws. Hip Yuen, a Chinaman, who was arrested last week for selling lottery tickets, has been sent up for trial. J. H. Ramsdell, superintendent of the Moodyville mills, severed his connection with the company on Saturday and was that evening presented with a handsome silver tea set and an address by the employees of the company.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, April 22.—Five carloads of cattle from the upper country, and one of sheep arrived per C.P.R. last evening. John Chessen, of Harrison River, was yesterday at Mission fined \$25 and costs by Captain Pittendrig, or one month at hard labor, for pointing a loaded gun at an Indian.

The Westminster Canoe Club's second annual ball this evening was very successful. Two steam loggers, from the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co.'s works, Peterboro, Ont., came in per C.P.R. yesterday. One is for use at Gilley's logging camp, Burnaby, and the other is consigned to the Hastings mill.

By an accident on Mr. Alex. Ewen's ranch on Lulu island an employe named Garrett and a Chinaman were injured, the former seriously. A team hauling a load of lumber took fright and bolted. Garrett and the Chinaman who was working with him were thrown off the load, one of the wheels of the wagon passing over the former.

On Monday night Mr. Wilson, boat-builder, Agnes street, when in his back premises just before 9 o'clock, observed a Chinaman enter the yard. He at once seized the intruder, whom he held till Mr. W. H. Kelly came to his assistance. After securing their prisoner they took him to the lock-up and gave him into the custody of Chief Carty. Officer Dornay, looking at the prisoner, noticed that he wore a gold ring, and suspected that this was one of the articles of jewelry stolen some time ago from the residence of the family of the late Mr. D. S. Milligan, and as such it was identified. The police took their prisoner down to Chinatown, where they induced him to show them the room he had been living in. Here they discovered another Chinaman asleep. Finding that the room contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles they arrested the second Chinaman and took possession of the room, many of the contents of which were identified by persons who had recently been robbed.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 21.—Wm. Cairns, of Oyster Bay, who for the last two years has been suffering from a diseased hip bone, was brought up on yesterday's train and conveyed to the city hospital, where his right leg will be amputated. This course is necessary in order to save his life. W. H. Bainbridge, of the Cataract Hydraulic mine, Alberni, and J. J. Stewart, his superintendent, have re-

turned from Victoria. Mr. Stewart says they expect to turn on the water the 1st of next month. The prospects of a satisfactory clean-up are very good. The dam, which is now finished, is 21 feet deep. About 23 men are working on this claim.

NANAIMO, April 22.—Robert Gillespie, a coal trimmer working on the City of Everett at Protection island, fell down the hatchway on Monday and broke a leg. J. S. Gibson, first officer of the City of Everett, has severed his connection with that vessel and will henceforth reside at Chemainus, where he will follow the business of a stevedore. The second officer, Mr. Hastings, will be promoted to the rank of first officer in his place.

J. W. Powers, who holds a contract to supply props for the N. V. C. Co., met with a painful accident on Monday morning while driving his loaded team from the Five Acres lots. The weight of the logs tipped the wagon and Powers falling broke five of his ribs on the left side. A meeting will be held in the Y.M.C.A. hall to-morrow evening for the purpose of discussing the formation of a military corps in this city. After this meeting the rifle association will convene a second meeting of its own members, with a view to making preliminary arrangements for a grand interurban rifle team competition in connection with the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

WESTHOLME.

