

THE STORM HAS BURST

The Long Pending Conflict at Bulawayo Has at Last Occurred.

The British Forces Attack the Matabeles and Inflict Great Loss Upon Them.

Graphic Account of the Great Battle—Heroes of the British Troops.

Cape Town, April 24.—The telegraphic communication with Bulawayo was re-established for a time to-day, then there was another break, believed, however, to be only a temporary interruption.

During the time the wire was working dispatches were received from several sources in the besieged town. The news flashed south is somewhat conflicting, but the main facts seem well established that the British have made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabeles, inflicted mortal loss upon them, and suffered some loss in return. They were at one time in danger of annihilation, and finally retreated. Under the circumstances, the story of the battle must be divided into two chapters—the official report and the unofficial account.

The official version of the sortie says the British force, shortly after midnight, were quietly called to arms, and without alarming the native part of the town, a force of about 300 men, under Captains Napier and Duncan, with one Maxim rapid firing gun and a Hotchkiss quick firing gun belonging to the ship St. George, mustered outside the barbed wire defenses. They were ordered with a ration of rum, and saddled up for a dash at the enemies' lines. Swords and all clattering accoutrements were slung over their shoulders, and the hoofs were covered with strong packing.

Owing to the precautions that it was necessary to take, a considerable delay occurred in getting off, and the first streak of grey on the horizon could be seen when the column arrived within striking distance of the enemy.

The latter had quietly camped behind stone-topped earthworks, between 17 and 200 yards from the British position. This was kept up until broad daylight, when a retreat was ordered in view of the fact that too much ammunition was being wasted.

Up to this time the loss on either side had not been heavy, although the Matabeles had by far the worst of it, especially when the Maxim and Hotchkiss guns were brought into play to cover the retreat. An advance was again made on the Matabele position and two rapid firing guns were set to work, and for about a quarter of an hour were made to sweep the Matabele position in front of the British force.

When the right moment had seemed to arrive a charge was ordered and there was a prolonged period of sharp fighting at close quarters. Pistols, rifles, shot guns, assegais, war clubs, spears and knives clashed prettily. The use of the rapid firing guns, sent to the rear for fear of their being captured, having ceased.

Both sides fought bravely. It was a case of a handful of well armed whites against a small army of badly armed Matabeles. The former were fighting for the helpless women and children in the beleaguered town of Bulawayo, the latter were fighting for what they considered to be their own, their native land, for Bulawayo, the old capital of King Lobengula, now the Mecca of the Matabeles. Gradually the Matabeles pressed forward, and by sheer force of numbers almost surrounded the British, who, to avoid being encircled, retreated, fighting foot by foot. Being driven steadily backward, one squad for a time was quite cut off, and only extricated

TUPPER ON TOP

The Blustering Tyrant Will Take the Reins of the Leadership To-Morrow.

Chief Justice Meredith of Ontario is to Join the Ottawa Government.

Public Reception to Hon. Joseph Martin—A List of the Nominations.

Ottawa, April 24.—Parliament was prorogued at 8 o'clock last evening. His Excellency read the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to relieve you from further attendance in parliament. I desire to express my regret that the mission which my government recently dispatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba has been unproductive of any immediate result, and that question still awaits settlement.

I thank you for the appropriations which you have made towards providing for the better arming and equipment of the militia forces of the country.

The powers which you have entrusted to the Commissioners appointed under the Behring Sea claims convention will, I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and hasten a just settlement of these long-standing claims.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have to thank you for the supplementary provision you have made for carrying on the service of the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Inasmuch as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early date, I have to announce my intention to cause this parliament to be immediately dissolved.

The proclamation was issued to-day dissolving parliament. The writs for a new election have also been issued. The date of nomination is the 10th of June and the day of election the 23rd of June. The writs are made returnable on the 15th day of July. It was customary in the past to summon parliament to meet the same day as the writs were returnable.

Private information from Toronto received here to-day is to the effect that Mr. Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, is to join the Ottawa government. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will resign to-day or to-morrow and Sir Charles Tupper will take hold of the premiership, Meredith replacing Bowell in Ontario. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau will also re-enter the government.

The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Prior for the subdivision of the polling districts in Victoria district did not pass.

FIEND HOLMES' LATEST. Absurd Story of his Hopes to Cheat the Gallows.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The North American to-day prints a story to the effect that Murderer Holmes has evolved a new scheme in a last desperate effort to cheat the gallows. Upon what is said to be authoritative information it is declared he means to ask Mrs. Pielzel, the widow of the man for the murder of whom Holmes is under the death sentence, to intercede for a commutation by the board of pardons.

Knowing the woman's penniless situation, Holmes, it is asserted, had brought her from her Illinois home and will pay her the \$10,000 he recently obtained for his alleged confessions. Thus, working upon her feelings, so the story goes, he will beg forgiveness, and should he win her over, perhaps induce her to plead for his life. Mrs. Pielzel admits she is ignorant of any preparations to call her to this city, but, by lawyers' advice, she will say nothing further.

IN THE DEATH CHAIR. Two Murderers Pay the Penalty at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, April 23.—Louis Hermann and Charles Pustaka, two wife murderers, were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison this morning.

Hermann was the first to be taken from the death house into the execution chamber. At 11:17 was in the chair and the first shock turned on. After being on a short time it was turned off at 11:19. The second shock was turned on for a short time and Hermann was pronounced dead at 11:21. Two contacts of the current were necessary, owing to the attending physician stated, the pressure of air in his lungs.

Pustaka entered the chamber at 11:41. He was placed in the chair and the current turned on at 11:42 for one minute and twenty seconds' duration. It was turned on the second time at 11:44. At 11:46 Pustaka was pronounced dead. Just 1820 volts were used to kill each man.

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

Slaughter of One Hundred Mopla Fanatics in a Temple at Manjara, India.

A Frightful and Revolting Scene of Carnage and Unexampled Cruelty.

Corpses Strwn All Over the Place, and in Ghastly Heaps.

San Francisco, April 25.—Papers received from the Orient by the steamer China, which has just arrived, give a vivid description of the slaughter of nearly one hundred Mopla fanatics in a temple at Manjara, in Southern India, on April 5th.

The Moplas were caught like rats in a trap. Volley after volley was sent into them by the Rajah's followers, and in a short time a large majority were down. The remainder, with a courage born of fanaticism which astonished the on-lookers, kept firing off their guns in the direction of the attacking party but did no damage.

A most revolting spectacle was to see the wounded having their throats cut by their comrades who were able to stand.

The scene inside the temple was frightful. Corpses were strewn all over the place, and in one fifty-three bodies were lying heaped one on top of the other.

LEAVING FOR HOME. Overworked Representatives Through With Their Labors.

Ottawa, April 25.—Messrs. Earle, Davis and Davin left to-day for home. Mr. Chapleau will arrive this afternoon to confer with Sir Charles Tupper about his entering the cabinet. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will resign on Monday.

TO SUCCEED SATOLLI. Mr. Averadi, Nuncio to Mexico, May Go to America.

St. Paul, April 25.—Apostolic Delegate Cardinal Satolli, may be succeeded in this country by Mgr. Averadi, at present nuncio to Mexico. The news is sent to the United States by Thomas Gonyea, a merchant of Venice, who, it is said, while in Mexico met Mgr. Averadi on several occasions, and had several conversations with him. During one of them he asked the prelate when he expected to return to Rome and he was told that he did not expect to see the Eternal City inside of three years.

THE PEARL BRYAN MURDER. Examination of a Number of Witnesses To-Day.

Newport, Ky., April 25.—The examination of witnesses in the Scott Jackson trial proceeded to-day. Private Soldier Weaver, of Fort Thomas, testified concerning some human hair which was found in a clot of blood on the ground where the body of Pearl Bryan was found when he visited the place shortly after the murder.

Another of the Long List of Engagements in Cuba.

Madrid, April 25.—A dispatch from Havana says three thousand insurgents were besieging Fort Casca, near Manzanillo, with artillery. The attack was defended by General Manoz. The insurgents are said to have lost a hundred killed.

A BIGAMIST CAUGHT. An Ohioan Who Loved Not Wisely But Too Well.

Ironton, O., April 25.—Harvey G. Salter, alias Frank Bailey, was brought here from Portsmouth yesterday, and jailed for bigamy. Fifteen years ago Salter married Nancy Fields of Scioto county, Ohio, from whom he was divorced. Five years later at McArthur, O., he married Christina Oaks, whom he deserted. Two years ago, in Floyd county, Kentucky, he was married to Ellen Osborne, but deserted her within a week. November 14, 1885, under the name of Frank Bailey, he eloped to this city with Rosa Stafford, a 17-year-old girl of Richardson, Ky., and they were married. With his last wife Salter has been living at Quincy, Ky., and while on a visit to Portsmouth was recognized and arrested. He confessed.

M. MELINE THE MAN. Public Opinion in France Favors His Selection.

Paris, April 25.—Public opinion favors M. Meline as the man to whom the task of forming a new cabinet should be entrusted. A Radical organ declared that yesterday evening's manifestations are only the prelude to an agitation which will sweep away the senate and secure the triumph of democracy. Conservative journals think the Tivoli meeting and subsequent manifestations are a very bad augury and may have serious results. The Avrite confirms the report that revolutionary committees have decided to organize

AT A STANDSTILL.

The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission is Not Working Quite Properly.

New York Correspondent of Times Criticizes Mr. Curzon's Statement.

London, April 25.—The New York correspondent of the Times criticizes the statement in parliament by the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, that negotiations with the United States with regard to Venezuela are still proceeding.

"No doubt it is in accord with diplomatic usage," says the Times correspondent, "to speak of negotiations as proceeding when they have not actually been broken off by one party or the other. To say that negotiations about Venezuela are still proceeding is therefore to use a phrase which may be described as diplomatic or at the option of the reader, as Pickwickian. It is now some weeks since there have been any negotiations on the subject."

The government was reluctant to accept Lord Salisbury's rejection of its last proposal as final. It entered gladly upon the discussion of his proposal for general arbitration, impracticable though the scheme suggested was deemed. But having received and undertaken to consider that scheme on its merits, it then put the question whether or not it was to be said about Venezuela and its own proposal, or whether no counter proposal or suggestion was to be expected. The answer was "No," but Lord Salisbury hoped that progress might be made with the general arbitration scheme.

"It was pointed out in reply that from this general arbitration scheme Venezuela was excluded. But this had no effect in promoting any further progress or discussion or suggestion or offer of negotiation of any kind whatever relating to Venezuela. There has been none since that date—rather more than a month ago. The subject has not been mentioned. Now if in these circumstances Mr. Curzon prefers to say that negotiations about Venezuela are still proceeding between Great Britain and the United States I do not dispute that he is justified by diplomatic precedent in using these words. But I think to those unfamiliar with diplomacy a clearer meaning is conveyed and a more accurate account of the situation given by saying that negotiations are at a standstill."

"Of the statements made in the United States, also, claiming that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, the Times correspondent says: 'Some of these statements are credited to the state department. None of them do, in fact proceed from the state department. The views of Tuesday are the views of the executive branch of this government, which includes the state department. I stated them with moderation. I might have used much stronger language without exaggerating the apprehension which exists, both with reference to the interruption of negotiations about Venezuela and to the possible nature of the report by the American commission.'"

