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# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY APRIL 6 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 16

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

### Proposed Military Camp at Vancouver—Politics in Chilliwack—A Minister Arrested.

### Mainland Mining Matters—Sailors Rest at Vancouver—Great Slaughter of Deer.

(Special to the Colonist.)

**VANCOUVER.**  
Vancouver, March 29.—Major Towley has asked the City Council for \$500 towards holding a military camp in the city from June 30 to July 4.

Major Towley's scheme is to invite the Victoria and Westminster volunteers to Vancouver for a week's camp, starting on Dominion Day; and to that end is asking aid from the City Council. The mayor is desirous of having the five companies of the Province undergo a thorough course of tactical drill. If the Victoria and Westminster companies are willing the scheme will materialize.

Ald. McDowell, at the last Council meeting, suggested that the East should be kept by their families. East should be replaced by men who get their family supplies in Vancouver.

Mayor Anderson strongly recommends that the city purchase the tract of land opposite the city hospital to prevent it being acquired for factory or other purpose detrimental to the hospital.

Police Magistrate Jordan has returned to town with his bride. On visiting the City Hall he was waited upon by the civic staff and presented with handsome wedding souvenirs in the shape of tea service, table and clock, accompanied by a congratulatory address.

The Highland Society ball at the market hall was a pronounced success. Seventy-five couples were present. Many of the dancers appeared in Highland costume. The legend among the wall decorations was "Glanna nan gaidheil, an gnacheil 'a cheil."

Mr. Gordon, formerly city editor of the Telegram and later editor of the Hornet, is conducting a newspaper at Medicine Hat, Alberta. The trouble between Rev. J. M. Donaldson and W. H. Steves is again revived. Mr. Steves having Mr. Donaldson arrested on a charge of stealing chairs from the Steveston opera house.

T. Eade arrived yesterday with a load of heavy horses from Hamilton, Ont., and vicinity.

A new weekly paper called The Light has appeared in Vancouver. The first issue is a well written review of social, scientific, artistic and sporting events.

The taxation at South Vancouver has been struck at 2 per cent. on wild land and half of 1 per cent. on improved property.

The "new political party" met at the Trades and Labor Council last night and elected officers. W. R. Lawson being chosen President and J. O. Fleming secretary.

Rev. Thomas Hadden, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal church, is soliciting public subscriptions for the purchase of a church site. At a vestry meeting on Easter Monday ten vestrymen were elected, and Messrs. Duke and Craig were reappointed wardens.

J. McAllister, collector of votes for Vancouver district, will commence his official duties on Monday.

A mowdill stopped the water supply for a short time yesterday. A gang of men cleared the mow away in a few hours and the damage was repaired.

On April 10 the Philharmonic society will present Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation." The number of members of this society has largely increased lately, and the organization promoted by Mr. Gregory may be said to be a success from a numerical and musical standpoint.

The annual general meeting of the Vancouver Lacrosse club takes place to-morrow night.

Over two hundred packages, seized or un-called for, were sold by the customs authorities yesterday.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Sailors' Rest last evening: President, E. Abbott; Vice-President, Capt. Thain; Hon. Sec. Grace; Miss Grace V. Reid; Committee, Mrs. Thornbury, Mrs. Monarrat, Miss G. A. Reid, Rev. H. G. E. Clinton, Sir Jno. Reid, Capt. Marshall, R. R. C. Gardner, Johnson, R. G. Tatlow. The financial statement showed a credit balance of \$173.23.

The ranks of No. 5 company B.C.B.G.A. are filled and the officers feel justified owing to the advance made in drill and deportment in announcing a public parade shortly.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver cycling club will be held at Hotel Vancouver on Monday, April 2.

The Empress of India will leave on Tuesday; she has a good cargo and passenger list.

The Vaverly hotel has been re-opened under the management of Mr. E. P. Queen.