WESTHOLME, April 21.—Capt. Barkley, R.N., has lately imported a small herd of pedigree red polled cattle, which are directly descended from the best strains in England. This is the first introduction of red polled cows on Vancouver island, and as dairying and the establishment of creameries are receiving increased attention Capt. Barkley's enterprise in bringing cattle to improve the island herds is to be commended.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, April 17.—The ore shipments through Revelstoke for the week ending April 15 were:

Table with 3 columns: Mine, Pounds, Value. Includes items like Slocan Star, Slocan, and H. E. Crossdale.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

The Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co., organized in Illinois, with a capital of \$100,000, which made the first attempt to try hydraulic mining in the Big Bend, have two leases covering 250 acres of ground in an angle between Smith creek and the Columbia river on the north side of Smith creek. Their ground consists of gravel banks, about 40 feet high where the workings are at present and rising to 80 feet behind. There are some boulders on the ground, but of such size that 75 per cent. will pass through the sluices. This ground has been worked for some time by ground-sluicing and thoroughly tested by Prof. Nason, the company's representative, upon whose recommendation the company have now decided to install a complete hydraulic mining plant, all the material for which is now arrived and will be carried up to the grounds (60 miles from here) in three built for the purpose by Tom Horne. For the purpose of working this ground this year, water, under a total head of 185 feet, or allowing for friction, 150 feet, will be drawn from Smith creek, from which the company have a water right of 3,000 inches.

Henry Howard and partners, who have been building flumes on their property, the Big Hole, on Gold stream, report that on a three days' run they cleared \$1,000. They have now two big holes and 345 feet of fluming on their ground, and will probably make a good clean-up this year as their ground is well on bed-rock.

Transfers are recorded upon the Nebo, Donald and Walter Scott mineral claims, Illecillewaet. Twenty men are at work on the Lanark, Maple Leaf and Isabella tunnels. Henry's boats were successfully launched Monday last and hauled above the bridge. They are being loaded up this week with the hydraulic machinery and will start on their trip to Big Bend on Monday next. The round trip will take 11 days to accomplish and require 30 men.

GALIANO ISLAND.

GALIANO, April 20.—The Point Comfort hotel will be running by the beginning of next month; the plumbers and decorators are busily preparing, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Bennet, formerly of Sunny Nook, Mayne Island, will undertake the entire management. It will be a \$1,000 establishment and some of the rooms are let already. The Point Comfort wharf is being repaired so that the steamer may land her passengers there.

Henry Clapham, whose death was reported last week, had a remarkable career as an old-timer in this province. He figured conspicuously as a special constable in connection with the Marks murder, the Murderer's Cove tragedy, and the Village Bay murder.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Miner.) A force of men under foreman Holden are working in the Narrows between the Arrow lakes putting in beacons and buoys to assist the navigators. Fourteen men are at the Tin Cup and Kootenay Rapids putting in windmills, maters and breast cribbing. Mr. George Alexander, who has just returned from London, reports that the financial circles of that city are becoming deeply interested in West Kootenay affairs and that in the probability we will be visited by the representatives of a vast amount of capital this summer. Clarke and Van Hook have made a shipment of over twelve tons of ore to the Pilot Bay smelter from the Tarriff at Ainsworth, and expect to have another shipment in a few days.

Another gold excitement was started at Ainsworth this week when F. Fitch was on a rock showing native gold all through it. Another piece of quartz was picked up within a mile of the town. It contains a quantity of free gold and was estimated to be worth about \$4,000 per ton. Alexander Smith, manager of the Surprise mine, has shut down temporarily, in order to let the spring freshet pass away. The work will be resumed in the season. The Surprise property is showing up exceedingly well, as

the result of development work during the past winter.

The Antoine property will probably be closed down for a short time. The tunnel on the Best claim has cut deep. About 23 men are working on this claim.

A number of smelter men assembled in Spokane on Thursday to bid for the product of the Slocan Star mine for the rest of the year. The contract was let to the Omaha & Grant company. The output will amount to about 1,500 tons a month.

The Slocan hotel at New Denver, owned by Messrs. Gething & Henderson, was over to the ground Thursday night. No lives were lost although some of the guests had rather close calls, several being forced to jump from the upper story windows. The following is a complete list of the injured, who are all under the doctor's care: W. Burns, Con. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Gething, Lowery, Caruthers and a lady whose name is unknown at present.

