

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 on their backs, and the feet of the horses composing the advance guard were bagged, that is, 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. Brown 17 when the Matabeles had made their 1:45 advance to within about four miles of Bulawayo, but, contrary to expectations, they had thrown out pickets, which, although surprised, a sleep advance guard raised the alarm. This was no sooner done than the Matabeles advanced, charged and shot down many of the fleeing natives. This was the signal for the advance of the main body of the troops, and they galloped forward in fine style to the support of their comrades.

Unluckily for the plans of the British, the Matabeles were at this time taking Napier and Duncan, and the Matabeles sprung to arms along the line. As the British advanced they were received by a scattering fire from behind the earthworks, but the advance guard charged right up to the mounds and scattered their horses over them in several places.

Then followed a setback for the troops. The Matabeles charged in force and drove the advance guard back. Being met by the main body of the British force, fire was opened at about 400 yards on the Matabele 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.

Itself by a brilliant charge through the Matabele cordon. Eventually the British were very hard pressed, losing ground fast, then, rallied by Napier and Duncan, they again assumed the offensive and drove back the swarms of natives under a slow but well directed fire. Then it was the turn of the Matabeles to give ground, and a sound of troopers, thrashing with a ringing cheer, threw them into confusion, and the British were apparently getting the upper hand by slowly forcing the enemy backward, when suddenly the retreat was ordered, the British began to fall back, and finally returned towards Bulawayo, which place they reached considerably the worse for wear and tear.

Much heroism was displayed by individual British troopers and volunteers in rescuing their wounded comrades. One trooper is said to have charged alone close up to the Matabele works, to have picked up a wounded stranger, dragged him up on his saddle and retreated with his comrade, emptying his magazine rifle at the enemy. Another trooper stood over a fallen comrade and with the stock of his rifle beat off the natives until both he and his friend were rescued by a charge of their comrades.

The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great. No correct estimate could be made, but the reports place the number of Matabeles killed at anywhere between four hundred and one thousand. However, it is believed to be more severe than the commanders at Bulawayo are willing to admit. The unofficial report of the sortie places matters in a somewhat different light. It says there was a great deal of unnecessary delay in getting the troops away from Bulawayo and that it was almost daylight when they started, consequently when they encountered the Matabeles they found the latter fully prepared to receive them. Determined fighting on both sides at close range occurred, and the British, when almost surrounded, retreated, fighting stubbornly, with a loss of many killed and wounded. In a word, the sortie was a failure, a defeat for the British, and what is worse under the circumstances, an expenditure of much of the stock of ammunition remaining at Bulawayo.

The sortie, in any case, has not done any good, and nearly resulted in the annihilation of the British force. On the other hand, the Matabeles, believed to be flushed with victory, have driven back into Bulawayo a strong force, about half the garrison of that place. Though they suffered severely from the loss of ammunition to the British, it is much more severe.

C. Selous, the explorer, with a squad of fifty troopers, was last reported on his way to Mangwe to complete repairs to the telegraph line at Fig Tree, and protect the wires as far as possible from the Marauding bands of Matabeles. Rinderpest is still causing terrible ravages in Bechuanaland, where the natives are killing the balance of their herds to provide a supply of "biltong" (lean meat cut into strips and dried in the sun) with which to sustain themselves. A famine is in progress, as the herds are, in one way or another, being wiped out of existence. To make matters worse, the plague is attacking the sheep and goats.

Politically, there seems to be a slight change for the better, no doubt due to the influence of Berlin. It is rumored the members of the reform committee are to be leniently dealt with on consideration that they plead guilty to conspiring against the government of Pretoria. It is added that the reformers are only too glad to escape at any cost from the tight fix in which they are. The chances of England being improved the last few days.

News from England that reinforcements of British troops are to be hurried to the Cape has given satisfaction to the British portion of the population, and may have a good effect on others.

GETTING IN LINE.

Numerous Nominations Made—Martin To Be Banqueted.

Toronto, April 24.—A table of the candidates so far nominated is printed in the Globe, and shows as follows: In 213 constituencies there are now nominated 95 Conservatives, 142 Liberals, 42 Patrons, 5 McCarthyites and 6 Independents. Of the Liberals 36 are as yet unopposed, while only 3 Conservatives and 1 Patron are in a similar position. In 49 constituencies the fight is a straight one between Conservatives and Liberals. In 27 there are three contending parties; in eight there are contests between a Liberal and a Patron, in 12 between a Conservative and a Patron, and in one between a Conservative and a McCarthyite.

Winnipeg, April 24.—The citizens have decided to give Hon. Joseph Martin a rousing reception on his return from Ottawa. There will be a mass meeting and torch-light procession in his honor.

At the Conservative caucus last night it was decided to have Hugh John Macdonald oppose Hon. Joseph Martin in the city. Other conservative candidates in the province are: Selkirk, Hugh Armstrong; Provancher, A. A. C. Lavigne, M.P.; Brandon, Hon. Thos. Daly; Lisgar, R. Rogers; Macdonald, N. Boyd, M.P.; and Marquette, Dr. Leach.

The rate payers yesterday ratified the by-law authorizing a loan of thirty thousand dollars to the Exhibition Association.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

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 relating to schools in that province 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 Mander 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. Pietzel, 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 get forgiveness, and should he win her over, perhaps induce her to plead for his life. Mrs. Pietzel 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

Hawaiian Minister Will Visit His Old Home for Three Months.

San Francisco, April 24.—Albert S. Willis, minister from this country to the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from Honolulu to-day. He says he is in ill health and with his family will go to his old home in Louisville and spend his three months' leave of absence.

He denied absolutely the story that he personally negotiates with the Hawaiian people or government. He says he is not summoned to Washington upon any complaint of the Hawaiian government and that no reason has been given by Secretary Olney arising from any act of his in Honolulu. Minister Willis declares he has received nothing but kindness from the Hawaiians, and declares positively that he will return to his post at the expiration of his furlough.

JINGOISM A BOOMERANG. President Cleveland Severely Scored for His Foreign Policy.

Washington, April 24.—The conference for international arbitration, which has been very harmonious, closed last night with a mass meeting in Allen's opera house, in the course of which President Elliott, of Harvard University, severely arraigned the foreign policy of President Cleveland. The personalities which President Elliott uttered in cool and measured tones were so pointed that they created a decided sensation. "The country has been surprised and discouraged at the immense war spirit it has encountered," he said. "We have seen the new phenomena of men being employed as cabinet officers who have absolutely no experience in public affairs. This introduction into our public offices is a new danger; men should not be brought from the family room, contentions of profession of law into cabinet offices."