The Times in an editorial says: "We are confident that the foreign explanation will result in the removal of the deadlock. The American reply to Lord Salisbury's project for a general court of arbitration only reached the foreign office yesterday. Its contents are undisclosed, but everybody is aware that it is a counter proposal. With regard to direct negotiations Sir Julian Pamecote (the British ambassador at Washington) has full power to discuss with Senator Andrade (the Venezuelan minister in Washington) whenever the like powers are granted to the latter. When so much has been done on our part it is not easy to see why Mr. Curzon's hopeful account of the present state of things between the countries should be accepted. The American commission is really a matter of purely domestic concern, and cannot be sacrificed to influence our policy."

Washington, April 25.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Venezuelan boundary commission yesterday a number of documents were presented on behalf of Venezuela, to supplement her cause. Among them was a pamphlet on the "Limits of Guayana" comprising a number of special articles from the pen of Dr. Siesja, a Venezuelan expert and statesman, which had been published from time to time and now gathered together and re-printed. Mr. Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela, submitted a long brief, analyzing in critical and controversial spirit the British blue book.

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ROBBERS' RULE.

Two ministers were ready to hand over \$210,000 extra to a Soulange Canal contractor, and by that action to commit the country to the payment of \$500,000 on similar claims, and all in the face of adverse reports from engineers and departmental officers.

Of the Wellington bridge at Montreal the estimated cost was \$223,000, while the actual cost was \$405,000, and there are still outstanding claims for \$79,000, which we suppose includes Contractor St. Louis' judgment, recently obtained.

The Little Rapids lock was estimated to cost \$45,000, while the actual outlay has been \$253,000, and there are outstanding claims of about \$60,000. This "public work" is absolutely useless; there is no traffic through the lock, and probably never will be.

On the Galops Rapids channel, in the St. Lawrence, \$629,000 has been spent, though the estimated cost was only \$212,000. The channel in its "improved" condition is so dangerous that vessel men will not use it, and the expenditure has apparently been utterly thrown away.

The estimate for the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial railway was \$555,200, including both land purchase and construction expense. The actual outlay has been \$900,000 for the land alone and \$829,272 for the works, making the astounding total of \$1,729,272, or \$1,167,072 more than the estimate, and all for a little piece of road that is of practically no benefit to the country.

The Tay canal, built for the convenience of Hon. John Haggart's mill, cost \$476,000. Last year the expense of maintenance was \$3180, while the traffic was practically nil, the tolls amounting to \$120. The country loses the interest on the cost of construction and pays years \$3000 besides to keep the useless ditch open.

The Langverin block, an addition to the government buildings at Ottawa, was estimated to cost \$444,000; the actual outlay has been \$783,801, and there is \$295,000 still to pay on it. Favors and "extras" for the contractors caused the additional cost.

If to these thefts from the treasury are added the "hard pan" payments, the McGreevy-Connelly pickings, etc., a nice total will be found as the price the country has had to pay for the luxury of "patriotic" government. It is surely time the country should grow tired of the rule of thieves.

THE LATEST SCHEME.

"Grit obstruction" is a terrible thing. Parliament met about the beginning of January, and immediately thereafter the whole government business was paralyzed by the conspiracy of the seven ministers who wished to oust Sir Mackenzie and put the Great Stretcher in his place.

Of course this "nest of traitors" was the work of those terrible Grits, who persisted in winning by-elections until the aforesaid traitors grew desperate and ripe for treason and stratagems. For this iniquitous conduct the Grits cannot be too sternly reprobated.

Between the hatching of this conspiracy and the patching up of the rents in the Tory garment an enormous loss of time was caused. Thus it came about that the government had no business ready to go on with. Just at the close of the session, when there was a large amount of business unfinished, the government came down with a lot of railway aid propositions, involving some millions of the people's money.

Amongst them was the Crow's Nest scheme. Now people are asked to believe that the government was sincere in its plans for railway aid, and surely he must be a rare fool who will take it at its word. If there be any such we would commend to their notice the following paragraph in the Montreal Gazette's Ottawa correspondence, which quite innocently "lets the cat out of the bag" with a vengeance:

"Hon. Mr. Haggart to-night gives notice of the first lot of railway subsidies, amounting to about \$2,700,000. They are all revotes, but it is understood that a further lot of subsidies will be asked for which will contain a number of new votes. As the opposition is not at all likely to let any of these grants be made, it will be just as well for the government to bring down everything which has been asked for and which can be conscientiously returned when the present government returns to office after the general elections."

Just so. "Return us to power and you will find us quite ready to squander these sums among you, which at present the wicked Grits will not let us do." There never was a more important and contemptible attempt to impose upon the public than that which the Gazette man has so innocently exposed. After wasting weeks upon weeks during which these railway subsidies could have been submitted and considered, John Haggart and his "pals" expect their story of "Grit obstruction" to create a diversion in their fa-

vor. The discredited gang of politicians must have felt exceedingly hard up when they adopted so silly a device.

WHY NOT THE NORTH?

If the proposed loan of \$5,000,000 to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway would have done so much for the province as is said, would not a similar loan to secure the building of the British Pacific be quite as beneficial? Would it not open up quite as important a part of the province by providing it with the needed railway facilities?

Did the Dominion government ever entertain the idea of helping the British Pacific in the same way as it proposed to help the Crow's Nest road? Did Col. Prior ever urge such action upon the government of which he is supposed to be an active member? He must know how anxious his constituents are to see the British Pacific built, and how important it is that the northern half of the province should be opened up by such means, yet he appears, for all that is known, to have readily agreed to the Crow's Nest proposal and said never a word in behalf of the British Pacific.

It would puzzle any person to produce a single argument in support of the Crow's Nest proposition that would not tell equally for a loan to the northern enterprise. It will at least be difficult for Col. Prior to convince Victorians that he should not have held up his hand for the former unless he was there to look after his own interests and not after 'theirs. Leaving all local considerations aside, they will surely conclude that it would benefit the province at least as much to develop the northern as the southern districts.

A GREAT PITY.

If Sir Hibbert Tupper and the Hon. John Haggart had had their way, Contractor Goodwin would practically have been paid twice over for his work of excavation on the Soulange canal. By the terms of his contract he was to get 20 cents a cubic yard for the excavation, and where a watertight embankment was required he was to get 35 cents a yard for building such embankment.

Mr. Goodwin conceived the idea that he should also get 15 cents a yard for the waste earth not used in the embankment but thrown behind it or anywhere else out of the way. That would have meant 35 cents for each yard of excavation instead of the 20 cents specified in the contract.

The two ministers were quite willing that he should have this little haul, which would have amounted to \$210,000 on the whole of his contract, and as their decision would have affected all the other contracts on the canal, the treasury would have been plundered to the extent of \$750,000 or thereabouts. Oh, what a nice boodle fund would have been there, good gentlemen! What a pity that the engineers should have pronounced against Mr. Goodwin's claim and the auditor-general, in his wrong-headed determination to protect the treasury, should have obstinately refused payment.

And how inconsistent of the nasty Grits to exact a pledge that this claim should be submitted to the Exchequer court before they would consent to the passage of the supply. There never was a nicer scheme for the creation of a boodle fund, or one more cruelly nipped just as it was blossoming. Why should the country be tired of Tupper rule, when its fruits are so glorious?

ONTARIO FEELING.

The Toronto World is one of the most prominent Conservative papers in Ontario, probably voicing the views of more Ontario Conservatives than any other journal that can be mentioned. It is therefore very significant to find the World speaking in the following manner upon the remedial bill, which some Conservative papers say the government was in duty bound to force through parliament:

"While the grievances of the little Manitoba minority have engaged the attention of our statesmen and politicians for years, the greater grievances of the people of the whole Dominion have been, and are being shamefully neglected. The introduction of a remedial bill to rectify these greater grievances is what the country is almost unanimous in demanding at the present time. It cannot be tolerated that a question affecting the school system of a handful of people is to block for years the material progress of a whole country. The Manitoba school nuisance must be got rid of with the quickest possible despatch. There is but one method of doing this and getting the way clear for the practical reforms that the country stands so much in need of. That method is for the people to declare at the next general election that the Manitoba school question must be left in its entirety for the province of Manitoba to settle. The government has not been able to pass a remedial bill in the existing parliament. It will be less able to do so in the parliament that date re-elected in the course of a few weeks. The present parliament does not represent the people. As soon as the latter have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, they will declare so decisively against interference with Manitoba that no government will dare reopen the question. The Manitoba school question ought to be a dead issue so far as Dominion politics are concerned. All that remains is for the people to treat it as such and to return no candidate who is not pledged against interference. If the people treat the matter in this way, and we have no doubt they will, the day on which the general election is held is the

day when the final obsequies of the remedial bill will take place."

"The World would not speak in this way if it were not sure that the feeling of Ontario Conservatives was strongly against the government's course. What then? Does the government expect to legislate in opposition to Ontario feeling? Where will its majority come from if its programme is to succeed?"

Sir Donald A. Smith has abandoned the political field and accepted the office of high commissioner in London. His action fits in closely with the report published some days ago that he was so disgusted with Sir Charles Tupper's leadership as to be unwilling to serve longer under that malodorous politician. Who can wonder at a man of honor, possessing any regard for decency, revolting at the treatment which the Great Stretcher dealt out to Sir Donald. When the latter and his two fellow commissioners went to treat with Manitoba's representatives they gave the assurance, depending on Sir Chas. Tupper's word, that the remedial bill would be suspended while the negotiations proceeded. Sir Charles did not keep his word, and the commissioners were betrayed. Then there was the earlier episode of the garbled telegram, which caused Sir Donald so much pain. It must necessarily be a relief for Sir Donald to put the Atlantic between him and so crooked a leader.

The Conservatives of Westminister district do not appear to give much heed to Lincoln's adage concerning the "swopping of horses" at critical times. They have dropped Mr. Atkinson as their candidate and propose to hold a convention to nominate a new man in the 6th of next month. Of course they know their own business best; far be it from us to find fault with their move. There is this to be said in any event, that no matter whom they may choose to nominate they have no chance of electing him.

Halifax Chronicle: The Onderdonk job in British Columbia, on the C. P. R., cost Canada \$1,118,000. That was when Sir Charles Tupper was in the swim. He wants to get in the swim again. The people had better head him off; they cannot afford any more costly jobs of that description.

The Colonist quoted a portion of a comment from the Monetary Times. Here is the remainder: "But it is perhaps better that free reign should be given to the minority for closure is best reserved for cases of intolerable nuisance. While both parties may be acting upon a strict sense of duty, one obstructing and the other insisting, the time comes when the necessity of finding some means of removing the obstacles that clog the legislative machine becomes imperative. The opposition would make a mistake if they revived obstruction tactics on the vital matter of supplies, and on some essential points there would be danger that its motives would be misrepresented. In the face of an election, the responsibility of both parties is not greatly unequal."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the opening of the full court this morning the judges all spoke of the badly typed written appeal books that had been filed of late, notwithstanding a similar complaint from the bench some time ago. In future, the court said, that in cases in which badly written books were furnished they would simply refuse to proceed with the case.