(From the Nelson Miner.) There are at least a half a hundred properties in Trail Creek that will be proposed within two years, and it is safe to say that their daily output will not be less than 5,000 tons, which, at \$25 a ton, will average \$200,000 worth of metal. Trail Creek will be the world's greatest mining camp within five years. Nothing definite has been announced as having been done at the annual general meeting of the co-owners of the Noble Five group. Work has been stopped at the mines and negotiations for the sale of the group are said still to be pending.

It is reported that the shaft being sunk on the Blue Belle mine develops 22 feet of ore of better grade than any yet found in the vein. This ore requires no concentrating.

A considerable inquiry about mining property in the St. Mary's and other sections east of Kootenay lake. Evidently that practically virgin field is to be the scene of the next excitement.

There is one thing that can be said of John Andrew Mara, that is, when an appropriation is made for this district it is always for something that will be of some benefit. The latest appropriation is \$4,000 for improving the Kootenay and Slocan rivers.

H. E. Crossdale, commercial manager of the Hall Mines, Limited, was at Roseland this week making arrangements for the purchase of ore. He succeeded in making a deal with the owners of the Cliff for a 30-ton trial shipment. If the ore proves satisfactory the Hall Mines smelter will use about 50 tons of it a week. The smelter will again be blown in early next week. Eighty-five men are at work at the Silver King mine and the force will be increased next week. First-class miners alone are needed. The present output is about 30 tons on the dump and in the ore bins. The upper section of the tramway handled 513 tons in four days this week, working ten hours a day.

Byron N. White, manager of the Slocan Star mine, who is in charge of the Le Roi and War Eagle are great properties, and that the lower levels of the former look as if a practical miner was in charge. "Dick" White, who is back from Chicago, reports that "Bill" Kirkup and George J. Atkins have closed a big mining deal with Chicago and Milwaukee capitalists. They have opened a new steam Hydraulic Mining Company, and stocked it for \$2,000,000. French creek is in the Big Bend country north of Revelstoke. It is said the company has already let a contract for \$50,000 worth of pipe and machinery.

The sides and end of the building which Lenx & Leiser of Victoria are erecting on Front street, Kaslo, are being covered with a patent pressed iron. One delivery of a deep red color. It will present a neat appearance. Several Norwegians have located a number of mineral claims on the west side of Kootenay lake, which are very valuable. They propose to do considerable work upon them at once.

Alexander Cummings, of Seattle, has purchased a large interest in the Victoria mineral claim on the Arrow lakes, and has engaged him at a salary of \$10,000 a year to superintend both the Butte and Trail plants.

The London syndicate, represented by Messrs. Callahan & Ran, who are now developing the Deadwood group, which they have under bond for \$50,000, will build a smelter on Trail creek at its junction with Tiger creek. This will give Roseland four smelters before this time next year.

The second payment on the bond on the Georgia was made through the Bank of British North America on Monday afternoon. The amount was \$10,000 in all. The balance of the purchase price, \$15,000, is due May 28 and there is every reason to count on its being promptly met. The Georgia will at once begin opening up the property. The first work will in all probability be to drive a tunnel in on the vein where it is exposed in the gulch near the centre of the claim.

It is now almost a certainty that the Jumbo vein will prove to be as wide as the 100-foot level is on the surface, where it is known to be from 60 to 75 feet in width. Taken in conjunction with the grade of ore so far encountered in the tunnel this entitles the Jumbo to rank as the best prospect in the camp, with a good chance of proving to be the biggest mine. Mr. E. A. Ausha, one of the owners of the Jumbo, is authority for the statement that the Jumbo ledge has been found on the Nevada, which belongs to Miss Emma Rugh, of Spokane, and her brother-in-law, W. T. Stoll, who acquired it last spring at a nominal price, though now its value may shortly run to six figures.