**WESTMINSTER.**  
New Westminster, March 29.—Rev. J. W. Hicks, of the West end Methodist church, was married last night to Marion Hadris, youngest daughter of John McMurphy. The ceremony was performed by the groom's brother, Rev. Wm. Hicks, of Maple Ridge.

A by-law is to be introduced to allow the city to sell a building site to the Columbian Methodist College.

last the Westminster Fish Co. have shipped nineteen carloads of halibut East, and many small lots to Seattle and San Francisco.

**NANAIMO.**  
NANAIMO, March 30.—A ladies Orange lodge has been instituted in town, to be known as Loyal Laurel, with the following officers: Mrs. J. McLean, worthy mistress; Mrs. E. Nord, worthy deputy mistress; Mrs. A. Nash, recording secretary; Miss N. Dawson, financial secretary; Miss A. Dawson, treasurer; Mrs. D. McLean, chaplain; Mrs. E. J. Robble, director of correspondence; Mrs. D. McNeill, lecturer; and the following committees, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. J. Hough, Mrs. M. Morrison and Miss Ribicich.

The driver of the Pacific bakery wagon, at Wallington, met with a nasty accident yesterday, being thrown from his seat and sustaining severe scalp wounds, which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Four hundred volumes for the law library have been received from the Attorney General's office. The temporary quarters of the library will be in the Registrar's office, at the Court House.

A political meeting will be held in the Wellington Institute hall on Saturday evening, at which speakers representing both parties will be present.

Prof. H. Steel, who has been engaged in the tuition of music in this city, has accepted a position in the B.C.G.A. band, and will shortly take up his residence in Victoria.

A political meeting, under the auspices of the Reform club, was held at Chase River last evening.

**DUNCAN.**  
DUNCAN, March 30.—Yesterday James St. Leger Matland-Douglass, son of the late Rear Admiral Matland-Douglass of Scotland, was joined in matrimony to Miss Winnifred McKintyre Watson, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Watson of Cowichan district, B.C., and late of Warfield county, Pineston, Yorkshire, Eng. At 2:15 friends began to gather at St. Peter's church, Quamichan. The afternoon was all that could be desired after the showery forenoon.

The bridegroom supported by Mr. W. L. Ogilby, an old school friend, arrived at the church, where after a few minutes, the congregation rising to their feet indicated the arrival of the bride supported by her father and followed by the bridesmaids, Miss E. M. Watson, Miss Marjorie Watson and Miss E. Matland-Douglass.

Arriving at the altar rails the opening hymn was sung by the choir, after which the marriage service was read by Rev. J. A. Leaky, the rector. The register being duly signed and witnessed the happy couple proceeded to their carriage amid showers of rice. The bride, attired in a dress of white corded silk and a veil of silver gauze, looked the picture of health and beauty. The bridesmaids were artistically dressed in dove colored cloth and ruby velvet, making a most picturesque following. As no invitations had been sent only those who carried with the young couple God-speed through life's journey assembled at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Watson, where a splendid supper was served at the wedding supper, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. Matland-Douglass and Mr. and Mrs. Lomas.

His Honor Judge E. Harrison held a court sitting at the court house yesterday (Wednesday). There were four cases for trial, the principal one being an action of Fraser v. Hughtis & McIlvray, in which Mr. A. Crass (Bodwell & Irving) appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff's claim was for goods sold and delivered, and board and lodging, and defendant pleaded that they were never indebted, and counter-claimed for breach of a logging contract.

After plaintiff's evidence had been given, the case was adjourned to the next court to enable plaintiff to obtain further witnesses on his behalf.

A scow and engine are at work in the Cowichan river, near Duncan, pulling logs off of the banks and jams in the river.

McLeod, and a number of loggers, who have been engaged in gathering up logs around Cowichan lake, arrived here on Wednesday.