In Cranston v. Bird leave was given to the defendant to appeal direct to the privy council from the bench decision, given a couple of days ago, granting the plaintiff a new trial. E. P. Davis, Q. C., appeared for the defendants and John Campbell contra.

Argument was heard by the full court this morning in Traste v. Pellant. This was a motion by the plaintiff for leave to appeal, notwithstanding the lapse of the limited time, from the judgment of County Court Judge Spinks holding that a mineral location was bad because one of the stakes was a fraction of an inch less in size than the four inches required by the statute. Judgment was reserved. E. V. Bodwell for the plaintiff, supported the motion, A. J. McColl, Q. C., contra.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

Preddie—Pa, do you know that a lot of us boys have really made up our minds to start a college.
Pa—Ha, ha! That's a fine idea. And what necessary move have you already made toward the establishment of this college of yours?
Preddie—Well, we've got the college yell already made up.—Yonkers Gazette.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

"When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!"

50 cents and \$1.00. Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Duelling Has Apparently Grown to be an Institution in Germany.

Welcome to Marquis Yamagata—Press Club Dinner—The Thunderer's Views.

London, April 25.—The Gazette announces that new order of knighthood, the Royal Victoria, has been created.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "It is stated that the resignation of the cabinet was delayed to enable them to consult the Russian ambassador, who discouraged the policy of radical resistance to the senate."

The Times has a dispatch from Singapore which says that the plague is raging in Canton. Senor Canovas del Castillo has declared that the Cuban rebels are convinced that they will not be recognized as belligerents and are therefore greatly discouraged. He says that 1500 of them have recently yielded, and if this is continued at this rate the government will offer them inducements to surrender.

The Times says it is credibly informed that the North German Lloyd Steamship company is asking for tenders for the building of six steamers of five thousand tons each for the Brazil trade.

The Argentine cabinet favors the suggested basis of the settlement of the frontier difficulty with Chili.

The Daily News asserts that it is almost certain that the cattle diseases bill, looking to the restriction of the importation of Canadian cattle, will be abandoned by the government.

The funeral of M. Leon Sar, the distinguished political economist, took place yesterday in Paris and was remarkable for its simplicity, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

Advices from Pretoria say: The court room was crowded when the case of the Reform committee prisoners was called on, but the crowd was quite orderly and there was no demonstration, although the town was filled with burghers and rangers. Great surprise was caused by the prisoners pleading guilty. Their action is regarded as greatly simplifying matters.

The Daily News says: "It is stated that President Kruger has unofficially promised to remit a portion of the reformers' sentences."

A dispatch from Pretoria to the Times says regarding the trial of the reform committee prisoners, the prosecution withdrew all counts in the indictment except those to which they pleaded guilty. John Hayes Hammond and J. Curtis were absent on account of illness, but they are expected on Monday. I understand that cogent reasons, which will be published shortly, actuated the accused in pleading guilty."

The Standard Paris correspondent says that Le Temps has a dispatch from Pretoria saying: "It is declared that the prosecution in the trial of the national reform committee will produce convincing proof of complicity against the Chartered South African Company. The advocates of bimetallism of various nations in conference here have passed a resolution favoring the discussion in the French and German parliaments of similar resolutions to those which have been introduced in the Belgian and English parliaments. The conference closed by adopting the proposal of M. Bernaert, the Belgian secretary of state, that the congress should be declared permanent until the question of bimetallism should be solved."

A dispatch from Cape Town to the Times says: "It is reported from Johannesburg that numerous Boer wagons, all in charge of white men and their drivers, are leaving Pretoria with ammunition and field requirements, their destination being unknown. The Boers, it is further said, are in constant communication with the artillery camp from which these wagons load and depart."

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Gwelo, Matabeleland, which says that an epidemic of influenza is raging there and that fifty per cent. of the troops relied upon for defence are suffering from it.

Paris, April 25.—President Faure spent to-day in conference with the political leaders of the various parties, but M. Bourgeois's successor is still undetermined. L. Loubet assured the President that the senate having affirmed its constitutional prerogatives would not offer any factious opposition to a radical cabinet. M. Brisson A. Poincarre advised the president to form a Radio-Republican cabinet.

M. Faure had over an hour's conversation with M. Meilne, and it is believed he has asked him to form a cabinet, as it was foreshadowed he would do last night. But M. Meilne wants a decree to dissolve the chambers and go to the country as a condition of his accepting the responsibility of forming a cabinet, and this President Faure hesitates to agree to.

The activity of the Socialists is a noticeable feature of the situation, and makes it evident that M. Bourgeois' cabinet as more amply representing them than any other they can hope for. Their deep wrath against the senate is correspondingly deep. An immense meeting of Socialists was held last night at the Tivoli, Vauxhall, to protest against the action of the senate. Thousands of persons had to be turned away, as they were unable to enter. Many deputies were among those present.

M. Pelletan made an address to the huge assembly in which he declared that the time had arrived for action and that the people must no longer put faith in words. M. Jaures and Vaillant also spoke.

Times Annual And Encycopædia of Useful Information ... For 1896 ... 400 Pages. Price 25 cents. Every paid subscriber to the Twice-a-Week Times for 1896, will receive a copy of this most useful book Free. The supply is limited and may not go round; but those who pay during the present month will be certain to get a copy. Address The Times, Victoria, B. C. W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Canal St. Martin. Several persons were arrested. A few groups reached the boulevards in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent them and paraded up and down shouting "Down with the senate!"

President Faure conferred with M. Loubet, Brisson, Peytral and Poincarre. He will receive M. Bourgeois, Sarrien, Loubet and Meilne this afternoon. The papers agree that yesterday's vote in the chamber of deputies brought the constitutional crisis to an acute stage. The majority of the newspapers anticipate a dissolution of the chamber.

This course is favored by many senators. According to Le Gaulois, the new premier will appear in the chamber with the dissolution decrees in his pocket. Le Gaulois added that as a result of his experiment with a radical cabinet President Faure has resolved to take a determined stand upon constitutional grounds, and will pursue a line of conduct in opposition to Socialistic rancor. The Royalists regard the proceedings in the chamber in the light of a victory, and demand the summoning of a national assembly. The Conservatives predict a presidential crisis.

Berlin, April 27.—An extraordinary instance of duelling as an institution in Germany is shown in a case which has just occurred in a court in West Germany. Three persons were arraigned upon a charge of cowardly assault committed on a fourth person. The assessor who was hearing the case expressed the opinion that the conduct of the accused was not gentlemanly, whereupon one of the accused, an officer of the army reserve, challenged him. The assessor, who is also an officer of the army reserve, refused to accept the challenge, on the ground that he spoke in his judicial capacity. A military court of honor, however, insisted that the assessor must accept the challenge, and upon the assessor persisting in his refusal his name was removed from the army list.

Have, April 27.—A considerable number of people assembled on the quays and jetties on Saturday night for the purpose of welcoming Marquis Yamagata, of the Japanese army, the highest military officer of that empire, who arrived here on La Touraine at 6 o'clock. The Marquis Yamagata was cheered heartily by the assembled throng. Before landing he received an enthusiastic reception in the saloon of the steamer by the representatives of the Japanese legation. These Japanese diplomats came to Havre from Paris for the purpose of meeting the Marquis. The officials of Paris also cordially greeted the Marquis.

London, April 27.—Over three hundred persons were in attendance at the Press club dinner. Lord Wolsley, the commander-in-chief of the army; Lord Bessford, Mr. Morley and other speakers paid remarkable tributes to the press, all acknowledging the debt which public men owe to the newspapers.

The Times says: "It is assumed that the Marquis of Salisbury rejected the Washington proposals in regard to Venezuela. The Marquis of Salisbury certainly did not accept the proposals as they stood; but it was not imagined that the action taken in regard to them should possibly be regarded as a rejection. The difficulty was in regard to the definition of the settled districts, and the Marquis of Salisbury's efforts to protect British subjects did not promise to be successful, and accordingly he attempted to solve the problem of Venezuelan arbitration by solving the problem of general arbitration."

The debate in the house of commons last Thursday revealed a curious state of affairs, namely, that the government has been paying off the national debt at a premium of 13 and 14 per cent. The cause is the phenomenal price of consols, which is almost entirely due to the persistency with which the state buys its own stock. Nearly one-third of the whole volume of consols is held among the various departments, which are still compelled by statute to continue buying. The expected remedy of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be a proposition to invest in Indian Colonial government and British corporation stock.

Berlin, April 27.—The spring list of promotions and retirements from the

Scrofula Infests the blood of humanity, it appears in varied forms, but it is to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood, cures all such diseases. "In September, 1894, I made a mistake, I injured my ankle. Very soon after...

A Sore two inches across formed and in order to favor it I sprained my ankle. It became worse; I could not put my foot on the ground. I thought I should have to go to every step. I could not get any rest, and had to stop work. I read of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla, concluded to try it. Before I had used all of two bottles the sore had healed, the swelling had gone down. My...

Foot is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased weight and am in better health. I say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All other preparations are either too weak or too strong. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The best family medicine.

Hood's Pills and liver stimulant

British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

Dr. W. H. Kendall has been missing more than a week, and friends are very anxious concerning him. Though a duly qualified physician, he gave up practice in London, England, and came out here to engage in mercantile pursuits. He is the owner of an extensive stone quarry near here, a shingle mill and a steamer, and has been engaged in business about five years.

Wednesday morning the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. McCool, of Prior street, was burned to death. The parents had left the house to look after their work, and the child ran to the house on fire when attempting to kindle a fire in the stove. When help arrived it was too late to rescue the baby. Neighbors assisted the family, who are very poor.

Major Townley has received from Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Havelock, R. M. A., Victoria, the report of the results of the examination at the recent school of military instruction held at Vancouver. No less than forty officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners have passed most creditably. At the school, Old Fellows paid a fraternal visit to Loyal Columbia lodge, C. O. F., at Chilliwack last Saturday, when, as most enjoyable time was spent. Dominion politics are waxing warm in this neighborhood.

PORT HAMMOND.

Port Hammond, April 25.—The weather still keeps very cold and spring is backward; farmers, however, have done considerable seeding and everything points to good fruit crops for the year. Our local lodge of Canadian Order of Old Fellows paid a fraternal visit to Loyal Columbia lodge, C. O. F., at Chilliwack last Saturday, when, as most enjoyable time was spent. Dominion politics are waxing warm in this neighborhood.