Joe Adams and Lou Lindsay have made a very rich discovery about a mile from the Spokane & Northern railway, back of the Seven Devils, between Marcus and Northport, which they have called the Columbia. A little vein of good ledge about 6 feet wide, and showing about 18 inches of solid copper pyrites. Samples of this ore when brought to Roseland were found to contain about 25 per cent. in copper, 10 per cent. in silver, and a trace in gold. Some quartz from another part of the vein went \$14 in gold and 11 ounces in silver. They have made four locations in all, though they only claim to have the ledge in place on two of them. Fred Halliday, the discoverer and one of the principal owners of the Deadwood group of mines, says: development work

on the property is being rapidly pushed under Mr. Halliday's direction. The work consists of a tunnel driven on the vein 130 feet. About 40 feet from the mouth of the tunnel a vein of ore has been sunk 35 feet, and when this vein is down 100 feet levels will be driven from it on the vein both ways until the north drift comes out of the surface below the present tunnel. Both the face of the tunnel and the bottom of the vein are in good ore. A sample taken on Thursday of last week from the 30-inch pay streak in the bottom of the vein went 301 ounces in silver, \$9 in gold and 65 per cent. lead. Recent assays from the same chute ran \$20 to \$30 in gold and as high as 7 per cent. in copper, besides yielding equally good results in silver and lead.

The Kanloops Mining and Development Company has recently acquired a most promising prospect at the base of Columbia mountain called Granite No. 2, located on the same contact as the Deadwood and about 3,000 feet north of it. The contact is granite on the west and porphyry on the east, and the vein matter is quartz carrying galena and free gold. Samples of this ore have assays from \$100 to \$200 in gold per ton, in many specimens the gold being visible to the naked eye. The Lytton brought down to Trail four additional box cars last Monday and will bring down another engine and more freight cars on her next trip. When the second engine arrives the contractors expect to lay about 4,000 feet of track per day. About four miles of track have been laid and every effort is being made to push the construction of the line as quickly as possible. The Trail smelter is working nicely and will have a capacity of over 200 tons per day as soon as all the machinery is in place. Additional buildings increasing its capacity are under consideration.

TRAIL CREEK COUNTRY.

Highly Satisfactory News From Roseland—Capacity of the Smelter Likely to Be Increased.

Properties That Are Producers and Will Shortly Be on the List.

(From the Roseland Miner.)

The main tunnel of the Centre Star is being driven ahead in solid sulphide ore of a satisfactory grade. In the north crosscut it looks as though the ledge for which they have been driving would be reached before long.

The bond which the Humphreys syndicate holds on the Monte Christo, Iron Horse and Enterprise is sure to be taken up. Under the terms of their option they are to pay \$49,000 cash on May 31 for all three properties. A Spokane syndicate has arranged with Mr. Humphreys to take the Monte Christo of his hands at the price of \$20,000 cash. With the Monte Christo in the hands of the Spokane syndicate, the Iron Horse and Enterprise owned by the Humphreys syndicate, the Georgia in charge of the Chariot and Great Western managed by General Chas. S. Warren, of Butte, that portion of the mineral belt should be the scene of great activity this summer. Monte Christo mountain is liable to justify its name before fall.

A notice of pre-emption signed by Charles Dundee, claims 320 acres of land adjoining the townsite of Roseland, and is best defined by enumerating the mineral claims which it covers. It covers the following claims: Part of the Paris Belle, three-quarters of the Golden Chariot, half of the Enterprise, all of the Idaho, two-thirds of the Virginia, all of the Nickel Plate, part of the Alice, three-quarters of the Legal Tender, two-thirds of the Pack Train, all of the Centre Star, Iron Mask, Mungwung, Tiger, Gem, War Eagle, Footman, and the Virginia, all of the mine-tenements of the No. 1, one-half of the West Le Roi, a quarter of the Black Bear, half of the You Know, all of the Montana and Pilgrim and various small fractions lying between some of the above claims.

Messrs. Bowles and Raymond, who have the Lily May bonded for \$40,000, have extended the tunnel 40 feet, and are now nearly under the old shaft. In driving this tunnel they have taken out about 40 tons of shipping ore, of an average value of 75 ounces in silver, \$3 in gold and 22 per cent. in lead. The face of the tunnel shows three feet of this ore. They expect to begin regular shipments inside of 30 days and will shortly increase their force to 22 men.