"There has recently been an importation from Europe of an idea utterly repugnant to us, called 'jingoism,'" he said. "This is a detestable word for detestable things."

Some applause followed these remarks, but there was great applause when Bishop Keen, rector of the Catholic university, also spoke. He began: "I am not here to blame the president."

"I am not here to blame the president," he said. "I am here to speak of our right to blame either of them. But we, as American citizens, are free to say that it is a pity that things are as they are, compelling the president and congress to talk over war with another civilized nation."

Other speakers were J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, and President Hatton, of Princeton university, who declared that international arbitration will be enforced by the "gradual evolution of international conscience."

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.

William Newell, a newspaper man, recalled, produced the lock of Pearl Bryan's hair mentioned by Weaver and found the two alike. Judge Bennett, formerly a soldier in the United States army, testified in regard to the amount of blood which flows from the body of a person killed by Indians. From his observation, it is estimated that there were about two quarts of blood where the body of Pearl Bryan was found.

William Newell, a newspaper man, produced the bloody leaf which he found on the scene of the murder. Thomas Boyce testified to having seen in such a position that it would assist in draining away any blood. W. D. Pinkard, who had become acquainted with Jackson and Wallin, testified that on the 31st of January last, in the afternoon, he saw Walling and a woman come out of the Atlantic garden into College street, and the three stood together some little time. The woman seemed distressed and hesitating. Jackson was talking and cackling earnestly. The woman's manner indicated a hesitation, while Jackson seemed to overcome her objection. They finally went out together towards Sixth street. Mrs. Plymouth Weeks, of Cincinnati, a spiritualist, testified that in the last week of January Pearl Bryan and Jackson came to her place. In the course of her conversation with Pearl Bryan, Pearl told her her condition, and witness advised her to go home. Witness described the dress which Pearl wore, showing she was not mistaken. Mr. Foermeier, of Belleville, Ky., told of seeing Jackson and Walling, with a blonde woman, call in at a drug store in Belleville. On the Thursday or Friday before the finding of the body, and asking forries to Walnut Hill. Miss Kate Holmes, of Belleville, testified to seeing this woman and two men at the ferry the same day talking to Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster testified he talked with these people, and that it was on Thursday or Friday between 11 and 11:30 o'clock.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he needed most was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

Slaughter of One Hundred Moplan 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 Moplan fanatics in a temple at Manjara, in Southern India, on April 5th.

The Moplans 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.

Mgr. 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 Govanova, 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, he expected to come to the United States as soon as his mission in Mexico ended, and become the apostolic delegate to the hierarchy of the United States.

THE USUAL BATTLE.

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 Manzoz. 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 Autrite confirms the report that revolutionary committees have decided to organize

for a great political demonstration on the streets on May Day. It is reported at 3 o'clock this afternoon that M. Sarrien, minister for the interior in Bourgeois' cabinet, is to be entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry.

FIGHTS ON EVERY HAND.

Report of a Conflict in German South Africa.

Berlin, April 25.—The Cologne Gazette reports that there has been fighting in German South Africa, during which two German officers and six men were killed.

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 there 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 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 two 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 contraverted spirit the British blue book.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

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ROBBERS' RULE.

Two ministers were ready to hand over \$210,000 extra to a Soulages 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 Lanerwin 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 granted 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.

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 Soulages 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 coming general elections 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 Westminster 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 the 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.

Predile—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?
Predile—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 Say, 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, 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 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. Meunier, and it is believed he has asked him to form a cabinet. It was foreshadowed he would do last night. But M. Meunier 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.

When a resolution was put censuring the senate and advocating a revision of the constitution there were cries from all parts of the hall of "Down with the senate."

The meeting finally broke up in disorder with shouts against the senate. The republican guard of police barred the way to the Palace de la Republique and in order to prevent the noisy demonstrators from reaching the boulevards they turned them in the direction of the

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 Meunier 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. Havre, 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 Berosford, 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 incident is settled is classed as being premature, although it is said that there is every prospect of its ultimate satisfactory settlement. 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, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All other preparations are either worthless or injurious. 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. He was last seen coming down the bank of British Columbia. A reward of \$100 has been offered for news of his whereabouts. It is stated that two members of the family have committed suicide, and fears are expressed that he may have taken his life.

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 set fire 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 Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Rowland, 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, which lasted for thirty-six men passed, of whom six belonged to Vancouver. The Vancouver companies, therefore, have surpassed their Victoria comrades in the proportion of 40 to 30. Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland in his official report makes the following complimentary remark on the results of the examination: "I request that you will, at the earliest convenient opportunity, convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners, my admiration at the zeal, etc., shown by them during the course." It is probable that the results of the efforts put forth by Major Townley and the officers and men under his command will be commended by the British War Office at Vancouver. News-Advertiser.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 25.—The fire department have enacted a first that could only be equalled in a first-class theatre. On Wednesday afternoon last Mr. Samuel Coulter was united in marriage to Miss M. Cecilia Munnell. Also on the same day Mr. John Gago was married to Mrs. Metro. These 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.

The appointment of A. R. Johnston to the position of police and license commissioner will be a most popular one.

The Conservatives contemplate holding a meeting shortly for the purpose of nominating a candidate in the interest of their party.

A handsome list of special premiums has already been donated for the exhibition at the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, to be held in this city in the fall.

From a late Blaine paper it is learned that Arthur Wadham, who experienced a stroke of paralysis about a week ago, is recovering. He was taken to Seattle for medical treatment, is on the way to recovery. The doctor states that the patient can return home in two weeks, but that it will require about three months for his full recovery.

The mayor and several of the aldermen of the city had a private meeting with Mr. F. S. Barnard yesterday. It is understood that the proposal of the Consolidated Railway & Light company to build, under certain conditions, an electric railway to connect Westminster and Stevenson, was discussed.

The contractors for the construction of the Matsqui dike are pushing on the work very vigorously with the object of completing the dike before the Fraser river rises to its usual summer level.

Complaint having been made that Indians were netting trout at Sumas, Fisheries Inspector McNab and Indian Agent Devlin, accompanied by Guardsman McNish, recently paid a surprise visit to the district. They went from the mouth of Sumas lake to the American boundary, and next followed the course of the Sumas river to the Fraser, but failed to discover any evidence of the existence of illegal practices such as had been alleged.

The Dominion Pulverizing company are fast getting things into shape. Six carpenters are busy making sundry alterations in the old Bell-Irving warehouse, in which the machinery is being put together, and this part of the work should be finished by the time the boilers arrive. It will then take about a fortnight to get everything in good running order. No work has yet been received from the Chicago dredging people, though a communication is daily expected. In this connection it may be stated that the entire bed of the Fraser has been taken up for gold claims, from the sandbars, at its mouth, up to Xaio. Of course these cannot be held for an indefinite period without working.