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A very rich pay chute has been struck in the Cariboo, Camp McKinney. Mr. Ruger, a mining expert, is in the camp. It is feared that he is here to complete a very important deal. Mr. Hall, representing a Boston syndicate, is at Greenwood. He visited Long Lake camp on Wednesday with Otto Dillier as guide. C. Haas has discovered a second ledge running through the Tip Top in Skylark camp. It is said that a fine body of ore has been found on a claim called the Texas in Deadwood camp. It is reported that a large vein of ore assaying \$23 to the ton has been struck on the Volcanic, North Fork Kettle river. F. Oliver, of Spokane, was in Bonadary last week. He states that fifteen men are to be put to work on the Morrison, Deadwood camp, shortly. Some wonderful ore is being shown in the Skylark, which, it is said, will run 1200 ounces to the ton. Some shots were put in on Friday, which displayed pieces of ore literally splattered with silver sulphides. Mr. Joseph Versal, of Keremec, shot a few days ago a large cougar, measuring seven feet six inches from tip to tip. The animal was killed while devouring a deer it had run down. Jones, formerly of California, but who has now been in the district for some time, has taken up a ranch about midway between Peacock and Fairview. Mr. Jones visited the country in search of health, and the fact that he has decided to stay certainly speaks well for our climate. The North Star, Long Lake, is more than realizing the expectations of the proprietors. The ledge is not only wide, but the ore appears to be getting richer and richer in quantity of free gold. On the other hand, the Lake View has so far proved rather disappointing. Work, however, is not to be stopped on this account. An accident from the same cause as resulted in the death recently of four men in the Centre Star mine at Rossland was very nearly repeated here the other day at the Lake View claim. To warm the giant powder a box had been prepared with a little tray arrangement of powder, and beneath it a lighted candle. Some glycerine falling from the powder on to the flame of the candle immediately ignited, and an explosion followed. Fortunately there were only seven sticks of powder on the tray at the time, and the explosion was not so serious, but a full box of powder was standing near by, and the men working in the tunnel for a few minutes were in a terrible state of suspense.

VERNON.

Two gentlemen arrived from the coast last week and have gone out to examine the Salmon river gold mine. If reports be true the company working this mine have struck good pay dirt. A good catch of trout in Long Lake was made one day this week by Mr. Charles Simms, who succeeded in capturing three fish, two of them being 8-pounders, while the third weighed 11 pounds. Dominion politics are waxing warm in this neighborhood.

WELLINGTON.

From our own correspondent. Wellington, April 27.—Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Nanaimo, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. The Nanaimo Amateur Dramatic Co. were greeted by a fine house on Saturday at their second rendering of "The Chimes of Normandy."

The baseball match played here on Saturday last between the home team and the Nanaimo nine was too much one-sided to be interesting. Nanaimo was decidedly weak and badly out of practice, while the home team played an almost faultless game during the last six innings. The home battery is not surpassed in the province outside of Victoria's professional team, and is a tower of strength to our team. The score was 28 runs to 6 in favor of Wellington.

Odd Fellows' day was celebrated by the lodges of the surrounding districts. During the afternoon about two hundred members of the different lodges with a band at their head paraded the town. The evening was taken up by a dance and supper, which was a success in every respect. On Wednesday afternoon last Mr. Samuel Coulter was united in marriage to Miss M. Cecilia Mannel. Also on the same day Mr. John Gago was married to Mrs. Metro. There are two of the many marriages which have taken place here during this spring. One marriage took place in which the groom was only eighteen and the bride fourteen.

SALMON ARM.

Mr. P. M. Parsons has sold his ranch to Mr. M. Anderson, of Albert Canyon. A. S. Potts, secretary of the Conservative association, was in the valley in the interest of Mr. Mara. He found very few supporters of that gentleman. A very successful meeting was held here on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' association, its object being to dispose of produce at better advantage than we have been able to do in the past. Mr. Gordon was appointed secretary and Mr. Savage was elected to the chair. A committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Mr. Gordon, Mr. Savage, Mr. Colant, and Barrett. A very able speech was made by Mr. Smith, explaining the great necessity for such an association at Salmon Arm. Mr. Savage predicted a glorious future for this valley, the prettiest spot in the great Dominion of Canada. Mr. Sweeten wanted to know what had to do with the price of potatoes. He said it would be \$7 per ton, and he thought he would only put in a few this year for his own use.

KAMLOOPS.

The Inland Sentinel. It is reported that a change is shortly to take place in the C. P. R. express train time, by which the one going west will reach here at 6 a.m., and that going east at 8 p.m. Citizens would be glad to have this report confirmed. Mr. Joseph Collett, of Nicola, brought in eighty head of steers yesterday. They were bought by Mr. John Wilson, 90 being sent forward to the coast. A stock of 20 were taken to the ranch at Savonas. They were a particularly fine lot, averaging 1,321 pounds. One of the old landmarks of Kamloops has passed over to join the great majority. Mr. W. J. Church, or, as he was more familiarly known, "Doc" Church, died on last Wednesday morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. The funeral took place on Friday, the remains being followed to their last resting place by most of Kamloops prominent citizens. On the 22nd of August last Morris Farrell, E. A. Jones and S. B. Baily started up the North Thompson river on a winter's trapping expedition. They returned on Sunday last with upwards of \$600 worth of furs to show for their work. On the trip they took eleven horses and two dogs with them, and went 175 miles up the river, to where the water becomes sluggish and almost stagnant. The trip up occupied 32 days. During the winter fifteen feet of snow fell, but there was no excessively cold weather. Their traps extended 75 miles, at intervals over which they had built four cabins. The animals trapped were: 154 martens, 2 grizzly bears, 7 fishers (cross between fox and marten), 5 mink, and 3 Wolverines, the pelts of the latter valued at about \$6. The downward journey occupied only about 15 days, a raft having been used for forty miles of the distance. They had the misfortune to lose four of their horses on the way down and one of their dogs was killed by a falling tree. Mr. Hogg, manager of the Granite Creek Mining Company, passed through from the mines to the coast on Wednesday. He reports good progress being

SUNLIGHT SOAP advertisement. Features include 'Highest Award', 'GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889', and 'Sunlight Soap' branding. Text describes its purity and effectiveness for laundry.

Two hundred and fifty dollars is to be paid down, \$2,250 on May 12, \$10,000 on November 15, and the balance on May 12, 1897. This bond allows five tons of ore to be shipped for tests at the mill. They also agree to bond either the Dundas or Black Prince claims which adjoin the Two Friends for the sum of \$12,000.

SCOTT JACKSON'S TRIAL. Unlikely that the Case Will Go to the Jury This Week. Cincinnati, O., April 27.—The trial of Scott Jackson has consumed five days, during which fifty-two witnesses have been examined, and among these are the negro, Geo. H. Jackson, who claims to have driven the cab that took the murderers to the spot where Pearl Bryan's body was found, and Chester Mullen, the man who rented the cab that was gone all night of Friday, January 31st. Col. DeLoche, chief of the Cincinnati police, who made several examinations of Jackson, will be examined. Will Wood, a friend of Jackson and second cousin of Pearl Bryan, will be recalled and subjected to a fierce cross-examination in connection with affidavits in the hands of the defence as to admission in Green Castle, and in Indianapolis of improper relations with the dead girl, pending from early in 1895. It is thought the policy of the defence will be not to make a strong resistance, but to rely upon any chance of error, and upon taking it up to the court of appeal. Others think that the defence will, at least at first, attempt, and that an attempt will be made to prove an alibi. The defence will also attempt to impeach the testimony of Will Wood and Geo. H. Jackson should the latter repeat the story made by him and published several weeks ago. Geo. Jackson will probably be examined to-day. It is not likely that Will Wood will be recalled until wanted by the defence to answer questions more explicitly in regard to certain depositions. The work promises to abound in the most startling testimony in the trial. At its past rate the prosecution should complete their testimony by Tuesday night. With the direct testimony offered by the defence and cross-examination, together with the debates of the legal points, it is not likely the case will go to the jury this week.

Bells and Pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Any amusement in this town to-night?" asked the stranger. "I reckon there's going to be a lecture," replied the grocery man. "I've been selling eggs all day. Atlanta Constitution."

Customer—Waiter, do you remember me? I came in here yesterday and ordered a steak. Waiter—Yes, sir; you will have the same to-day, sir? Customer—Yes; if no one else is using it. "The horn of plenty?" repeated the collector, pressed down by his brow. "It would be difficult to define for any and all circumstances, but I should say that five fingers was a better name for it. With which he did not care if he did.—Detroit Tribune."

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men advertisement. Includes a portrait of a man and text describing the remedy for various ailments like nervous debility and kidney issues.

Advertisement for a cure, possibly related to the 'Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy' or another medicinal product, mentioning 'CURES POSITIVELY'.

Advertisement for 'Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men' with a portrait of a man and text describing the remedy's benefits.

Advertisement for 'NORTH SAANICH' featuring 'YOUNG BEN III' and 'C. Murphy, A. Prosser and P. M. Schomburg'.

Advertisement for 'NORTH SAANICH' featuring 'YOUNG BEN III' and 'C. Murphy, A. Prosser and P. M. Schomburg'.

Large vertical advertisement for 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' and 'Foot Pills'. Text describes the benefits for various ailments like blood purification, skin conditions, and general health.

IMPROVEMENT TAX.

Provokes a Lengthy Discussion at Last Night's Meeting of the City Council.

Several Aldermen Wish to Consider Estimates of Expenditure First.

Mayor Beaven Thought Otherwise, and Little Business Was Transacted.

The whirlwind of opposition that struck Sir Charles Tupper and his satellites in their endeavor to force the coercion bill through parliament seems to have travelled westward for the purpose of spending the balance of its fury in the council chamber at the city hall.

While the urbane presiding officer at Ottawa was not an object for attacks save in being compelled to listen to, on the evening of Monday, Mayor Beaven was last evening not only compelled to listen to many, though not long speeches for the time limit prevented that—but in greater part of the opposition was directed against him.

At the last meeting the council decided upon the rate of taxation upon land, but when the rate on improvements for board of health and educational purposes came up for discussion several of the aldermen thought it preferable to defer the consideration of these several of the estimates of expenditure until the estimates of the amount required and would know the rate to be charged.

Ald. Humphrey moved a resolution along that line, which was carried. The council then passed several items of expenditure and adjourned to meet again last evening.

After Ald. Cameron's motion appointing the mayor and Ald. Humphrey, Glover, Tiarks and Marchant members of the court of revision, and fixing June 2nd and the city hall the time and place for holding the court had passed, and after Ald. Marchant's resolution placing the city carpenters under the street superintendent had also passed, the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the estimates. Mayor Beaven then wanted the council to pass the rate on improvements. He quoted the total amounts raised from all sources since 1891 to show that the draft estimates before the council were lower than those of any other year in that time.

He thought it the most business-like proposition to fix the rate on improvements before discussing estimates of expenditure.

Ald. Macmillan agreed with Mayor Beaven that it was the lowest levy on land, but it was the highest on improvements. Owners of real estate who had to pay \$18 taxes last year would only have to pay \$13.50 this year, while improvements that paid \$4.50 last year would be charged \$7.50 this year. He repudiated any responsibility for such a system that discriminated against the holders of improvements for the benefit of the large landowners. It was a breach of faith to endeavor to force this matter on the council after Ald. Humphrey's resolution passed at the last meeting.

Ald. Williams claimed that the rate on improvements was higher in other years. The necessary revenue must be raised, and there was no other way for doing so.

Ald. Macmillan stated that no honest effort was made to look for sources of revenue. He pointed out a means of raising revenue at the last meeting of the council, by levying a frontage tax where water pipes were laid. Certain members of the council were acting at the dictation of the mayor.

Mayor Beaven—Now, Ald. Macmillan, will you please keep order. I am pretty good-natured, but there is a limit to everything.

Aldermen Marchant, Humphrey and Macmillan strongly urged that by a resolution of the council it was decided to postpone the levying of the rate till the estimates of expenditure were passed, and by endeavoring to recede from this course the council was acting in an inconsistent manner.