The owners of the Consolidated St. Elmo have decided to incorporate. They will put some treasury in the hands of the company, and intend to prospect the tract at once with a diamond drill preliminary to sinking the double compartment shaft which they have already put down about 50 feet. The Consolidated St. Elmo lies between the Cliff and the St. Elmo, and the vein has been opened up from one end of the claim to the other. It is pretty certain to develop into a big mine.

The inching in of the new steamer Kokonee on Kootenay lake last week by the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company was a notable occasion and proves the company to be fully alive to the needs of the Kootenay country. This company, at the head of which is John Andrew Mara, M.P., has been the real pioneer and most important single agent in the development of West Kootenay. For the past five years under the enterprising management of Captain Troup, the company has been the principal dependence of the mine owner. It has never received the credit which is due it, but on the contrary has been blamed for many a mishap which was not its fault. Since Mr. Bellingier, of Butte, took hold at Trail the smelter has worked like a charm. It is said Mr. Heinz has engaged him at a salary of \$10,000 a year to superintend both the Butte and Trail plants.

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The country as well as the House of Commons will experience a feeling of relief over the withdrawal, for the present, of the Manitoba remedial bill, which Sir Charles Tupper announced last night. Since February 11, when it was introduced by Mr. Dickey, the discussion of this measure has overshadowed all other business, has occupied the greatest part of parliament's time, and has led to a struggle such as parliamentary annals never recorded, and such as, it is hoped, will never be recorded again. The bill may, it is true, make its reappearance before the close of the session, which must be by Friday of next week, but there will likely be little said of it. It has served its purpose for the present. The character of the opposition to it has shown that it could not possibly pass in the existing House of Commons. The government has accordingly redressed the constitution of the House of Commons. It has put itself clearly and distinctly on record as favoring legislation to maintain the pledges of parliament to the religious minority of Manitoba. It has embodied its intention in a bill presented to the House of Commons. By its record it must now stand or fall, and on it it invites the judgment of the people. This is no hope of passing the supply bill, the intention of the opposition to use all means in its power to prevent the transaction of any business having been practically announced. Besides resisting the measure to redress the constitution of the House of the Manitoba Roman Catholics, Mr. Laurier will have to answer to the country for the expense of an unnecessary summer session, which his obstructive tactics have made necessary. There are, however, certain items in the estimates the failure to pass which will involve individual hardship and loss and interfere with the proper carrying on of the public business. These should be adopted, the non-political odds and ends of the business of the session finished up, and at the earliest moment the people should be given the opportunity to say whether they prefer to be ruled by the Laurier-McCarthy combination of strife-makers or by a Government which will stand by the constitution and the policy of protecting the country's industries and developing its resources, and of maintaining the closest relations with the Mother Country and the other members of the great British Empire.

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 Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

It has been denied that the proposition made by the Ottawa Commissioners bears any resemblance to the arrangement made voluntarily by the New Brunswick majority. It is most likely those who made this statement with such confidence knew nothing about the New Brunswick system and had not studied very closely the proposition made by Sir Donald A. Smith. The St. John Sun, after reproducing Sir Donald's offer in extenso, says: "This was the proposition made by the Dominion Government to Manitoba. The Federal Government undertook that if this scheme, which it will be seen is virtually the system of this province, the remedial bill would be withdrawn, and the rights and privileges declared by the Privy Council to belong to the minority would not be further insisted on."