**CHILLIWACK.**  
CHILLIWACK, March 24.—A meeting of the Chilliwack Liberal association, was held in L. W. Paley's office, on the 26th inst. D. McIlvray, president, occupied the chair. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Chadsey, E. R. Macdonald was appointed secretary pro tem. The meeting decided to call a convention to be held in Chilliwack for April 11, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to oppose Mr. Thomas E. Kitchin; a large number of delegates are expected from all parts of the riding.

The directors of the Chilliwack Agricultural society held a meeting on Saturday, 24th inst., to discuss the site for the proposed court house, but nothing was done. They will, however, meet again on the first Saturday in April.

Thos. E. Kitchin, M.P.P., and Mr. Foster, M.P.E., were here for their Easter holidays.

The weather the last two weeks has been so fair and mild that all the ranchers and gardeners have taken advantage of it and are putting in their crops.

L. W. Paley's appointment as collector of votes gives general satisfaction.

**CHIMNEY CREEK.**  
CHIMNEY CREEK, March 17.—Last week the Indians killed some twenty deer in one day. If the slaughter keeps up at this rate annually, it will only be a short time before deer will be as scarce as bison.

**NELSON.**  
(From the Miner.)  
R. E. Lemon has just visited the Slocan and purchased the Richmond and a half interest in the White Elephant. C. E. Sesley is interested with Mr. Lemon in both deals. The properties have good showings and adjoin the Northern Belle.

Encouraging reports continue to be received from the Nelson hydraulic company's ground on Forty-nine creek. Several workmen have been panning dirt along the claim with very satisfactory results for a hydraulic company. A. J. Kirk received \$240 out of six pans of dirt, showing an average of 40 cents a pan. Those interested say the ground will pay close on \$800 a day when everything is in shape.

George Hughes has recently acquired an additional interest in the Best mine, by which he will control this property. Mr. Hughes has, if rumor be correct, also bought an interest in the Idaho property. The latest story concerning the Adams is

that it has passed into the hands of A. E. Humphries, C. D. Moore and G. Williams, who are associated with the American Development company. The same gentlemen have also secured a property known as the Lincoln.

The transfer deed of the Sarah Jane mineral claim has just been recorded here by F. S. Bernard, and the consideration is stated to be \$1,000.

(From the Tribune.)  
There is considerable activity in Southern Kootenay. Trail creek district is attracting attention because of the returns received from recent shipments of its gold ore. The hydraulic company on Pand d'Oreille river will begin work early next month. The Foreman mill, near Nelson, will start up within a month, by which time the hydraulic company on Fork nine creek will be in operation. Work will be commenced on the Silver King tramway and concentrator within sixty days. The concentrator at Number One mine, near Alinworth, will begin work within a month, and on the Wellington mine, in Slocan district, operations have been begun. The parties who have the Virginia lode, near Alinworth, have men at work. The Lincoln mine, the Alamo have been purchased by George J. Atkins on behalf of a syndicate, which, it is reported, is negotiating for the Noble Five mine. The McNaughts are building a road from Silverton to the Grady mine. George W. Hughes is making preparations to ship ore from the Mountain Child by way of New Denver. There are fully 300 men employed in and about the mines in Southern Kootenay.

The ground is bare at New Denver, covered with three feet of snow at Three Forks, six feet at Watson and Bear Lake, three feet at McLeod's half-way house, getting bare at Pilot Bay and Balfour, six inches at Nelson and two feet at Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway depot.

John M. Harris, of the Rico mine, Slocan district, has gone out to Spokane, taking along with him a 250 pound specimen of ore, one of the finest ever taken from a Slocan mine.

**NANAIMO.**  
(From the Narkup Ledger.)  
The Washington mine is working but ten men, while an average of four find employment in the other mines of the district. Practically speaking everything awaits the completion of the Narkup & Slocan railway.

William Glynn, of Seattle, has returned from Victoria. He is manager of the syndicate which owned the mineral claim on the townsite of Three Forks. He disposed of his property to the townsite people.

The warm weather has caused the snow banks to disappear very quickly, the earth showing very frequently in the lake, but it will be the first or second week in April before the river will be clear of ice.