Ald. Tiarks moved that the council proceed to discuss the rate on improvements for board of health and educational purposes. This was carried, Ald. Cameron, Marchant, Macmillan and Humphrey voting against it.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was lost.

Ald. Macmillan then moved that the committee proceed to discuss the estimate for the Old Men's Home.

Ald. Humphrey told the mayor that if there was any delay in passing the estimates he was entirely to blame. The mayor knew that the motion which he (Ald. Humphrey) offered at the last meeting, and which was passed, postponed the matter of fixing the rate on improvements till the estimates of expenditures were passed, and it was a direct breach of faith with the council to ignore that resolution and spring the matter on the council. The mayor was solely to blame for the delay in the discussion of the estimates.

Mayor Beaven—You are entitled to your own opinion, Ald. Humphrey.

Ald. Humphrey—Yes, but I want you to know my opinion.

Mayor Beaven—I don't care what your opinion is.

Ald. Macmillan stated that the mayor's action was an attempt to ignore the council with the exception of one or two. He continued to strongly protest against the action of the mayor, and had spoken for some time, when

Mayor Beaven said—I am much interested in listening to you, but I must point out that you have spoken the full limit of ten minutes.

Ald. Macmillan thanked the mayor for allowing him to speak the full limit and took his seat.

Ald. Macmillan's motion was then put and lost, Ald. Williams, Wilson, Glover, Tiarks and the mayor voting against it.

Ald. Marchant then moved an amendment that the council discuss the estimates for roads, streets and bridges.

In moving this resolution Ald. Marchant stated that he would remember opposing the passing of the rate on improvements till the estimates of expenditures were passed. The mayor should see the reasonableness of this proposition and not obstruct the work of the council.

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Mayor Beaven again explained his position and claimed it was the only business-like course for the council to pursue.

Ald. Humphrey wanted to know why the mayor allowed his resolution to pass at the last meeting if he was determined that the council should only act as he directed.

Mayor Beaven protested that he had nothing to do with Ald. Humphrey's resolution. The council passed it and the council saw fit this evening to reverse it.

Ald. Partridge deprecated the attempt to obstruct the business of the council. (Hear, hear, from Ald. Marchant and Macmillan). It was simply an effort to defeat the levying of a tax on improvements.

Ald. Cameron stated that he had no desire to delay the business of the council, but he desired to deal with the levy on improvements in the middle of the discussion of the estimates of expenditures.

Ald. Glover misunderstood the purpose of Ald. Humphrey's resolution. He understood it only deferred the consideration of the levy on improvements to the previous meeting. He had understood that it deferred such consideration till the estimates of expenditure were passed he would have voted to proceed with the consideration of the estimates instead of the contrary. He had had all the fun he wanted for an evening and hoped the other members of the council were also satisfied, so that the business could be proceeded with.

Ald. Marchant's motion was then defeated, but the same alderman moved that the committee rise and report progress.

This motion provoked another lengthy discussion, Ald. Macmillan advancing the theory that the policy of conciliation was preferable to forcing the members of the council to adopt a certain arbitrary course, by which certain members broke faith with the council to carry out their particular views.

The motion that the committee rise was defeated.

Mayor Beaven was about to put the original motion that the levy on improvements for educational purposes be two mills, when Ald. Macmillan moved an amendment that the rate be one mill.

Ald. Macmillan was about to discuss the motion, when

Ald. Tiarks rose to ask Mayor Beaven if there were no means of obstructing this obstruction.

Ald. Macmillan—How can he call the discussion of the amount to be levied obstructive? He had a right to discuss the matter and he repudiated the question of Ald. Tiarks.

After Ald. Macmillan and Ald. Marchant had spoken in favor of the amendment it was defeated, when

Ald. Marchant moved that the rate be a mill and a half.

This was also defeated.

Ald. Marchant moved that no rate be levied on improvements for educational or health purposes, but that the general rate of 7 1/2 be increased 2 1/2 mills.

Ald. Macmillan opposed this as increasing the rate on improvements. The amendment of Ald. Marchant was lost, and the original motion was then carried, Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey, Cameron and Marchant voting against it.

The next matter was the levy of one mill on improvements for board of health purposes. Ald. Macmillan, in discussing this estimate, criticized the manner in which the health department and isolation hospital were conducted.

The alderman spoke at some length, when he asked the mayor if he had spoken ten minutes.

Mayor Beaven—I am so delighted in listening to you, Ald. Macmillan, that I feel a great reluctance in calling time.

Ald. Macmillan—I am so fully convinced that my remarks give you great pleasure that it makes me more anxious to proceed that your pleasure may be prolonged to the full extent allowed.

Mayor Beaven in a despondent tone, having remarked that the alderman had spoken eleven minutes thirty seconds, Ald. Macmillan took his seat.

Ald. Marchant moved that no special rate on improvements be levied for board of health purposes, but that one-half mill be added to the general rate.

This amendment was defeated.

Ald. Macmillan moved as an amendment that the item be laid over till an estimate was prepared for building a sewer from Jubilee hospital.

This amendment was also lost.

At 10:55 Ald. Marchant moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

This motion was defeated by the casting vote of the mayor.

Ald. Marchant was about to move another amendment, when the considerate

and good-natured town clock struck eleven.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

This was defeated.

Ald. Tiarks then moved to proceed with the consideration of the estimate. This not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote was declared lost.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the committee rise and report progress, and he was this time successful in securing a majority.

The council then adjourned.

THE DOCTORS WERE WRONG

THEY SAID MR. REUBEN PETCH WAS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

They Apparently Had Good Grounds for their Report, and on the Strength of it He Was Paid a \$1,500 Disability Insurance—Another Case in Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Brought Health After All Other Means Failed.

From the Meaford Monitor.

Mr. Reuben Petch is a resident of Greenville who has been known to the editor of the Monitor for a considerable number of years. For several years Mr. Petch has been in bad health, has been an intense sufferer and was declared incurable by a number of physicians, and was paid a disability insurance of \$1,500. Lately, it was ascertained that those who had pronounced him incurable, Mr. Petch has been brought back almost to his former health. This restoration he attributes to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and knowing that his story would interest the readers of the Monitor, a reporter was sent to interview him. The following is Mr. Petch's narrative as given the reporter:

"I had been sick for some five years. I consulted in that time with no less than six of the best physicians I could find, but none seemed to help me as far as medicine was concerned. My limbs and body were puffed or bloated so

that I could not get my clothes on. I had lost the use of my limbs entirely. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could not dress myself and had not dressed myself for two years previous. I could not even open my mouth enough to be fed with a spoon. I seemed to have lockjaw. I could not get up or down the doorsteps, and if I fell down I had to lie there until I was helped up. I could not get around without a cane or a crutch. My wash seemed to be done by my wife, and I had a pinching of me and I would not feel better. The doctors told me I could never get better. They said I had palsy on one side, caused by spinal sclerosis, the effect of a gripe. You might roast me and I would not sweat. I was a member of the Meaford Association of Toronto, and, as under the rules I was entitled to a disability insurance, I made application for it. I was examined by two doctors on behalf of the association and pronounced permanently disabled, and was given a disability insurance of \$1,500. This was about two years after I first took sick. Things went on in this way for a considerable period, and my helplessness was, if any thing, on the increase. I was continually reading about the cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to try them. After using four or five boxes there was a change. It first made itself manifest by my beginning to sweat freely. I made up my mind to give them a thorough trial and to my surprise I have gained in health and strength ever since. I take no other medicine except Pink Pills. I began taking them when all other medicines and doctors had failed to do me any good. I could not get off my chaise, and my wife had to carry me. I had better but Pink Pills have rescued me from a living death, and now I am happy to say that I can work and walk and get around finely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I cannot say too much in their praise, and recommend them highly to all similarly afflicted."

The above is Mr. Petch's ungarbled statement of his case and we might add, we know him to be a respectable, reliable gentleman, who has no interest in making the statement only to do good to others who might become afflicted as he was.

This strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they should rank as the greatest health help in modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always have the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box.

A number of "balls" by members of parliament and others have been printed lately, but bishops seem to perpetrate them sometimes. His Lordship of itipon, in a sermon the other day at Calverly, near Leeds, betrayed his Hibernian origin, not for the first time, in the same way. He said "My brethren, I beg of you to take hold of your heart and look it straight in the face."

THE CITY OF SPOKANE IS FEELING THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT, AND THE FACT THAT A NUMBER OF SPOKANEITES HAVE RECENTLY BECOME MILLIONAIRES IN THE MINING WORLD HAS HAD A DIRECT TENDENCY TO CREATE SOME EXCITEMENT IN THE BUSINESS METALS WORLD FROM MOTHER EARTH'S POSSESSIONS METALS WHICH SHE YIELDS UP SO READILY TO HER FAVORITES. MINES AND MINING STOCKS ARE ALL THE SOJOURNER IN SPOKANE AT THIS TIME HEARS FROM ONE END OF THE WEEK TO THE OTHER. REMARKABLE SHOWINGS OF SOME OF THE OLDER TRAIL CREEK MINES AS DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES ON THE MARKET PLACE TO KEEP THE INTEREST UNABATED. THE MINES OF TRAIL CREEK ARE NOW CREATING NEARLY ALL THE LOCAL ATTRACTION, THOUGH THE SLOCAN AND COLVILLE DISTRICTS SEEM DESTINED TO SOON DIVIDE HONORS WITH THE COUNTRY IN WHICH SUCH DEVELOPMENT IS GOING ON AND ARE BEING SITUATED. THE TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT IS ABOUT 130 MILES NORTH OF SPOKANE, AND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE, THE TWO MAIN DIVISIONS BEING ROSSLAND AND TRAIL. THE LATTER CITY, WHICH IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, CONTAINS NOW ABOUT 1,200 PEOPLE, AND THE PLACE IS BEING BUILT UP FOR MANY REASONS. A SMELTER IS NOW LOCATED AT THIS POINT, WHICH HAS THE CONTRACT FOR SMELTING THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF THE LE ROI MINE, AND IT WILL PROBABLY IN THE FUTURE HANDLE THE OUTPUT OF SEVERAL OTHER MINES IN THE VICINITY. MANY OTHER MINES IN THE VICINITY ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL MINES ARE SITUATED, TO TRAIL, A DISTANCE IN A STRAIGHT LINE OF ABOUT EIGHT MILES. THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN ORE FROM THE MINES WILL BE TAKEN TO THE SLOCAN AND COLVILLE DISTRICTS BY THE RAILROAD TO TRAIL. MANY OTHER MINES IN THE VICINITY ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL MINES ARE SITUATED, TO TRAIL, A DISTANCE IN A STRAIGHT LINE OF ABOUT EIGHT MILES. THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN ORE FROM THE MINES WILL BE TAKEN TO THE SLOCAN AND COLVILLE DISTRICTS BY THE RAILROAD TO TRAIL. MANY OTHER MINES IN THE VICINITY ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL MINES ARE SITUATED, TO TRAIL, A DISTANCE IN A STRAIGHT LINE OF ABOUT EIGHT MILES. THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN ORE FROM THE MINES WILL BE TAKEN TO THE SLOCAN AND COLVILLE DISTRICTS BY THE RAILROAD TO TRAIL.