CHEMUNAS. Chemunas, April 24.—The schooner Volunteer, now loading lumber at the Victoria Lumber Company's mills, will have her cargo all aboard in a few days and will probably sail next Thursday in ballast for China. She will carry about 750,000 feet. Captain and Mrs. Morine have made themselves very popular while here.

It is rumored there will be three more vessels in here to load lumber next month. Capt. J. S. Gibson, who lately severed his connection with the steamship City of Everett, is taken up in his permanent residence among us; needless to say we are all glad to have him with us again. We are all looking forward to a society wedding, which, it has been whispered,

will take place in the Episcopal church on the 6th proximo.

Thos. Elliott and family returned to the city a few days ago. Those who bonded the land around Chemunas a few months ago, have apparently turned their attention to Oyster Bay, as all the ranchers in that vicinity are now bonded, much to the disappointment of the former land owners.

Chemunas lodge, I. O. G. T. are going to hold an open meeting on the night of the 2nd proximo. The grand chief templar is expected to be present as well as other prominent speakers. Constable Greaves was up from Duncan's today.

E. J. Palmer went to Victoria today. Steamer Daisy arrived in with a boom of logs this afternoon and left for Victoria with a scow load of lumber.

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 Odd Fellows paid a fraternal visit to Loyal Columbia lodge, C. O. O. F., at Chilliwack last Saturday, when, a most enjoyable time was spent. 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.

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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 five was appointed to look after the matter, its object being to dispose of produce at better advantage than we have been able to do in the past.

Mr. W. D. Snodgrass, of Okanagan Falls, went through on Thursday's train to the coast, the object of his mission being to interview the C. P. R. freight officials regarding better rates to the lower country. He is confident he can convince them that it is to their advantage to look thoroughly into this matter, as at present the Northern gets the great bulk of the trade.

A farewell meeting was held in St. Andrew's church, Enderby, on Monday night to bid good-bye to Rev. J. K. Wright, B. D., who for seven years has labored as Presbyterian missionary at Spallumcheen, and who has been called to Cook's church, Chilliwack. The meeting was largely attended, and 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 "I'd got lost fall was \$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 returning 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 lot 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 Farrel, E. A. Jones and S. B. Bandy 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 up-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

made at the mine, and the prospects for the season's work excellent.

A private letter from Queenella states that mining operations there are being hampered by continuous heavy frosts. Only Johnson & Fry's mine has been completed at the time of writing. A large number of men going into Cariboo this season are dead broke, and there is sure to be hardship before the season opens.

Work is being steadily prosecuted on Mr. Russell's placer mine at Tranquille, six men now being employed. A tunnel 125 feet long has been driven through a spur in the mountain, and through this a mine has been constructed carrying 52 inches of water to a level 20 feet above the river bed. The flume altogether is 1200 feet long. The water is now turned on, and a clean-up is expected in about ten days.

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.

Joe Harrison may now be credited as being eligible to the ranks of the "Ancient and Accepted Order of Champion Anglers," having successfully landed an eleven and a half pound silver trout on Monday at Long Lake. It was a beauty.

It is expected that the Armstrong flour mill will commence grinding about the first of May. A large quantity of wheat is now stored in the warehouses, and everything is being put in first-class running order. A meeting of the directors will be held on Saturday, when final arrangements will be made for the appointment of a manager and other employees.

The Vernon Farmers' association made their first shipment of produce on Saturday, when they forwarded a car of vegetables, oats, etc., to Trail. Mr. Leffroy, the secretary of the society, has been extremely energetic in looking after the affairs of the society, and Mr. Hankey, during his recent trip to Kootenay, made arrangements to place all the produce that the association can ship this year.

A gang of men will leave Enderby this week for the coast, and will be called Mr. H. W. Wright to clean out all obstructions and jams on the Spallumcheen river from Mabel lake down to Enderby. Messrs. Smith & McLeod intend running down a large quantity of logs from that point this summer.

Another mineral claim has been recorded on Siwash creek, near the Jumbo, of which it is an extension. It is called the Bronze Chief, and was located last week by Leo Simmons, who has been prospecting in that section for some time. The rock bears a close resemblance to that from the famous Le Roi at Rossland, and the ledge is large and well exposed.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP advertisement with logo and text: 'Highest Award World's Fair', 'GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889', 'Sunlight Soap', 'C. R. KING, Victoria, Agent for B. O.'

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.

How to Get a 'Sunlight' Book. Send 12 'Sunlight' Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 140 pages, for 6 'Lifebuoy' Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember 'Sunlight' sells at six cents per tin-bar, and 'Lifebuoy' at 11 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

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. DeLoach, 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

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 urban presiding officer at Ottawa was not an object for attacks save in being compelled to listen to, on the evening of Monday last, 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 all 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 rates until the estimates of expenditure were passed.

Ald. Cameron stated that he had no desire to delay the business of the council, but that he was in favor of the levy of 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 for the previous meeting.

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.

Mayor Beaven was about to put the original motion that the levy on improvements for educational purposes be one mill.

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.

Ald. Marchant moved that the council proceed to discuss the rate on improvements for board of health and educational purposes.

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.

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.

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, to the astonishment of those who had known him as a man of fine physique, 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.

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 Mr. Petch's wife, and I had a pinching of me and I would not feel 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 Aid 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 anything, 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, but now I can walk and go about better than 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 freely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to 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 be 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-giving and life-saving medicine. 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 Ripon, 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."

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.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

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BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE.

The St. Louis Age of Steel says: "The growth of the British mercantile marine, notwithstanding the present depression, and the general revival of the shipbuilding industries in other countries, has by no means retarded the decided increase in tonnage."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

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NEWS

Two Sailors in Quebec.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, highlighting its benefits for health and vitality.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a testimonial and a list of ailments it treats.

Large advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, including a detailed testimonial and a list of ailments it treats.

BRITISH HEROISM.

Great Gallantry Displayed by the Small Body of British Troops in Yesterday's Conflict.

One Officer Gives Up His Life to Save a Wounded Comrade.

General Result of the Engagement Apparently a Reverse for the British.

Cape Town, April 25.—Every additional item of news from Bulawayo shows that the small body of British troops, comprising three hundred men, which sortied on Friday morning from that town and engaged the Matabele army, occupying about four miles of the north bank of the Ungauna river, displayed the greatest gallantry.

Several remarkable examples of heroism were reported upon the part of the officers and troops, in saving the lives of wounded comrades at the risk of their own lives.