It will be remembered that the Sun is a New Brunswick paper read chiefly by New Brunswickers. If it had misrepresented the nature of the Ottawa proposition in the least, if the scheme outlined in that proposition bears no resemblance to the system in operation in New Brunswick, its readers would instantly discover the attempt to impose upon them and its statement would be emphatically denied not only by the Opposition newspapers but by hundreds of its readers of its own party. In fact the Sun, which is one of the best and ablest papers published in the Maritime Provinces, would not have ventured to affirm the resemblance of the proposition of the Commissioners to the New Brunswick system if they were not in substance nearly alike. The Manitoba Government, therefore, rejected a compromise that had been voluntarily made by the opponents of the denominational school system in New Brunswick with the Roman Catholic minority—a compromise, too, which has worked well and stood the test of years.

LAURIER'S BOAST.

Mr. Laurier the other day repeated in Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, P.Q., what he has repeatedly said in different forms in his own and other provinces. "That question" (the Manitoba school question) "would be settled equitably and honorably when he had the power to do so." This is as much as saying that the school question with the Manitobans is not a question of principle, but a mere party issue and that when once the Conservatives are out of the way Mr. Greenway and his Liberal friends will settle it not only without the slightest difficulty but without any reference to the wishes and predilections of the people of the province. It also implies that the proposition of the peace Commissioners, Sir Donald A. Smith and Messrs. Desjardins and Dickie, was rejected, not because it was inherently bad or impracticable, but because it was made by men of the Liberal Conservative party on behalf of a Liberal Conservative Government. This is really what Mr. Laurier means and what his followers mean when they say that when the Liberals get into power they will settle the school question in double quick time.

The organ of the Manitoba Government, the Winnipeg Tribune, sees the dilemma in which this affirmation of want of principle on the part of Manitobans places them, and it devotes a good deal of its space in a late issue in trying to show that the Manitoba school question is not a plaything in the hands of Greenway and Sifton, Laurier and Charlton, and the rest of the Grit politicians. It says:
 One of the stock claims of those who

are always anxious to find an excuse to support the policy of the Dominion Government, has been that the Greenway government refused to make any settlement of the school question, but was keeping it open to help the Liberal party in the coming Dominion elections. Such a contention will now have to be dropped, in view of the position which Sir Donald Smith, the principal one of the three federal delegates sent up here to negotiate a settlement, takes with regard to the bona fides of the local government.

The testimony given by Sir Donald to the government of this province, makes it necessary for the coercionists and their organs, who have been maligning the people of this province, to change the tune which they have been playing so long about Mr. Greenway being more concerned to help the Liberal party than to secure a settlement of the vexed question.

The Tribune must now see that it is Mr. Laurier and his friends and followers, who, by the confident assertion of the ability of the Grit politicians to settle the question, throw doubt upon the earnestness and the sincerity of the Manitobans on the school question. All that the Conservative newspapers do is to give expression to the conclusion to which they are forced by the confident boasts which Mr. Laurier and his followers are continually making of the ease with which they can settle the question when they get into power. The Tribune must see that those boasts imply that the Manitobans are, in the opinion of the Grit Leader, not acting upon any fixed principle, but that they are ready, when the Liberals get into office, to sink their objections to separate schools and to forget their fear of the "hierarchy of Quebec" and make a satisfactory and a comfortable compromise with the minority. It cannot but see that it is the bragging Grits who reproach the people of Manitoba by taking for granted that they are wholly devoid of principle, and not the Conservatives, who only accept the conclusion to which they are driven by Mr. Laurier and the rest of the Grits.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

The Vancouver News-Avertiser, in an article on the coming campaign, comments good-naturedly on the rose-colored prognostications of the Liberals, and at the same time shows how little ground they have for the confidence they so effusively express. It winds up by saying: "Without a policy, the Liberals are still without a leader on whom all will unite. A few months ago we were told that Mr. Laurier had the entire confidence of the party. Now it is not denied that such dissatisfaction prevails that Mr. Laurier himself has been to Toronto to urge Sir Oliver Mowat to assume the leadership. Two years ago we were told that the Liberal premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would both abandon the Provincial for the Dominion field, so assured were they that they each carried a Dominion Cabinet position in his political knapsack. Now, not only has all such talk died out, but the press of the Maritime Provinces is lamenting the hopeless outlook for the Liberal cause in those parts. In Ontario no less than five prominent Liberals have declined the nominations of local conventions, preferring to look on while others go to sure defeat. A leaderless party without a policy is not a spectacle to enthrall the electors. Although the Conservatives will not have the Old Chieftain at their head, the policy which he gave them will still guide them to victory on the day of election."