THE TOWN OF TRAIL IS PRINCIPALLY OWNED BY E. S. TOPPING, THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE LE ROI MINE, WHO SOLD TO THE PRESENT OWNERS FOR \$200,000. E. S. TOPPING, WHO REPRESENTS THE CAPITALISTS WHO OWN THE NEW ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED FROM ROSSLAND TO TRAIL, THE THIRD ORE-BRINGING W. T. HUMPHREYS. ALL ARE ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MEN, AND UNDER THEIR AUSPICES THE YOUNG CITY, OF WHICH ROSSLAND IS THE SEED, IS DEVELOPING IN HIS FAVOR, IS SURE TO DEVELOP INTO A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE. ROSSLAND HAS ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, INCLUDING THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE MINES. IT IS 3,600 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, AND HAS A NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS. E. S. TOPPING, WHO REPRESENTS THE CAPITALISTS WHO OWN THE NEW ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED FROM ROSSLAND TO TRAIL, THE THIRD ORE-BRINGING W. T. HUMPHREYS. ALL ARE ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MEN, AND UNDER THEIR AUSPICES THE YOUNG CITY, OF WHICH ROSSLAND IS THE SEED, IS DEVELOPING IN HIS FAVOR, IS SURE TO DEVELOP INTO A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE. ROSSLAND HAS ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, INCLUDING THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE MINES. IT IS 3,600 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, AND HAS A NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS. E. S. TOPPING, WHO REPRESENTS THE CAPITALISTS WHO OWN THE NEW ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED FROM ROSSLAND TO TRAIL, THE THIRD ORE-BRINGING W. T. HUMPHREYS. ALL ARE ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MEN, AND UNDER THEIR AUSPICES THE YOUNG CITY, OF WHICH ROSSLAND IS THE SEED, IS DEVELOPING IN HIS FAVOR, IS SURE TO DEVELOP INTO A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE. ROSSLAND HAS ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, INCLUDING THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE MINES. IT IS 3,600 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, AND HAS A NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF TRAIL, WHICH S. K. GREEN IS SECRETARY, IS A WIDE-AWAKE AND PROGRESSIVE BODY OF MEN, AND THE BOARD, THROUGH MR. GREEN, WILL FURNISH PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS WITH INFORMATION ABOUT TRAIL CREEK WHICH CAN BE RELIED UPON AS TRUE.—TACOMA LEDGER.

IT WILL BE AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE TO PERSONS SUBJECT TO ATTACKS OF BILIOUS COLIC to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

SEVERAL INSTANCES OF THE ATTACK AS PREVENTED BY TAKING THIS REMEDY AS SOON AS THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE APPEAR. 25 AND 75 CENT BOTTLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, LANGLEY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR CONVEYANCE TO CIRCLE CITY.

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GREAT GOLD MINES

An Interesting Article on the Mines of the Trail Creek Region.

The "Le Roi" Said to be the Richest Gold Mine in the World.

The city of Spokane is feeling the effects of the development of the Trail creek mining district, and the fact that a number of Spokaneites have recently become millionaires in the mining world has had a direct tendency to create some excitement in the business metals world from mother earth's possessions metals which she yields up so readily to her favorites. Mines and mining stocks are all the sojourner in Spokane at this time hears from one end of the week to the other. Remarkable showings of some of the older Trail creek mines as development continues on the market place to keep the interest unabated. The mines of Trail creek are now creating nearly all the local attraction, though the Slocan and Colville districts seem destined to soon divide honors with the country in which such development is going on and are being situated. The Trail creek district is about 130 miles north of Spokane, and on both sides of the line, the two main divisions being Rossland and Trail. The latter city, which is beautifully situated on the Columbia river, contains now about 1,200 people, and the place is being built up for many reasons. A smelter is now located at this point, which has the contract for smelting the entire output of the Le Roi mine, and it will probably in the future handle the output of several other mines in the vicinity. Many other mines in the vicinity are being constructed, where the principal mines are situated, to Trail, a distance in a straight line of about eight miles. The road will be completed in a few weeks, when ore from the mines will be taken to the Slocan and Colville districts by the railroad to Trail. Many other mines in the vicinity are being constructed, where the principal mines are situated, to Trail, a distance in a straight line of about eight miles. The road will be completed in a few weeks, when ore from the mines will be taken to the Slocan and Colville districts by the railroad to Trail.

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IT WILL BE AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE TO PERSONS SUBJECT TO ATTACKS OF BILIOUS COLIC to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

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LANGES CANAL.

Davies' Exposure of the Late Attempt to Raid the Dominion Treasury.

Factors Would Have Been Allowed to Profit at Country's Expense.

April 16.—In the house to-day the motion to go into committee on the supplementary supply was put. Mr. Davies rose to expose the scandal and to add to the evidence of the government to the people's money. This is the Soulanges canal. Before the exposure of the matter Mr. Davies indulged in a brief review to show that the people have been robbed in the past and the government in defiance of public opinion adheres to its policy. He quoted showing figures which were given to the government on Monday in reply to questions by Dr. Landerkin:

	Estimated	Actual
Rapid lock.....	\$ 45,000	\$ 255,000
Channel, contract.....	312,000	620,630
Branch B.....	556,000	1,732,238
Lock.....	440,000	727,063
Canal.....	223,000	405,000

There is an outstanding claim in connection with the Langens block of \$79,000, and one against the Curran block of \$79,000.

Mr. Davies prefaced his remarks with startling figures and commented on the case of the Soulanges canal. The contract for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the canal was entered into with Mr. Goodwin, of Ottawa, on May 9. The contract provided that the work should be completed by October 1st. The work was not completed and any effort apparently made by the contractor to perform his contract according to its terms. The contract, besides calling for the completion of these sections of the canal, provided that the contractor should dispose of the surplus material in a manner prescribed. The contract provided that at any points where the level of the water to be placed in the canal was higher than the adjoining lands, there should be built water-tight embankments to prevent the water from overflowing and flooding adjacent property. For the portion of the excavated canal placed in the water-tight embankments the contractor was to be paid in addition to the 20 cents a yard, 15 cents a yard. The contract provided that the surplus or waste material taken from the body of the canal should be disposed of in the manner directed by the engineer in charge. Mr. Thomas, who occupies an eminent position in his profession, following the lines of the contract, directed the contractor to place the surplus material in the water-tight embankment adjacent to the canal. The height of the embankment, the manner in which it was to be united with the land at the top, and the manner in which it was to be taken off the sand and top soil, was to be a firm foundation, pointed out in the contract. Evidently, the contractor did not seem to be clearly and accurately directed.

The contractor claimed that not only should he be paid 20 cents a yard for the excavation he had made for the canal, but also that he should be paid 15 cents a yard for that portion of the excavated material which went to the water-tight embankment, but that he should be paid 15 cents a yard for the surplus or waste portion of the excavated material which was used in the water-tight embankment, but which was placed by the direction of the engineer at the back of the embankment.

Other words, he claimed as much as 15 cents a yard for the surplus or waste material which he had placed behind the embankments as the material with which he had built them. The contract did not refer to the surplus or waste material to be placed in the embankments, but the spaces occupied by the embankments, so he placed this material at the back with the surplus material from the canal. The contractor claimed in all for this surplus material \$79,000. Similar provisions are in the contracts for the construction of the canal, so that the recognition of this claim would involve an expenditure between \$500,000 and \$750,000.

Mr. Davies pronounced the claim a preposterous one, and the three assistant engineers pronounced against its validity. Mr. Schrieber, of the railway department, after considering the report of the engineers, reported that he had no doubt whatever. The instance of Mr. Goodwin's matter was referred to the department of justice in 1894 for an opinion. At that time the late Sir John Thompson was minister of justice. The department of justice reported that there was no foundation; but the contractor was not satisfied with that and he pressed for a reconsideration. At his request the department was examined and cross-examined. The result of the examination was referred to the department of justice, thus bringing the whole matter before that department for a final opinion. Sir Hibbert Tupper asked the department of justice for a statement of facts on this point. The minister of justice specifically refused to know whether the matter was the back of the embankments or the water-tight embankment. Two statements were given to the department. One given by a gentleman signing himself the active law clerk of the department. He reported that the contractor was to be paid for the part of the water-tight embankment. Another was given by Mr. Schrieber. He united his testimony with that of the clerk in saying that it was the part of the embankment which was to be paid for. This fact was truly found there in the shadow of a claim under the contract, and Mr. Goodwin was out of the money. Sir Hibbert Tupper resigned

his position on January 7, 1896. Between that and January 15 different members of the government acted as minister of justice. Mr. Dickey became minister on the latter date. After Sir Hibbert Tupper had left that department, and after Mr. Dickey had been sworn in, the deputy minister, Mr. Newcombe, wrote to the department of railways and canals, saying that the ex-minister before going out had verbally told him that the claims had been allowed. Upon that verbal report, second hand by the deputy minister, signed by the deputy and not by the minister, the department of railways and canals assented to the proposition that it should reverse the reiterated opinion of the chief engineer of the works, of the sub-engineers, of Mr. Schrieber, and the reasoned opinion of the late Sir John Thompson. Mr. Davies held that the department of railways and canals was not justified in accepting a short note from the deputy minister, saying that the ex-minister before he had gone out had verbally intimated to him that he entertained a certain opinion in regard to the matter. The least the government could have done was to get a reasoned opinion by the outgoing minister assented to by the responsible minister in charge of the justice department at that date. When the auditor-general was instructed by the department of railways and canals to pay over this \$120,000 he refused to do so, and submitted the papers to an independent lawyer, a former deputy minister of justice—Mr. Lash, Q. C., of Toronto. The department of railways and canals had made out fresh measurements, certified them, and sent them to the auditor-general, saying that these measurements should be certified and paid pursuant to the opinion of the minister of justice. No certificate had been given by the chief engineer in charge of the work. The auditor-general got a carefully reasoned opinion from Mr. Lash, which agreed with the opinion of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Schrieber, Mr. Munro, and with everybody else except the minister, who was reported as having expressed a contrary opinion.

From the report of the engineer in charge it was seen that there was "scamping" or "skinning" in the work, but no notice seems to have been taken of that officer's discharge of his duty. Mr. Davies read several other reports from Mr. Munro and Mr. Schrieber. Notwithstanding these Mr. Goodwin, who had evidently learned the value of persistence from his previous dealings with the department, kept on asking for a settlement of his claim. Early last spring Mr. Schrieber wrote to him, pointing out that he had been doing the easy part of the work and leaving the costly work undone, at the same time warning him that the easy and most costly work must be carried on together or else the interests of the government would have to be protected.

Mr. Haggart—You don't understand the subject. Mr. Davies—I have enough practical and technical knowledge to understand this evidence, which is so plain, you cannot go astray. Continuing, he read the correspondence between Sir Hibbert Tupper and the railway department. Then came the unfortunate letter written on January 15th last by the deputy minister of justice to the department, in which occurs this sentence: "Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, while minister of justice, gave this matter his careful consideration, and also heard Mr. Goodwin, coming to the conclusion that the claim was one which should be allowed by your department, but he resigned his department before he could communicate this opinion to your department. He asked me to convey this to you."