The general result of the engagement appears to have been a reverse for the British, who were surrounded.

The Matabele showed a much superior knowledge of fighting than they did while fighting many years ago. They threw themselves upon the ground and kept repeatingly tried to outflank the British.

NEWS OF CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau Refuses to be Led Like a Lamb to the Slaughter.

Two Suicides in Winnipeg—Flourish in Quebec—News of the Dominion.

Winnipeg, April 25.—A legal firm of this city has in hand, through information placed in their possession by a special agent employed by Walker & Sons, distillers, authority to proceed against a number of Winnipeg houses for infringements upon the official marks upon packages of spirits sold by Walker & Sons.

A Port Arthur dispatch says: The first boat of the season is in sight to-day. She is about ten miles out and does not appear to be making any headway.

Weather permitting, the first steamer of the Canadian Pacific lake steamship line will leave Owen Sound on Saturday, May 2.

Hugh J. Macdonald to-night authorized the statement that he had finally consented, if selected at the convention, to be the Conservative candidate for Winnipeg.

Toronto, April 25.—The World says Sir Oliver Mowat will give a definite reply to Mr. Laurier's invitation to join him in Dominion politics on Wednesday next, though the question was discussed at length at yesterday's council meeting.

Montreal, April 25.—At the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, the Club Conservateur banquet to have been held on Monday next has been postponed till Monday, May 4, in order to have the event coincide with the opening of the new Conservative association rooms.

Toronto, April 25.—Bradstreet says: Retail trade is fair at Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston, but general trade throughout the province of Quebec is less active, owing to the damage done by floods and the consequent bad roads.

In some instances, commercial travelers have been recalled. Toronto jobbers report business as fair, and at Halifax there is an improvement in the movement of merchandise, with the better country roadways and the opening of routes to navigation.

There are 37 failures in business reported from the Dominion of Canada, against 34 last week, 32 one year ago, 29 two years ago and 35 three years ago.

The total bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada are: Montreal, \$9,417,186, decrease 6.9 per cent; Toronto, \$8,704,842, increase 3.5 per cent; Halifax, \$1,122,881, increase 13.3 per cent; Winnipeg, \$67,108, increase 21.8; Hamilton, \$623,515, increase 8.7; totals, \$17,925,502, compared with \$19,156,000 last week, \$17,934,000 in the

MR. KNAPP MADE FREE

After Much Fuss and Redtapeism the American Missionary is at Liberty.

His Way to the Coast Was Paved With Many Turkish Official Obstacles.

Which Were Only Removed When an American Warship Was Telegraphed For.

Constantinople, April 27.—Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, the American missionary, who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities without trial on a charge of having incited Armenians to rebellion against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandretta on Saturday last.

The details of the affair show there was considerable trouble brewing and that the step was not taken until a United States warship, which had been a prisoner throughout the journey to the coast and that the Vali of Aleppo detained him at that place for five days while making futile efforts to force the American to sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis under any circumstances.

Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign such an agreement on the ground that the charges brought against him were entirely unfounded.

When the Vali saw it was useless to continue his attempts to get Mr. Knapp to sign the agreement, he allowed him to proceed, but was still treated as a prisoner, to Alexandretta.

It had been agreed upon between Mr. John W. Riddle, United States chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, and the Turkish government that the American minister upon his arrival at Alexandretta was to be delivered to the United States consul there, and that the latter was to see that Mr. Knapp came to this city for trial before a representative of the United States.

But when the missionary reached Alexandretta on April 23rd, in spite of the Porte's protestations, the Turkish authorities refused to deliver the prisoner to the United States consul.

The latter entered a formal protest against the detention, and the missionary communicated by wire with Mr. Riddle informing the latter that the Turkish officials intended to expel Mr. Knapp from Turkish territory by compelling him to embark on board the steamer sailing for Europe on April 24th.

Thereupon Mr. Riddle made most energetic representations to the Turkish government, demanding that the latter respect its engagements, and in order to give more emphasis to his remarks the charge d'affaires telegraphed to Messrs. John W. Riddle and Stanley Marblehead at anchor, asking the commander of that vessel to immediately place a cruiser at the disposal of the United States consul at that port.

This prompt action upon the part of Mr. Riddle had a decidedly calming effect upon the Porte, and the latter soon became aware that the Marblehead had been telegraphed for than orders were sent from here to Alexandretta for the release of Mr. Knapp.

The American missionary is now free, and will probably be the adviser of the United States representative come to this city, and offer to have his conduct at Bitlis thoroughly investigated before the United States charge d'affaires.

Those who are in a position to know the inside history of the case, and who believe that the charges against Mr. Knapp are groundless.

THE COUNTRY PAYS FOR IT.

Sessional Clerks Addressing Conservative Campaign Literature.

Ottawa, April 26.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Mr. Edgar asked whether it was true that in the department of agriculture thirty or thirty-five sessional clerks are at work addressing Conservative campaign literature?

Mr. Foster answered that the statement was entirely unfounded, that there were twenty or thirty clerks sending out election literature, "I am not aware of one who is doing so," said Mr. Foster.

"I am," put in Casey. "Liberal literature is being sent out," said Foster.

"At our own expense," said McMullen. "Then is it wrong to send out literature?" asked Foster.

"No," answered Gibson. "It is wrong to make the country pay for it." "Then I deny absolutely that the country is paying for it."

"Are ten, or fifteen, or twenty young women sending out literature from the department?" asked Mr. Laurier. "Some young ladies are doing so," answered Mr. Foster. "We are paying the bills."

"Is a permanent officer directing the work?" asked Sir Richard. "No," answered Foster.

Dr. Landerkin attempted to read one of the pamphlets, "They've tried to give it respectability," said he. "Order," roared the Conservatives.

"By putting Sir Donald Smith's name in it," shouted the doctor, finishing his sentence. "Orders of the day," said the Speaker, and the house went into committee on Mr. Boyd's Hudson Bay Canal bill.

AINSWORTH IS BURNT OUT.

The Entire Business Part of the Town Destroyed Last Night.

Nelson, B. C., April 27.—The entire business part of Ainsworth was burnt out last night, the only houses saved being Mrs. Anderson's boarding house and the government office, with two or three residences to the north of it.

INDIGESTION CURED.

Seaver, Man., April 4, 1896.—I have been taking Hood's Pills for indigestion, which has troubled me for some time, and am pleased to state that I am now entirely well and regard Hood's Pills as an excellent remedy for this complaint. William Hood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

BOWELL HAS GONE DOWN

And Sir Charles Tupper Will Take the Helm of the Badly Battered Tory Ship.