Atkins and Humphries are negotiating for the purchase of the Rico mine from Wharlow, Harris and Kelly. The figures are close to \$70,000.

One hundred and twenty-one tons of ore were shipped from the Slocan district during the week ending March 29, the total value being \$14,520.

Snowdrifts are of daily occurrence on the hills, but no damage reported.

Considerable activity is noticeable among the mines on Trail creek.

The Union Sabbath school has received a donation of twenty Oxford Bibles from the Upper Canada Bible society, Toronto.

The inhabitants of New Denver are divided over the new wharf. On Monday a number of the inhabitants met and resolved to petition the government, to utilize the money appropriated for the building of a wharf to keep the wagon road in repair in the spring. Next morning the advocates of the wharf met and formulated a long dispatch to the authorities, praying that the proposed improvement be proceeded with.

Cummings & Richards have petitioned the authorities for a wholesale liquor license. The firm will then be in a position to sell eastern parties for three carloads of liquor. This will necessitate the building of a large bonded warehouse here.

**KASLO.**  
(From the Times.)  
Major Kane is in receipt of a letter from the Provincial Secretary, stating that in the appropriation bill, which had passed the primary stage, \$250 was set aside for the Kaslo fire department, available on the 1st of July.

D. Moore, of the Eureka mine, says a force of men are now at work on the Eureka doing development work. There is a splendid showing, and the mine promises to become one of the largest in the camp.

The Lincoln mineral claim, on Spring creek, about one and one-half miles from Slocan's, has been bonded to Capt. Moore, for a period of one year. The consideration is \$100,000.

E. Steinger, an electrician of Portland, Oregon, has made a proposal to put an electric plant in this city. The proposition if considered favorably will be voted on by the people early in April.

**QUEENSLAND MOUTH.**  
QUEENSLAND MOUTH, March 24.—Indian Mail Messenger W. Dale reports that at the beginning of February there had not been above eight or ten inches of snow all winter, the grass being above the snow and cattle and horses were in good condition having been out all winter. Again by mail which left Nechaco about February 25, the snow was only three inches deep, while in some places the ground was bare. Warm chinook winds had visited the district through the winter months. This news will encourage intending settlers as cattle will winter out, farmers have nothing to fear. A good road is wanted, and if the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway goes ahead there must be a movement for the Nechaco, for the railway is bound in the near future to pass through that fertile valley.

Fractional men are putting great things both in mining and agriculture on the outside spring. The Fraser river has already been taken for dredging purposes as far as Cottonwood canyon, also some portion of the Quesselle river. A trail from Quesselle mouth to the miners, as from bank to bank it will be mined. Several American companies have been formed, both for hydraulic mining and dredging purposes.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The ships Iroquois and Arabia, which left New York together, one hundred and thirty-seven days ago, on a wager, arrived to-day within a few hours of each other, the Iroquois winning the long race.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Tariff Change Calculated to Benefit the Canadian Pacific Route—The French Treaty.

### Papers in the McGreevey-Connelly Case—Bill Regarding Superannuation—Budget Debate.

**OTTAWA, March 29.**—An important change in the tariff is calculated to benefit the Pacific route. Tea from England has hitherto been free. Now it is dutiable at ten cents per pound, as from the United States. The manufacturers in the different industries are making a tremendous kick against the tariff, a pretty good evidence that they have been badly hit.

The French treaty was again discussed before the ministers to-day. A large deputation of wine-growers are urging its non-ratification or else that they be granted the same privileges as to power to fortify weak wines that the wine-makers of France and the United States had.

The prohibition members have deputed Mr. Flint to move their resolution. Mr. Rooms will be the seconder.

Mr. Stairs will move to prevent the importation of adulterated tea.

The papers in the McGreevey-Connelly case were presented to Parliament to-day. Judge Ross, in his report to the Government, said there was nothing in the case to warrant his recommendation for interference, although, as regards the defendants personally, probably further imprisonment was unnecessary and would serve no good purpose. Three medical men said that their further confinement would endanger the lives of the prisoners.