If the late minister of justice held this opinion, why had he not put it in writing and given his reasons for it? It was trifling with the taxpayers of this country and with this house if the former opinion came to be by the department of justice, backed up by the opinion of so many engineers, could be set aside by this verbal opinion communicated by the deputy minister, assigned by the minister alleged to have given it, and without a single reason being advanced for it. Mr. Davies could not understand this mode of doing public business or the alacrity with which the department of railways acted upon it. In spite of all the reports of its own officials three days after the writing of this letter they were taking steps to let Mr. Goodwin have his money. The minister's secretary writes to the department acted upon. Mr. Schrieber sends the revised estimates to the auditor-general, signed by himself, with the remark that he was acting in accordance with Mr. Newcombe's letter of January 15th, and also by Thomas Munro, Q. C., who adds to his signature the words: "Signed by me, subject to the conditions expressed in my letter on February 26th." This letter, Mr. Davies pointed out, was not included in the papers brought down and he demanded that it should be submitted to the house before the debate closed. When it was brought down the house would see what conditions Mr. Munro attached to his signature.

Mr. Haggart—Don't you know the chief engineer's approval is necessary to the payment of a claim? Mr. Davies—And I know that under the contract the chief engineer did give his opinion that the claim was a preposterous one. Mr. Haggart (angrily)—Do you mean to say I overruled the chief engineer? Mr. Davies—I do not know whether you personally did, but I know your department did. Mr. Munro's name has been signed subject to the conditions in his letter of February 26, which I say we must have. It would be an outrage to have Mr. Munro go on record as having certified himself a rogue. Continuing, after recess, Mr. Davies said that if Mr. Haggart wished to repudiate the statement that he had acted in the matter, he would be happy to hear him, but if not he would wish his rights in saying that Mr. Haggart had authorized his secretary to instruct the deputy minister of railways to act upon the letter from the deputy minister of justice. "I ask him, did he authorize it or did he not?" Mr. Haggart (with considerable hesitation)—I never saw it. It is a matter of form, but of course I am responsible for it. Mr. Davies—The minister tells us he did not authorize the letter. I have only to say that if a letter of that kind was written by the secretary without the au-



PARLIAMENTARY SCENERY.

"To-day we have him vomiting torrents of abuse like a volcano, but like an extinct volcano, impotent to launch fire, but still potent to emit mud and smoke."—Laurier's speech, April 8.

thority of the minister that secretary of Canada for this attempt to rob should be discharged from the department and the service instantly. Here is a matter which will involve this country in an expenditure of perhaps \$750,000 and a mere secretary undertakes to authorize it. But I am inclined to think that when the hon. gentleman refreshes his memory he will come to the conclusion he did instruct his secretary to write to the deputy minister. Mr. Davies related the subsequent proceedings up to the time the auditor-general obtained Mr. Lash's opinion, which was adverse to the claims of Mr. Goodwin. "We should thank heaven we have an auditor-general," said Mr. Davies. We have an auditor-general who has the courage of his convictions, who understands he is not a mere machine, who knows what his duties to the country are under the audit act, who is an officer held to strict account by this house, and I am pleased to see by the papers that he was prepared to assume, and did assume the full responsibility for his independent action in this matter. Under the contract the contractor was only to be paid on the recommendation of the chief engineer, and his letter of February 26th, when we get it, will show what his opinions were. When he signed the revised estimate he did so in obedience to pressure from officers above him. I leave to the minister of railways to explain this. Unless he does explain it he must stand personally responsible to the peo-

ple of a large sum. As far as the papers go they disclose a scheme for taking money out of the public treasury and transferring it to the pockets of the contractor, notwithstanding that the contract, specifications, and legal and professional opinions did not justify it. And I decline to accept the verbal opinion of Sir Hibbert Tupper, as said to have been given to the deputy minister of justice, which he did not sign, which is not reasoned and which is not sufficient to overturn the great mass of public opinion I have read to the house this afternoon and to-night. (Applause.) Sir Hibbert Tupper made an attempt to obscure and divert the real point at issue. He said that Mr. Davies had wound up with a most serious insinuation, and had taken liberties with the papers and documents. There was no reason for having brought up this discussion, which would have made a better impression if left until the estimates were before the house. There was no hurry, as the money was not paid yet. (Mr. McMullen—Thanks to the auditor-general.) This was not the final opinion nor the final action of the government, for, as the auditor-general had challenged the correctness of the conclusion which he (Sir Hibbert) reached, it would be the duty of the government under the statute, before doing anything further, to obtain an opinion from an actual minister of justice in office, which would go before the treasury board. Sir

Hibbert considered Mr. Davies' argument in the light of a reflection on his own capability and integrity, and complained of what he called the most insolent remarks of opposition members. Mr. Davies—I spoke on the authority of the deputy minister of justice, who made the statement that you thought Goodwin's claim should be paid. Sir Hibbert Tupper—I am of that opinion now. The ex-minister of justice went on to say that he had never given the opinion at any time that the material outside the water-tight bank should be paid for as part of the water-tight bank, and gave a rather disingenuous opinion as to what this bank consisted in. Mr. Davies was the first member in his experience who had heaped a minister of justice for having come to a conclusion upon a question of law as to the interpretation of a contract which did not agree with the opinion of an engineer. Mr. Edgar thought it was a most unconstitutional act for a private member of the house to go into a department which he had left, which was under the charge of an acting minister, and advise the deputy minister as to what opinion should be given to another department. It was glaringly improper, and it was not the opinion of a minister of justice on which the department of railways acted, but that of the member for Pictou. Having obtained Mr. Munro's letter of February 20th, addressed to Mr. Schrieber from Mr.

Haggart, Mr. Edgar read it to the house. In the face of such a letter from the engineer in charge of the work Mr. Edgar asked how the minister of railways could have pressed the auditor-general for the payment of this amount. SCOTT JACKSON'S TRIAL. Progress of One of Uncle Sam's Many Murder Cases. Newport, Ky., April 24.—The policy of the prosecution officers in the Scott Jackson trial is to present the case in the order of time as nearly as possible. The defence has by cross-examination indicated its line to be to create doubt as to where Pearl Bryan was killed, leaving an open question whether or not she was killed in Ohio and afterwards transferred to Kentucky and there beheaded. Of all the witnesses examined thus far, the testimony of Mrs. M. S. Bryan, the mother of Pearl, was the fullest of pathos. When asked how she was able to identify the headless girl sent to Green Castle as her own Pearl, she answered with thrilling effort: "It's difficult for a mother to be deceived about recognizing her own child." She identified the blood-stained garments, shoes and trinkets found on her murdered daughter. Another impressive witness was Mary Morgan, who first found Pearl's hat near her home back of Newport. The blood-stained handkerchief found in the hat by Mrs. Morgan, was put in evidence and was identified by this witness. It was also proven by J. H. Ulen that he sold Jackson seventeen crates of cocaine on January 29th. Jackson showed, especially when the Bryan's were on the stand.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial New in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

The case against Ah Moon for perjury was dismissed by the police magistrate yesterday.

H. M. S. Imperieuse, on her way from Portsmouth to Esquimalt, arrived at Montevideo on April 22.

The head office of the Sutton Lumber & Trading company will shortly be removed from Uchelt to this city.

At Milne's Landing, Soke harbor, a telegraph office has been opened. The rate from this city will be 25 cents.

A private telegram from Rossland to-day says the O. K. mine has uncovered twelve feet of ore in the No. 11 drift.

The provincial government have established a public highway to the North Star Hydraulic Mining company's property from Quessnell bridge.

In the city police court this morning Mrs. Babehuk was found guilty of purchasing property known to be stolen and Magistrate James imposed a fine of \$10 in lieu of imprisonment as she had a family of three or four small children.

While the Chinese girls from the Chinese home were taking an outing yesterday one of them was knocked down by a bicyclist who was riding on the sidewalk on Yates street. No one was damaged. The man on the wheel did not stop to make any inquiries.

The firm of Cunningham & Hinton, electricians and dealers in electrical supplies, have dissolved their partnership. The business will be carried on by Mr. G. C. Hinton, Mr. Cunningham returning to Ottawa, where he resided before coming to this province a few years ago.

Yesterday the funeral of the late Dr. John Hall took place. A large number of friends attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay and the pall bearers were Messrs. T. Anderson, J. Miller, A. Wilson, E. Temple, W. McGregor and D. A. Irving.

Frank McMillan, the well known prospector, went down by the Maude to San Juan. From there he started for the mountains on a prospecting tour. Heretofore very little prospecting has been done in that vicinity, as the majority of the miners confined themselves to the streams.

Nels Johnson, the Port Hadlock millman, who almost asphyxiated himself by blowing out the gas in his room in the Victoria hotel, is now in the provincial jail, where he will be examined as to his peculiar manner since leaving the Jubilee hospital.

Capt. Claude Troup, a steamboat man well known on the Sound and British Columbia, died at Vancouver on Wednesday. Deceased was for a number of years engineer on several of the best boats belonging to the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. He was latterly was manager and captain of the stern-wheeler Greyhound.

A convention of the Epworth League and Methodist Sunday schools of British Columbia will be held in Vancouver from May 1st to 24th. The general secretary of Epworth League and Sunday schools, Rev. Mr. Crews, and Rev. Dr. Carman, are expected to be present. Many other ministers will doubt attend, as the British Columbia Conference will be held at Westminster about the same date.

An enjoyable social was given by Mrs. Spencer at her residence yesterday afternoon to members and friends of the W. C. T. U. A paper by Mrs. Frances Townsley, entitled "Why I Tithe My Income," was read and discussed. Miss Clarke also read an interesting paper on "Reformation." Mrs. Col. Baker read a paper on "The Duty of the Lord's People," a society which has recently been established in the city. The meeting dealt principally with the subject of tithing as opposed to other means of raising money for religious and charitable purposes. Those present were entirely in favor of tithing.

Late yesterday afternoon a customs officer who was out in the vicinity of Oak Bay, reported to Collector Milne that he had found two large incubators on the beach and that a schooner was sailing out of the bay in the direction of Discovery Island. The schooner was of a large size and piloted white. It is believed that she came from the other side with the incubators and supplies for some one who intended to start a chicken ranch and at the same time avoid paying customs duties. The officers took charge of the incubators, and an effort is being made to discover the parties on this side who were engaged in the smuggling deal.

From Saturday's Daily.

Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

W. G. Carthew was taken to the penitentiary at Westminster this morning by Sergt. Langley.

Julia Grimes, charged with maliciously damaging property, was this morning committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae.

The fire brigade were called out yesterday evening by some false alarm crank, who rang box 13, at the corner of Niagara and Menzies streets. This is not the first time this trick has been played in this vicinity.

Edward Eastlice, who was one of the crew of the frigate Bird, which arrived in Victoria in 1862, died suddenly yesterday. The deceased followed the did odd jobs as a longshoreman. He was about sixty years of age.

Mr. John J. McGee, clerk of the privy council, has forwarded to Curator Fannin of the Provincial Museum, one complete set of the report of the scientific results of the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1872-6, prepared by the lords commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury to the Provincial Museum at Victoria.

A BRILLIANT GAME.

The Victoria Baseball Team Defeats Seattle by a Score of Two to One.

The Finest Exhibition Game Ever Witnessed on the California Park.

Lacrosse Difficulties Adjusted—New Westminster Joins the League.

BASEBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Saturday's game between the Victoria and Seattle league teams was the best ever played in this city. The home team only received two runs, one of them being earned, and the visitors by the very close chance only succeeded in escaping a shut-out. It was a pitcher's battle, in which Darby had slightly the best of it, though Butler was steady, and did not diminish his terrific speed at any stage of the game. Darby resorted to all the tricks and stratagems known to twirlers, using his slow drop to great advantage, and aiming to give his fielders a chance rather than striving to pitch a strike-out game. Both pitchers were on their mettle and it was a battle royal. The battery work of both nines was perfect, neither having a passed ball nor wild pitch.

Umpire T. W. Edwards called the game punctually at three, and from the time that Lutz, at first, on the batting list of the visiting nine, stepped to the plate there was not the slightest drag or delay; on the contrary the two nines put up as speedily and snappy a game of ball as the greatest admirer of the game could desire. The fine work performed was all the more deserving of notice on account of the high wind and chilly atmosphere.

The attendance was very large considering the disagreeable weather. The northern portion of the grand stand was crowded, the fair sex being represented by quite a number, and evidently taking much interest in the game.

Victoria scored in the first inning. Patton, who is evidently a waiter, trotted off to first on balls. He was advanced to second on O'Neill's sacrifice, and brought home on Whaling's smash to right. Just here it should be observed that there was a little team work. When Whaling hit the ball, Patton did not look to see where it was going, but made a dash to third and sprinted home for all he was worth. O'Neill and Whaling had lots to do in securing Victoria's first run, but if it were not for Patton's superb base running, the first inning of the home nine would have resulted in a cypher.

In the third Victoria scored another tally. Patton got to first, after knocking up a fly which Blain had hit, but if it were not for Patton's fine hit, the other run that Victoria obtained on Whaling being put out on a slow ground out to second.

Seattle did not score in the first three innings, but in the fourth it looked as if there would be "fireworks." Seattle in this inning got the bases full and made three of the four hits secured by them. With bases covered, Darby temporarily lost control, and forced a run on balls, but he was equal to the emergency, striking out Butler and resuming his terrific pace on the second from second to first. After the fourth neither team could get a man across the plate. The fielding was brilliant, Pequey's running catch of a high fly in left being of the phenomenal order. Bobby's catch of two high flies at short was no less remarkable. O'Neill's general work was the best of the day. He made two timely hits, a sacrifice, and accepted everything that came his way. Captain Klopff handled his two grounders at third in fine style, his stop whistlers at third in a red-hot ball in the direction of second being received with much aplomb.

The Seattle fielders were equally nimble and reliable. Blainford made a grand stop of a hard hit ball from Klopff's bat behind second, and prevented what would have been under ordinary circumstances a base hit. Klopff was equally unfortunate in another direction when he attempted to place the ball in right and it dropped short into Brown's net at first.

Kossuch backed-stopped in a most satisfactory manner, although he had only one chance to cut off a base runner.

Before the last inning of the Seattle nine "Count" Campan had a consultation with his batters. Some scheme was hatched so that a run was to come in and the score be a tie. It is surmised that the plan of "Count" Campan was to get on first through called balls. But their wily machinations were foiled and their high hopes blasted when the "Count," to the chagrin of the team, struck out.

Capt. Klopff nearly had his hands wrunged off by the many enthusiastic people who were anxious to express their congratulations on the Victoria victory. As a result of the great game of ball played on Saturday, there are few who witnessed the brilliant play of the Victoria men who will deny that Captain Klopff has a team that will make the other league nines hustle to score against them.

Here is the score:

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Patton, cf	3	0	2	4	0	0
O'Neill, 2b	3	0	2	2	4	0
Klopff, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Whaling, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	0
Downs, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Babbitt, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pequey, if	3	0	0	1	0	0
Darby, p	3	0	0	0	2	2
Kossuch, c	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	5	27	10	2

A Weighty Question.

These days is how to make both ends meet. We will help you answer the question by quoting a few snaps:

California Roll Butter, 35c.
California Square Butter, 35c.
2 doz. Island Eggs, 85c.
Gal. Eggs Mixed Pickles, 65c.
English Ale, (Imported) 10c. Pint.
10 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 91c.
10 lbs. American Rolled Oats, 25c.
Our Blend Tea, still 20c.

Just received: a shipment of Pure Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar and Fromage De Brie and Neufchatel Cheese.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

REV. DR. CARMAN.

A Letter on the Manitoba School Question From the Venerable Superintendent.

The Outrage Involved in Forcing Separate Schools on the Manitobans.

An Instructive Comparison Between Mr. Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

To the Editor of the Globe: The reply of the Manitoba government to the Dominion commissioners at Winnipeg on the school question pours a very light on this unjustifiable conflict, and sets forth in bold contrast the dignity of a people maintaining their unquestionable rights and the frenzy of a political aggression under the whip of an insatiable ecclesiasticism. Every one can see what the trouble is, and it will be a sad, if not fatal, day for Canada if the frenzy and aggression prevail. The secretary of state argues that there are no outbursts of public indignation, and seems quite content that popular uprisings have not arrested the recklessness of parliament. The calmness of a self-governing people in the presence of "no man's land" is a surprise to a man that sets a low estimate upon moral obligation and the bonds of intelligence in a patriotic citizenship. Sure enough, why do we not fill rush to Ottawa and stop their folly and self-inflicted shame? The instruction of the Ottawa commissioners was, while coercive legislation was crowded on to obtain terms that would satisfy the minority. Gentle Sir Donald thinks that is pacific and ought to be a basis for final settlement. They have a right to pass the bill, he urges. Somebody about the time of the American revolution maintained that they had a right to shear the wolf, and must shear the wolf. They undertook to shear the wolf, and we have the revolted colonies and the free and independent United States of America. An amicable mediator ought to find a more generous policy. "Must satisfy the minority?" Exactly. Why not give the minority their rights as indicated in the decision of the law lords and let them be satisfied like other people when they get their rights? No; must satisfy that minority of half a dozen in Manitoba and half a hundred in Quebec, who never have been and never will be or can be satisfied.

Manitoba's ground is certainly solid, and as patriotic as it is solid. The reply to the Dominion government virtually was: "Separate schools are constitutionally abolished in Manitoba, and Manitoba alone can restore them. The biggest court in the empire has so decided, and from their history and results we will have no more of them." We will gladly secure to the minority all that was contemplated as their right in the term "preference" of the subsequent decision of the law lords. We will provide the largest opportunity of religious instruction possible in connection with the public schools, or we will secularize the schools altogether, leaving it to the family and the church to provide religious instruction, as they ought to do. We will make sure work of taking Protestantism out of the schools if that will suit the complainers any better. But separate schools under the control of any religious hierarchy we certainly will not have maintained out of the public funds. Nor do we propose to turn the people of all the churches into tax-hunters for any one particular church. How far short of an outrage is it for the Dominion government under such circumstances, and in spite of such safeguards, to attempt to force separate schools upon such a people? If the wrong should ever reach that culmination, it will be interesting to see what the privy council in England will say of the constitutionality of such an enactment, when that learned body has already declared the abolition of separate schools constitutional and Manitoba within her rights in their abrogation. Well ascertained grievances we will say by all means redress, redress them generously, but this business of satisfying an insatiable minority, and under the cry of "constitution," disregarding constitutional decisions, is another matter. No one ought to expect parliament to break its neck in a hot chase of that kind.

The disgraceful spectacle now forced upon the gaze of the country by the house of commons is the fitting demonstration of a servile haste to satisfy the minority. Who can respect such legislation or such legislators? Grave remedial orders with precipitancy—they blame a rash young man for the act—and parliament hustled along day and night under good and honest, but burlesque and ironical of the scene is complete. The man raised in the separate schools is repudiated by the hierarchy because he stands for conciliation, freedom and deliberate legislation, while the man raised in the public schools prove their zeal for their ecclesiastical masters by rushing to enchain a province that claims the right to educate its own youth. It is not always to compare the highest of one type with the lowest of another, but viewing the lead-

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

A Million Dollars Goes up in Smoke in Cripple Creek's Big Blaze.

The Flames Were Only Checked by Blowing up Buildings With Dynamite.

Cripple Creek, April 27.—An angry courtesan threw a lamp at her lover and a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed in three hours. The lamp hit a stove, igniting the oil and setting fire to the furniture, in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The fire was so intense that the furniture was to be a big one, but not a single piece of the goods was saved. A brisk wind sprang up. Then it was conceded by all that at least half a dozen buildings near the corner of Meyers and Third streets would go, and the occupants began to move out. But many had waited too long, and were unable to get to their goods. Some barely escaped with their lives, several women being dangerously injured.

Every minute added to the fury of the flames and the danger to the city was observed, but no one could realize the great damage would be. The heat became so intense that buildings on the north side of Meyers street took fire. Then it was that the stores and offices saw the danger and began to make preparations to save their possessions. Every wagon in town was pressed into service, and goods were hurried away. By the time the postoffice had caught it became evident that the only way to stop the progress of the fire was to blow up buildings with dynamite. This was done under the supervision of the firemen, and a number of buildings had to be sacrificed before the fire had reached them. An accident occurred which cost a fireman his leg. He was placing a big charge under the Sisters' hospital, when it exploded, blowing his leg off.

The fire started by 1 o'clock, and by 4 o'clock it had demolished the blocks between Third and Fifth streets on Meyers, and between Third and Fifth, on Bennett, stopping just this side of the new Midland depot and warehouse, between Third and Fifth street, on Eaton, were destroyed. Many buildings on the mid-way side. Nearly all the buildings between Third and Fifth street, on Eaton, were destroyed. The burned district is to be covered at once with brick and stone buildings. The insurance will be paid as they are had.

The property on Meyers avenue was occupied by the two-story theatres, the Temple and Holland's, were there, and innumerable houses. The houses, on Jemmett avenue, is a total wreck, only the vault standing. Twenty thousand letters and thousands of packages were destroyed. The First National bank's vault is standing, but the books and papers were destroyed. The bank opened for business, while its building was burning, in a room adjacent to the main entrance. The Episcopal and Congregational churches were destroyed. The city jail, in which were confined twenty prisoners, had only the iron cages left. The prisoners were released. The Sisters' hospital was blown up after the patients had been removed to the Pike's Peak hospital.

Twice-A-Week.

SKILLFUL STRA.

Shown by the Matabeo Against Batabo Like Old Sold.

Every Day Adds to the People of the Leagured C.

A Small Band of Ho Has Grown Into Besieging An

Cape Town, April 28. Saturday's events in the town of the Matabeles are of a boldness and energy in their purpose to surround completely and cut off the town with the outside world. Hostile forces of natives were seen in the morning it was their ranks being much enlarged to allow of any fr those within. The energetically extended in and threatened to close Saturday's events in the town of the Matabeles are of a boldness and energy in their purpose to surround completely and cut off the town with the outside world. Hostile forces of natives were seen in the morning it was their ranks being much enlarged to allow of any fr those within. The energetically extended in and threatened to close Saturday's events in the town of the Matabeles are of a boldness and energy in their purpose to surround completely and cut off the town with the outside world. Hostile forces of natives were seen in the morning it was their ranks being much enlarged to allow of any fr those within. 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