Sir Mackenzie Formally Tendered His Resignation to Lord Aberdeen To-Day.

And Will Sail for England Next Month—Preparing a Valdictory to Canada.

Ottawa, April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has his photograph taken this morning with his official uniform, so as to give it to their excellencies for a group which is being got up in connection with the recent historical ball in the senate chamber.

At 1 o'clock Sir Mackenzie said goodbye to the privy council department and left for Rideau Hall, where he tendered his resignation of the premiership to Lord Aberdeen, and there was a meeting of the ministers afterwards in the council chambers.

There is supposed to be no doubt but His Excellency will send for Sir Chas. Tupper.

It is rumored that William Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, has been superannuated, and Major Gourdeau, the accountant of the department, promoted to that office.

It is also understood that at the same time Joseph Pope, formerly private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, was appointed under secretary of state, while his office of assistant clerk of the Privy Council falls to Mr. J. J. Lambert Payne, private secretary to Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., and Sir Donald Smith leave for England on May 9, via New York.

The details of the proposed staff Atlantic service were finally arranged in council Saturday.

Archbishop Langevin, who is here, says that the hierarchy will soon issue instructions how to vote on the school question in the approaching elections.

Catholics ought to get a pledge from all their candidates that they would give separate schools to Manitoba, as that was what the minority wanted.

L. A. Catellier, under secretary of state, has also been superannuated with Wm. Smith.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell returned from Rideau hall at 4 o'clock, his resignation having been accepted.

Among other appointments which, it is said, were made on Saturday, but which rest require official confirmation, are the following: John McDougall, examiner for Pictou, N. S., as commissioner of customs; D. W. Davis, examiner for Albert, collector of customs for the Yukon district, with headquarters at Cadzay on the Yukon river; Alex. McKay, retiring member for Hamilton, inspector of customs for the ports of Western Ontario; Alfred Boulton, the present inspector, being assigned to Eastern Canada.

WAR CLOUDS GATHER

Present Indications Point to a Revival of the European War Scare.

General Opinion That a Serious Conflict Between British and Boers Must Come.

London, April 27.—All signs point to a revival of the European war scare with renewed force as the czar is tending the coronation of the Czar and another coup d'etat is believed to be preparing in Bulgaria, and by general consent the intention of taking the initiative is ascribed to Russia.

The undoubted anxiety in England to the continental complications before the foreign affairs. Mr. Curzon is to make common sense regarding the progress of Washington with the United States on the subject of Venezuela.

In the meantime the Times editorial accurately reflects the government view. Since a plan for a general arbitration has been proposed in England it is considered in Washington that the proposals for arbitrating the Venezuelan frontier dispute were merged in it.

With the South African, Egyptian, Venezuelan and far Eastern complications on his hands, to say nothing of European entanglements, the Marquis of Salisbury can hardly be said to be free from care to regularly enjoy his sleep undisturbed by nightmares.

The Saturday Review, to which periodical the Marquis of Salisbury at one time contributed, referring to the question, says: "It is incumbent upon us to reach an understanding on the general question of arbitration before the American commission reports, and we can only hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will not allow the accepted time to slip away unused."

The Speaker remarks: "It is incredible that the ministers are willing to risk further difficulties with America when the difficulties elsewhere show no signs of diminishing."

President Kruger's declaration of the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit England, on the ground that his presence in the Transvaal is demanded by the Volksraad, has cast a deep shadow over the South African negotiations, although it is said this morning that the Anglo-Transvaal relations will be greatly benefited by the decision of the Johannesburg "Reformers" to plead guilty. It is declared here that this deter-

THE BERMUDA AGAIN

Successful in One Filibustering Expedition, She Embarks in Another.

How Spanish Prisoners Fare in Cuba—Confined for Two Months in a Small Room.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 27.—The steamship Bermuda arrived in port at six o'clock last evening and anchored mid-stream, directly opposite the Clyde dock. Tugs having a covered-in barge in tow, loaded with arms and ammunition, at once put out for the steamer.

The barge was taken to the far side of the steamer, where it was concealed from the view of the city. The hoisting machinery was at once set to work unloading boxes from the barge to the Bermuda. This was completed about 11 o'clock. Six large life boats, capable of holding fifty men each, which arrived a short time ago from New York, were also put aboard the Bermuda.

In the meantime the Cubans in the city took about fifty foreign Cubans to the dock, where they were transported in naphtha launches and row boats to the steamer.

Tampa, Fla., April 27.—W. C. Dygert, of Greenwood, Ill., has arrived here from Cuba, where he has just been released from prison. He was confined for two months exactly. Dygert left Tampa on February 13, and without getting a passport, went to Havana.

On February 28th he was arrested in the province of Havana and placed in prison at Guines, the only large jail in the island. The Spanish soldiers found an old gun near where he was arrested. The gun was of a very ancient make, and no cartridges were now made to fit it.

It was of very large calibre, and given several examinations. Permission to write to his friends or the United States consul was refused. When searched, the soldiers failed to discover \$100 paper money concealed on his person, so that the guard to report the case to the American consul, paying twenty dollars and promising another eighty to be paid on receipt of information that the case had been reported.

On March 20, the guard handed him a piece of a Spanish newspaper from which he learned that the case had been reported. On March 23rd, Consul Williams notified him that his release had been requested. On April 23rd, he was carried to Havana, taken before a judge at 9 o'clock at night and informed that if he would sign a paper written in Spanish he would be released. He found that the things taken from him were not to be returned, so he refused to sign. Consul Williams came down about 10 o'clock at night and his release was effected. Dygert says that during the time he was imprisoned he was confined in a room about 18 by 18 feet with thirty-two other prisoners.

Washington, April 27.—Officials of the treasury department have heard nothing of the reported departure from Jacksonville, Fla., of the steamer Bermuda with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

EXECUTED IN SING SING.

Carl Feigenbaum Pays the Penalty for a Cowardly Murder.

New York, April 27.—Carl Feigenbaum paid the extreme penalty of the law to-day.

The crime for which Carl Feigenbaum, alias Antoin Lahn, was executed, was for the murder in New York of Mrs. Julia Hoffman, with whom he boarded. There was apparently no motive for killing, as Feigenbaum had boarded with Mrs. Hoffman scarcely a week when, early on the morning of September 1st, 1894, he entered the room where she and her son Michael were sleeping, and stabbed the woman to death. The son Michael attempted to defend his mother, but was driven off through a rear window. The body of Michael, however, caused Feigenbaum's capture a short distance from the house. During the trial Feigenbaum tried to lay the crime upon one Jacob Weibel, who, according to the murderer's story, spent part of the night with him in his room. He claimed that it was while pursuing this man along Sixth street that he was taken into custody.

SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE.

For an Increase of Wages and an Eight Hour Day.

Chicago, April 27.—About one thousand men employed by the Chicago ship building company struck to-day for an increase of wages. Trouble has been brewing for some time over the question of wages and an eight-hour day. The firm employs about 1500 men. It is not thought that other firms will be affected.

TROOPS TURNED THEM OUT.

Washington State National Guards Ordered Off Sand Island.

Astoria, April 27.—The Washington State National Guards, from Seattle, which have been occupying Sand Island since April 9, by order of Governor McGraw, were ordered off at midnight Wednesday. The troops were turned over to the committee which replied with thanks, but declining the kindly offers. Cripple Creek will take care of her own.

This morning the work of opening the safes, and vaults began. In most cases the contents were found to be intact. The steel lined vaults of the postoffice had to be blown open with dynamite, but all the valuable government property was safe. A vast amount of mail matter, estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces, was destroyed, as was the furniture of the office. No estimate can be put on the value of the mail. In six days more Cripple Creek would have had a new postoffice, but this, too, has been destroyed. None of the losses are as great as would appear from the burning of so large an area in most substantially built cities, but the aggregate will not be far from \$1,000,000.

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mination was arrived at by advice from high quarters and in order not to give the Transvaal any further annoyance. The announcements that the counts against the prisoners had the best advantage is interpreted as indicating that the authorities have accepted the prisoners' plea as an apology. President Kruger's refusal, however, has caused a great deal of irritation, and it is felt that the Boer statesman is simply "folloving" Mr. Chamberlain by his dallying around. The latter is severely blamed for the passage in his recent speech which described the Transvaal government as being defective and corrupt. This is classed as being unnecessarily offensive to the Transvaal at this juncture, and the explanation of the secretary of state for the colonies that it was a matter of common repute, is regarded as rather tactless and unwise.

The English newspapers continue to publish stories of the German-Transvaal entente, the arming of the burghers and the erection of forts, make calculations of the numbers in South Africa, who how many British troops would be required in case of war.

In brief, it is the general opinion that a serious conflict between the British and the Boers must come, and the Transvaal will delay the movement until fully armed, and Great Britain will delay until the memory of Dr. Jameson's raid is effaced from the minds of the Afrikaners and the younger men of the so-called antiquated clique at the head of affairs.

The news of the sortle head of affairs. The news of the sortle head of affairs and the heroism of several officers and troops in risking their lives to save their comrades has aroused much enthusiasm here and this feeling will be increased when it becomes generally known that half of the number of wounded received their injuries while assisting their wounded companions in arms. One officer was killed after giving his horse to a severely wounded friend.

The news from Egypt shows that the Derwishes along the Nile are unusually inactive. It was thought that they would have already attacked the lines of communication, but apparently they are waiting for the Khalifa's orders or are planning a combined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces. There is no let up in the work of forwarding ammunition and supplies to the front, and the most untiring activity is witnessed on all sides. A special fleet of light draft steamers will soon be placed on the upper Nile.

The Saturday Review says that Lord Rosbery, the Liberal leader, regards his life as almost uncertain, and has chosen as heir to all his parliamentary dignities and authority Sir Edward Grey, who was under secretary of state for the foreign office in the Rosbery administration; but his desire in this respect has added to the general confusion already existing in the Liberal party. Sir Edward Grey was undoubtedly a success as an under secretary, but he is only 33 years old, and to put him above Mr. Henry Asquith, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Pender would, the Saturday Review thinks, be "a piece of cynical insolence, only explained by Lord Rosbery's incapacity to weigh men chosen by the British parliament, a wonderful request player, a good golfer and a lion fisher. He is much liked on both sides of the house, and forms one of the small group of Oxford men who entered parliament in 1885, all of whom have distinguished themselves.

Cape Town, April 27.—The announcement that President Kruger has definitely declined to accept the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit England, was not a surprise here. Despite all statements to the contrary, the situation has narrowed itself down to preparing for a struggle between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the latter backed by Germany, and up to the present the Boers have the best of it. While Mr. Chamberlain has been dickerer President Kruger has been straight to the front and is openly arming and fortifying for the grand struggle to come. Transvaal troops could be placed in the field to the number of about 60,000 in a week or two, although there is yet much to be done in the way of preparation.

Mr. Chamberlain has lost four months of valuable time. Mr. Kruger has not lost four hours of the same time, in preparation for the great South African coup, and it is claimed in Boer circles here that the Transvaal leaders will open the eyes of the British considerably when the right moment arrives.

New York, April 27.—A special to the World from London says: "The trend of events is toward a serious crisis in the relations of the British and the Boers. The refusal of President Kruger will subject Mr. Chamberlain to great pressure to compel Mr. Kruger to grant immediate reforms to the Uitlanders in the South African republic."

A large British force would have been landed before now at Cape Town had not Mr. Chamberlain been solemnly warned by Sir Hercules Robinson that such an action would certainly provoke a race war throughout the colony. One of the first acts of the Cape Town parliament, the government here learns, would be to call for the revocation of the charter of the British South African Company. It is likely, moreover, that a resolution expressing sympathy with President Kruger will be adopted.

The plea of guilty of treason entered at Pretoria by the leaders of the Johannesburg reform union is well understood here to have been made in order to hush up an inquiry which would have resulted in disclosures that would have rendered the continuance of the company's charter impossible. It is now deemed highly probable that, with the same object in view, Jameson and his confederates here will also plead guilty.

COINS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Washington City, April 27.—Secretary Carlisle has issued an order to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia for coin \$50,000 in pennies, nickels and dimes for distribution on the Pacific coast. The object is to introduce these smaller coins in California, and the order was made at the request of the sub-treasurer at San Francisco.

Lucy-Mamma, may I go over there to the bride?

Mamma—Why do you want to go over there?

Lucy—Oh, I just want to gargle my feet in the brook.—Truth.

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DINE CO., New York.
Dose. Small Price.

TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Continuation of International Celebration of Shakespeare's Birthday.

England Will Build Twenty More Torpedo Destroyers-General News.

Birmingham, April 23.—At the luncheon in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday held yesterday the mayor responded to Lord Leigh's toast of "The President of the United States."

Mr. Edgar Flower, who presided, announced that the portrait of Edwin Booth, presented by the Players' Club of New York, was occupied, and the theatre itself later was packed.

Mr. Parker then outlined the Players' Club, its formation and its work, referred to a number of the prominent names connected with it, and Mr. Bayard, of the Little Church Round the Corner, his remarks being listened to with the greatest interest.