In the Commons, to-day, Mr. McMullen introduced a bill to abolish superannuation as regards civil servants appointed after the passage of the measure.

The debate on the tariff was resumed by Mr. Wallace, who made an excellent speech. Messrs. Charlton, Wood and McMullen followed. Mr. Hazen will resume the discussion to-morrow.

## THE CARNEGIE CONTRACTS.

**WASHINGTON, March 29.**—In reply to the criticisms made upon the failure of Secretary Herbert and the ordnance officials of the navy to recommend the cancelling of the Carnegie contracts when the armor plate frigate was discovered, the statement is authorized that such opposition was very carefully considered before the decision was reached that such a course would have been disastrous to that speedy completion of the armor plate frigate.

The facts were that the country was virtually without armor plate vessels, and two companies each having spent several million dollars in erecting plants for the manufacture of heavy plates, were under contract to deliver 250 tons of Harveyized or 300 tons of plain steel per month until the required amount of nearly 20,000 tons was completed. Each factory was working to its maximum capacity, and barely fulfilling one-fourth of its contract.

The work was so divided that the Bethlehem company was making most of the heavy plates, but the failure of either contract would delay all the ships. The battleship Oregon was entirely dependent on the Carnegie for its armor, but plates from the same company were also necessary to carry the work for all the battleships, as well as the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia, and the ram Katahdin and the remaining ships of comparatively less importance, but which were nevertheless urgently needed for the navy.

To cancel the Carnegie contract would have involved the government in lawsuits of doubtful outcome, and had the contractors finally been defeated, after tedious litigation, the remaining armor must have been manufactured by the Bethlehem concern, which could not have undertaken it within two years, or else the navy would have had to be found willing to invest several million dollars in a plant of sufficient capacity to do the work. Experience convinced the ordnance officials that this would consume a year or two of valuable time, conceding the possibility that any new company would undertake such an investment, which was doubtful. On the other hand, Secretary Herbert was confident that the Carnegie could be made to reimburse the government for the defective armor, and was fully assured of the ability of the government, by increasing its inspection force, to guard against further frauds. Recent reports from the naval inspectors, who have been doubled in numbers and are now on duty night and day, show that the product of the contractors is uniformly of higher grade than that of any that has been previously furnished for this purpose.

**EIGHT HOURS A DAY.**  
LONDON, March 29.—William Mather, member of parliament, a member of the firm of Mather & Frost Sanford (iron works), in his report of the experience of the firm in the first year's trial of an eight hour day for its employees, instead of nine hours, without a reduction of wages, says the trial was a complete success. The output has been greater than ever before, without increase of expense. The twelve hundred men employed in the establishment worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works, but have never been paid, nor have they expected over time. Mather suggests the adoption of the eight hour day. All the newspapers comment favorably on Mather's plan.

**CURIOUS STORY.**  
LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Chronicle prints to-day the following curious story: "A private soldier who was engaged in Burma in 1885, recently, when dying in London, confessed that he himself and a comrade named White, had committed a robbery in King Theobald's palace in Manchester, and had looted the Crown regalia, including many jewels of immense value. Fearing detection, they buried their plunder outside the palace grounds. White was a passenger, residing in Southampton. The India office guaranteed not to punish him and he confessed that the foregoing story

## BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

### Bill to Enforce the Awards of the Arbitrators Introduced in British Commons.

### What are Believed to be Some of Its Provisions—Minister Bayard's Opinion.

**LONDON, March 29.**—The Behring Sea bill presented to-day to the House of Commons was submitted in "dummy" form, and its first reading was merely nominal. The full text will be given on Saturday. It is learned, however, that the bill legalizes the regulations defined by the Paris tribunal as to the area of fisheries, the close season, the matter of licensing seal fishermen, the mode of killing seals and the penalties for violation of the provisions. The measure also regulates the fines to be imposed for infractions of the agreement and defines the conditions under which sealing vessels may be condemned. The bill is partially modelled upon the old *modus vivendi*, the measure of 1893, also being modified to meet the terms of the Paris award. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton endorse the bill.