CONSUL WALLER'S CASE.

Very little indeed has been heard about the case of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, who was arrested by the French military authorities in Madagascar, summarily tried and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. If Mr. Waller is to be believed his case was one of very great hardship. Shortly after the occupation of Tamatave by the French Mr. Waller, who was a resident of the city, wrote to his wife who was in a different part of the country telling her the news generally and "particularly describing," he says, "assaults made on me by the French soldiers and also the assaults of the French soldiers committed on women at Tamatave. I said nothing about the number of French troops in the city, or anything that could be of use to the enemies of the French forces."

On March 5 Mr. Waller was arrested. He was told that he had violated the order of January 18, 1893, regarding sending any letters except through the French post, and also that he had violated one of the articles of the French code by corresponding with the enemy regarding French operations in Tamatave. Forty-eight hours were given him to prepare his defence. His counsel told his judges that the charges against him would be laughed out of a civil court. The trial took place on March 30 and it lasted just one hour. But short as it was it was a very serious trial for Mr. Waller, as the judge condemned him to twenty years imprisonment. A new trial, however, was accorded him before a court-martial composed of officers of a higher rank than those who had condemned him. The sentence of the former court was confirmed. This is what Mr. Waller says about the way in which he was treated:
 "I was placed on the steamer Djemnah on March 23, bound for Marseilles, a voyage of four weeks. On reaching the boat I was compelled to sit on a platform in the hold, right under the hatchway, with my ankles chained to a huge iron bar. I could not lie down.
 "The rabble of Tamatave boarded the ship and spat at me and reviled me. I appealed to my guard and to the French soldiers. They only laughed. I lay all night, powerless to move, with the cold rain beating upon me. I could not eat when breakfast was brought to me. I was trembling with chill and begged for a cup of tea, but one of the soldiers drew his sabre and forced me to eat. I was released from my chains for ten minutes each morning and each afternoon. All my effects had been taken from me.
 "I had no change of clothing and I had only a franc and a half. I gave this to a French soldier at Zanzibar to buy me some oranges. He told me next day that he had lost it. A corporal of a French battery at Zanzibar protested against the treatment they were giving me and my chains were removed.
 "A French captain of an Algerian regiment came aboard at Obok, opposite Aden. When he saw me released he said I was an enemy of France, and threatened to cut my throat. That night he took me from my stateroom after 11 o'clock and ordered me to go up on deck ahead of him. As I preceded him up the companionway he struck me on the back of the head, knocking me down. Fearful for my life, I knocked him down. He rushed at me again and I knocked him down again and called for protection. Two of the ship's company came up, and, assisted by several French soldiers, took the French captain away.
 "At Marseilles I was placed in a filthy prison. I was soon taken, handcuffed to two other prisoners, to the military prison at Claravaux, where the food was so bad that I could not retain

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANK BARRETT

CHAPTER XXVII

A week before the promised month was up Moll and her husband came back to the court, and lest I should imagine that her pleasures had been curtailed by his caprice she was at great pains to convince me that he had yielded to her insistence in this matter, declaring she was sick of theaters, riddots, masquerades and sightseeing, and had sighed to be home ere she had been in London a week. This surprised me exceedingly, knowing how passionate fond she had ever been of the playhouse and diversions of any kind, and remembering how eager she was to go to town with her husband, and I perceived there was more significance in the present distaste for diversion than she would have known.