Stratford-on-Avon, April 24.—Yesterday was the third and final day of the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday.

Mr. Bayard drove to the Shakespeare church, where a window contributed by Americans was to be unveiled.

Rev. Mr. Arbuthnot, vicar of the parish, then made a speech describing the window, after which Mr. Bayard was escorted to a raised dais in the south transept.

After the ceremony Mr. Arbuthnot read to a representative of the Associated Press: "I wish to thank Americans for this noble gift presented to the church by anonymous American donors."

The few Americans present included Mr. O. H. White, of New York, and Bret Harte, Mrs. De Navarro (Mary Anderson) sent her regrets, her health preventing her from being present upon the occasion.

After the ceremonies at the church had been concluded the company had luncheon at the town hall. Mr. Bayard made an enthusiastic reception, and in replying to the toast of his health he said: "We have met at the home of Shakespeare, without a shadow of difference. There is no boundary line here."

The German reichstag yesterday passed a bill of the committee passed its second reading. It fixes the export bounty on raw sugar at 2.50 marks, and on white sugar in loaves at 3.50 marks, and on other sorts about 98 per cent polarization at 3 marks.

The British admiralty has given orders for the construction of twenty new torpedo destroyers.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken a house in Audley square for the season, and will arrive in London in a few weeks. This is the most favorable part of the city.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says Baron de Hirsch's will is probably in Paris. It is believed it will leave a million to his brothers. According to the marriage settlement the survivor should inherit one-half, but it is understood the baroness agreed with her husband that a number of foundations should be made in the name of both after the decease of either.

Buda Pesh, April 22.—An autopsy has been held upon the body of Baron de Hirsch, which proved his death was due to apoplexy.

THIS CANADA OF OURS

Morrin Will be Tried at Winnipeg for the Murder of Hannah Hatton.

Dalton McCarthy Preparing for the Campaign—General News.

Winnipeg, April 24.—Justice Kilham delivered judgment on the application made to him to change the venue in the Queen v. Morrin, in which the prisoner is charged with the murder of Hannah Hatton at Holland.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in J. B. Lyons' brick residence, Carberry. The house and contents were totally destroyed and nothing was saved.

The Liberals of Marquette met at Shoal lake to-morrow to select a candidate for the house of commons. Jas. Ashdown is mentioned as the probable selection.

A by-law loaning \$30,000 to the Winnipeg Industrial Association for the purpose of erecting new buildings was carried to-day. The total vote was 426 for and 193 against.

J. A. Lawrence, of Victoria, B. C., passed through the city on his way home from London. He is said to have been pre-eminently successful on this trip.

St. John, N. B., April 24.—Reports from St. John, N. B., indicate that there will be stirring scenes in the court there to-day when the grand jury present their finding in the case of the Commercial Bank directors.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY HAS BEEN SOLVED.

Electricity is Applied With Wonderful Results in the Manufacture of "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure"—A Discovery as Important as That of Dr. Roentgen's Cathode Rays.

The introduction of electricity in the manufacture of "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," and the astounding results therefrom, have startled the public mind and aroused the interest and amazement of scientists.

Never before in the history of medicine have so many permanent cures been effected. Rheumatism, catarrh, kidney and skin diseases, in so short a space of time for the number taking it.

It is stated, without fear of contradiction, that ninety-five per cent. of those who have used the remedy, and who have faithfully followed out the directions, have been cured of some of the worst forms of diseases. It has proved to be the greatest tonic and blood purifier known and believed to be the only medicine in the world compounded by an electrical process.

A LONDON SCANDAL.

A Former San Francisco Lady is Being Talked About.

London, April 25.—Before Mr. Justice Lawrence Hon. Mrs. Lillah Kirkham, daughter of Gen. R. W. Kirkham, of California, and who is married to Hon. Walter Yarble-Buller, brother of Baron Churchton, obtained a verdict for £83 against a firm of accountants for money paid under duress.

After the Bridge Disaster—Officer as the water—Are you seriously injured, cool. Col. Bloodgood—Not a particle, sir. I didn't swallow a mouthful of it.—Judge.

THE WEARY DOCK

The United States Monitor Monterey is Successfully Docked at Port Orchard.

Largest Dock on the Continent—British Warship Phraasant a Visitor.

Tacoma, April 24.—The United States new dry dock at Port Orchard, 33 miles northwest of this city, was successfully tested by the monitor Monterey. The war ship entered the dock at 8 a. m., low tide, having 26 feet of water in it to move.

The report of the commission will not be made until the end of the month. The report of the commission will not be made until the end of the month.

LATER PARTICULARS

Regarding the Sortie of the British Against the Matabele at Bulawayo.

Opinion That the British Suffered a Bad Defeat is Gaining Ground.

Cape Town, April 25.—Further particulars from Bulawayo regarding the sortie of the British, show that the Matabele's main body was first discovered about four miles west of Bulawayo.

The British were found to be covering four miles of well selected positions on the north bank of the Unguza river, and after fierce fighting drove the British back and down the bank.

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DANGERS OF THE SEA.

Great Fields of Ice in the Track of Ocean Steamers.

New York, April 24.—Two large ocean steamships, the Mobile and the Glenloch, which have arrived in New York from London and Glasgow, respectively, report seeing an immense field of ice just south of the southern part of the banks, nearly in the track of the route of the steamships.

The Mobile left London on April 9, carrying thirty-four passengers and a large amount of freight, and had an uneventful journey until the morning of April 24, when it entered the course changed to west. By this means we were able to avoid the ice which we were bound to meet.

The influence of the ice on the temperature of the air was not marked. At 4 a. m. the thermometer registered 50 degrees, and at noon only 22 degrees. We had to turn on the stoves of the ship, as it was too cold for the passengers on deck.

The morning we steamed through the ice, having to change our course no less than five times in order to avoid a collision with various fields of ice. We passed so near to several of them that we could see the outlines of the mountains of the ice extended about 100 miles east and west. If it continues to melt there will be little of it left in ten days.

SUPPLY OF GOLD.

The Output is Rapidly Increasing From the Newly Discovered Mines.

Nineteenth Century.—The question of the permanency of the Rand gold mine is one which is difficult to discuss in the short space of a newspaper article. It is, however, self-evident, with giving an expert opinion, that the Rand gold mine will be remembered, was written after Mr. Smith's second visit of inspection. He says:

In 1894 the value of the Rand gold mine was £7,000,000, and this without any increase in the number of mines. These latter will become fairly productive in 1897, so that for that year a product of fully £10,000,000 may be expected.