Mr. Bayard informed a gentleman this evening that there was complete accord between the United States and Great Britain as to the method of enforcing the award of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. Any fear of difficulties, he added, was groundless.

The Standard this morning has a leader concerning the negotiations in progress between Mr. Bayard and Lord Kimberley as regards the Behring Sea matter. The writer speaks highly of the friendly sympathy manifested by Mr. Bayard in performing his part of the negotiations. "The amicable spirit which he has evinced throughout," says the leader, "is an effective guarantee that any future differences will be treated in the same sensible manner. Anything serving to bring the United States and England into closer sympathy is a gain for the cause of humanity."

**WASHINGTON, March 29.**—The dispatch of the cruiser Mohican from San Francisco yesterday, is for the purpose of watching the seal herd from the time they reach waters near the coast and keeping them poachers from the United States away from them.

A private dispatch received by a gentleman in Victoria intimates that the bill authorizes British war vessels to enter British waters found violating the terms of the arbitration agreement. Certain named officers of the United States navy are, it is said, authorized to seize British vessels caught offending.

## THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

**LONDON, March 29.**—Lively times are expected at the meeting this afternoon of the stockholders of the Freeman's Journal, as on this the great Home Rule paper of Great Britain, and the staunch supporter of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. A few years ago the annual profits of the paper exceeded \$30,000, while to-day it is on the verge of collapse. John Dillon has been in Dublin for a month endeavoring to rehabilitate the concern, and it is believed that he has secured sufficient support to oust from the direction the old National Press. Dillon's opponents, however, say that the Freeman's Journal is on its last legs, and that it cannot be resurrected to its former position of profit and influence.

**HUDSON BAY POLICY.**  
LONDON, March 29.—The statement which has been going the rounds of the Canadian papers to the effect that the Hudson Bay company were seeking to absorb the Canadian Northwest company is contradicted in the most informed circles here. There are suggestions current that there is a possibility of co-operation between the two companies in settling the lands, but nothing more. The Canada Northwest Land company's returns show that the land in the Province of Ontario is now selling at 5 per cent. higher than the prices realized last year and 15 percent. better than the prices of 1886.

**LACROSSE AT 'PRISCO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Monday next will be a day of special interest to residents and visiting Canadians at the Fair. The Canadian Auxiliary committee have made arrangements to make the day memorable in the history of the exposition. The two champion lacrosse teams of British Columbia, which left Victoria to-day, will arrive on Sunday, for the first time in the history of athletic sports in California. The Canadians are to have the opportunity to see the national game played by teams who have had no special training for the event. The display of fireworks will be made in the evening. The exposition grounds will be opened to all visitors on Canadian Day.

**INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONFERENCE.**  
ROME, March 29.—The King, Queen Margherita, and a large number of distinguished personages were present at the opening of the International Hygienic Congress to-day. Addresses were delivered and papers read by eminent physicians from various parts of the world. The Eternal city is filling up with delegates to the great international medical conference. Four thousand eminent medical men of all countries have already arrived, and this is little more than half the number for whom advance credentials have been forwarded. Secretary Kocher anticipates that when the convention is in full swing fully eight thousand delegates will be divided among the different departments.

## BLAND BILL VETOED.

**WASHINGTON, D.C., March 29.**—The president sent to the house to-day the veto of the Bland seigniorage bill. He reviews the financial conditions, and says that the recovery being well under way nothing should be done to check the convalescence.