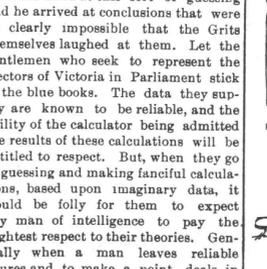
And I observed further (when the joy of return and ordering her household subsided) that she herself had changed in these past three weeks more than was to be expected in so short a time. For, though she seemed to her husband more than ever she had loved him as her lover, and could not be happy two minutes out of his company, 'twas not that glad, joyous love of the earlier days, but a yearning, clinging passion, that made me sad to see, for I could not look upon the strained, anxious tenderness in her young face without bethinking me of my poor sister as she knelt praying by her babe's cot for God to spare its frail life.

Yet her husband never looked more hearty and strong, and every look and word of his bespoke increasing love. The change in her was not unperceived by him, and often he would look down into her wistful, craving eyes as if he would ask of her: "What is it, love? Tell me all." And she, as understanding this appeal, would answer nothing, but only shake her head, still gazing into his kind eyes as if she would have him be ever so hard, difficult to tell.

These things made me very thoughtful and urgent to find some satisfactory explanation. To be sure, thinks I, marriage is but the beginning of a woman's real life, and so one may not reasonably expect her to be what she was as a thoughtless child. And 'tis no less natural that a young wife should love to be alone with her husband rather than in the midst of people who must distract his thoughts from her, as also it is right and proper she should wish to be in her own home, directing her domestic affairs and tending to her husband, showing him withal she is a good and thoughtful housewife. But why these pensive, trifling looks, now she hath her heart's desire? Then, finding I must seek some better reason, I bethought me she must have had a very hard, difficult task in London to conceal from one, who was now a part of herself, her knowledge of so many things it was unbecoming she should reveal.

FANCIFUL FIGURES.

So it seems that Messrs. Templeman and Milne do not depend entirely on the blue books to find out how much this Province contributes to the Dominion Treasury and to Eastern monopolies in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes. In those blue books, as every intelligent man knows, is set down every dollar that the province pays to the Dominion Treasury and every dollar it receives in return. There is no room for any play of the imagination in making a computation from them of what British Columbia pays and what she receives. But when the Grit candidates reject the blue books and drift into the region of conjecture there is no telling where they may land. It depends upon the guessing capacity of the figurist whether the sum total is two millions or twenty. Sir Richard Cartwright tried his hand at this sort of guessing and he arrived at conclusions that were so clearly impossible that the Grits themselves laughed at them. Let the gentlemen who seek to represent the electors of Victoria in Parliament stick to the blue books. The data they supply are known to be reliable, and the ability of the calculator being admitted the results of these calculations will be entitled to respect. But, when they go to guessing and making fanciful calculations, based upon imaginary data, it would be folly for them to expect any man of intelligence to pay the slightest respect to their theories. Generally when a man leaves reliable figures and, to make a point, deals in hypothetical rates and amounts, it is generally understood that he does so for the purpose of deceiving and bewildering those who have the patience to listen to him. Consequently when Messrs. Templeman and Milne tell us that they base their calculations on figures not contained in the blue books they lay themselves open to the suspicion of having designs on the credulity of the electors.



Moll, near at hand, watching him.

tors of some sort and on the alert to sustain the character we would have our own, how much more difficult must it be in private when we drop our disguise and lay our hearts open to those we love! And here, as it seemed to me, I did hit rightly at the true cause of her present secret distress, for at home as abroad she must still be acting a part, weighing her words, guarding her acts—forever to be hiding of something from her dearest friend—ever denying him that confidence he appealed for—ever keeping a cruel, biting bond upon the most generous impulse of her heart, closing her heart where it was bursting to open to her dear mate.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

The Montreal Gazette in its quiet way says: "Mr. Laurier at Valleyfield again promised that if he was returned to power the Manitoba school question would be quickly settled. This is another reason for thinking that the whole difficulty is a put up affair of the Liberal party. Liberals passed the Manitoba school laws; Liberals began the agitation against it outside of Manitoba; now Liberals want to be given the job of settling it."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take, don't forget this.



IS IN CONSTANT DEMAND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

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