The character of the gold deposits in the Rand gold mine is stated in general terms in the report presented to the company by Mr. J. A. Haunton, in the date of November 5, 1894. It appears from this report that the Rand gold mine is a "true fissure vein"; (2) veins in this class are "universally noted for their permanency and for their high grade of gold."

United States 8,000,000 Australasia 7,000,000 South Africa 7,000,000 Russia, 1892 5,000,000

From 1700 to 1850 £ 2,000,000 From 1850 to 1870 £ 2,000,000 From 1870 to 1890 £ 2,000,000 From 1890 (one year only) £ 35,500,000

THE SPANISH CORK INDUSTRY.

Cork, in the raw and manufactured state, is the third most important of Spanish exports. It is the third most important of Spanish exports. It is the third most important of Spanish exports.

Fuddy-Fraser has the reputation of being a great wit, but for my part I can't see anything bright in his witticisms. Duddy-That's queer. Why, his folks have lived, at least, 100 years.

"I have often wanted to ask you," said William Tell, "but I was afraid you were on a violin while Rome was burning." "The truth is, I was afraid you were on a violin while Rome was burning."

DESPERADO'S DESPERATE DEED. Four Lives Sacrificed at a Murderer's Whim This Morning.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—A special from Rockville, Ind., says Peter Egbert, a desperado, killed Sheriff Mott and two children, and then killed Sheriff Mott and two children, and then killed Sheriff Mott and two children.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U.S. Government Report.

CHANGES

Exposure of the Attempt to Raid the National Treasury.

Factors Would Have Elected to Profit at Country's Expense.

April 16.—In the motion to go into the supply upon the supply. Mr. Davies rose to the point of order and to add to the point of order.

Mr. Davies indicated an attempt to show that the government was in defiance of public opinion. He said that the government was in defiance of public opinion.

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Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and biliousness, and are sold by every druggist. Only one pill a dose.

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ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U.S. Government Report.

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 brought forward by Mr. Davies...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes 'Rapid lock', 'Canal lock', 'Canal bridge'.

There is an outstanding claim in connection with the Langes canal 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 until the end of the year, and the contractor was allowed to perform his work according to his terms.

The contractor was to be paid 15 cents a yard for the surplus or waste material taken from the body of the canal. The contractor was to dispose of this material in the manner directed by the engineer in charge.

Mr. Davies claimed that the contractor had not been paid 20 cents a yard for the surplus or waste material which was excavated and placed in the water-tight embankment.

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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.

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.

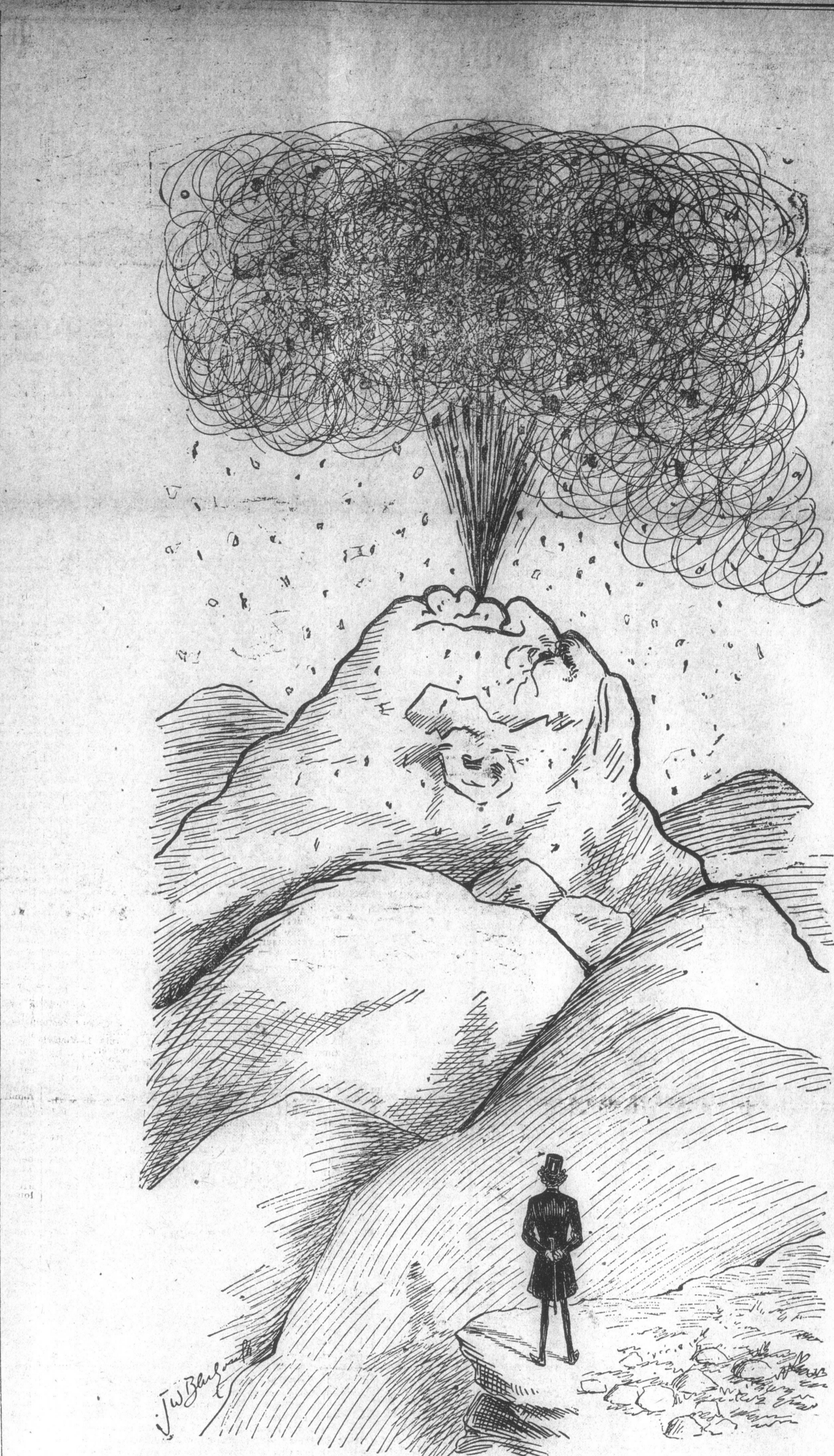
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PARLIAMENTARY SCENERY. "To-day we have him vomiting torrents of abuse like a volcano, but like an extinct volcano, impotent to launch fire, but still potent to emit mud and smoke."—Laurier's speech, April 8.

authority 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 28th, 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 people 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. Dr. 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.