## WISCONSIN WIRINGS.

### WINNEPEG, March 29.—(Special)—The Inland Revenue department received a communication from Neepawa this morning conveying the news of the seizure of an illicit whiskey still, which has been in operation near that town for some time on a farm belonging to W. J. Lewis, four miles south of Neepawa, which whiskey is being manufactured and sold both at Neepawa and Gladstone. Upon examining the premises, the officer found a secret room in the house, through the floor of which there was a drop to the cellar. From the cellar there was an underground passage leading to the barn, and in these two buildings manufacturing was being done.

The Reeve and three councillors of the municipality of McDonald have been fined \$50 each, the Reeve for illegally receiving money and the councillors for illegally voting.

J. V. McLaren, Q. C., will represent Manitoba in the test question regarding the provincial power to prohibit the liquor traffic, which comes before the Supreme court.

It has been decided to continue the prosecution of the Brandon election protest before the courts.

A special train carrying 100 settlers bound for the Canadian Northwest left Clyde, Kansas, yesterday.

Sir Charles Warren, commander of the troops in the Straits Settlements, is expected to pass through Winnipeg next month.

**THE KAISERS.**  
ABBAZIA, March 29.—The Emperor of Germany, wearing the uniform of the Austrian Hussars, and the Emperor of Austria in the uniform of the Prussian Grenadiers, met at Magdeburg to-day. They embraced and kissed one another affectionately. The Kaiser said to the Austrian Emperor: "It is needless to ask, I can see that your health is perfect." After greeting the Emperors were driven to Abbazia, where they were conducted to the Hotel Stephanie. They were cheered along the entire route. Flower girls strewn in front of the carriages. Both Emperors were delighted with their reception.

The Emperor of Austria subsequently called at Villa Angelina to pay his respects to the Empress of Germany. He was entertained to luncheon by the Empress. Emperor William gave a reception this afternoon at the German warship Moltke, anchored off Abbazia.

Berlin, March 29.—The belief is general that the Kaiser will persuade the Emperor of Austria to join him in meeting the Czar in the autumn and publicly establish a new peace league.

**CABLE NEWS.**  
BERLIN, March 29.—A young conscript was arrested yesterday in Erfurt, Germany, immediately after the physical examination. The examining physician found that the young man's body was tattooed with several obscene phrases, such as "Down with tyranny." "Bastard oppressors." Some of the mottoes were regarded as insulting to the Emperor.

LONDON, March 29.—The British steamer Sarala, Captain Couch, will carry on her next trip across the Atlantic, among others, 234 boys from Dr. Barnardo's home and missions for orphan boys and destitute lads. They are en route to Manilla.

MADRID, March 29.—An express train was derailed between Cordova and Malaga yesterday. The engineer, fireman, and a lady passenger were killed. A large number were injured.

PARIS, March 29.—The Government has received information that M. M. Foule and Domesy, governors of the French stations at Casamance, Upper Guinea, and Casamance, in Gambia, have been murdered by the natives.

It is denied officially that M. des Moy, governor of the French station at Casamance, has been murdered. The report that the Government had received such a report was printed in the Dix Neufieme Siecle.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Bathurst, Northwest Africa, says that the defeated British West Indian troops, has yielded to the French at Zamboua, a seaport directly south of Bathurst.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Emperor William has been so favorably impressed with the experiment of the eight hour day at the Government shops in Woolwich, England, that he will try the same innovation in the fire arms works at Spandau.

VIENNA, March 30.—The Emperor Franz Josef has sent President Carnot the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen. This decoration is the result of the recent exchange of courtesies when the Emperor was in French territory.

HAMBURG, March 29.—The body of Hans von Bulow, the composer, was incinerated to-day at the central cemetery in this city. Many representatives of German and foreign musical societies were present.

ROME, March 29.—The Vatican is arranging a series of centennial fetes in honor of Pope Pius IX.

BERLIN, March 29.—A dispatch from Warsaw says that the university there has been closed because the students rioted and defied the rector and professors when they tried to restore order. The original cause of the trouble was the refusal of the faculty to expel an unpopular Hebrew student against whose presence the rest of the students had made formal complaint.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in reply in the House of Commons to-day, to Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech, said that farm property had rapidly depreciated in Canada, within the last fifteen years. Further, he declared that of families in Canada between the ages of twenty and thirty years one in every three left the country for the United States. He affirmed all that he had said as to the vast importance of obtaining access to the United States markets.

**BLAND BILL VETOED.**  
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 29.—The president sent to the house to-day the veto of the Bland seigniorage bill. He reviews the financial conditions, and says that the recovery being well under way nothing should be done to check the convalescence.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message which accompanied the President's veto of the silver seigniorage bill is an able and well-reasoned document. He intimates that he would have allowed the bill to become law if he could believe that the public good would not be endangered by its operation. He says earnestly that he had a strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of Congress who have supported the bill, but being unable to satisfy himself that the proposed legislation was either wise or opportune, his conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office which he holds forbids the indulgence of his personal desire.

He then goes on to show that the very great depression from which the country was suffering, made the repeal of the Sherman Act a necessity. The effect of that piece of legislation has been beneficial. Confidence was being restored, and business was slowly but surely reviving. The operation of the Seigniorage Act would be to add to the currency in circulation fifty-five millions of standard dollars, and would make the redemption in gold of the \$156,000,000 of silver notes, which had been issued against the silver bullion which the Government had purchased under the Sherman Act, uncertain. The effect of the bill is thus described by the President.

The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe if the bill under consideration should become a law, it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that, in consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The President analyzes the measure and shows that it has been very far indeed from being skillfully framed, and that it might produce effects very different from those which many who supported it intended. His opinion of the measure is given clearly and forcibly in the following paragraph:

I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As the ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, and description may have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their redemption must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury.

We believe that Canadians will, to a certain and a considerable extent, feel the good effects of the prudent and patriotic stand which President Cleveland has taken in this matter. The recurrence of a financial crisis in the United States could not but have a bad effect on this Dominion. And the revival of trade on the other side of the line cannot but have a beneficial effect on those who reside on this side. The countries are too close together, and their intercourse is too intimate for either to be indifferent to what happens in the other. If Mr. Cleveland, by vetoing the Bland bill, has saved the United States from financial disaster—has averted a second crisis—has done the Dominion a service the value of which it is very difficult to estimate.

THE LATEST LEGISLATION.

It was to be expected that the Imperial Parliament would pass an act giving legal effect to the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators and directing how its provisions are to be carried out. The information contained in our yesterday's London telegram relative to the nature of the new law is very meagre. But those interested may make themselves sure that the law has been framed with the intention of carrying out in good faith the terms of the award. That award, although in theory it was point-blank against every one of the contentions of the American Government, practically, as far as sealing is concerned, gives that Government complete control of Behring Sea. The award does not interfere with the powers and privileges of the Commercial Company. It allows the Company full swing in Behring Sea. Although the main object of the Award is to preserve seal life, it does not affect the territory on which, in the breeding season, the seals are found in immense numbers and where they can be tortured and slaughtered at will. Professor Elliott has informed the world of the havoc which the Company's servants make among the seals on the Pribiloff Islands. This havoc can still be continued. The Award makes no provision against it. But it does, even during the open season, restrict the seal hunters on the high seas in many ways. The law just passed will no doubt insist upon every one of those restrictions, and will punish with more or less severity all who are convicted of violating the regulations.

The new law should not be enforced against those sealers who have fitted out their vessels and commenced their voyages before it was enacted. The owners of sealing vessels in this and other ports had received no intimation whatever that a law was to be enacted. It would have been nothing more than fair to them, if the Imperial Government proposed to introduce a law which would affect them, to give them some warning of its intentions. The preparations of the sealers were openly made. The authorities knew that they were fitting out and manning their vessels, and the dates of their departure for the sealing grounds were published in the newspapers. If it was intended that the law to give effect to the award should affect them this year, they ought surely to have had some notice. Since they received no warning, they had good reason to expect that there would be no legislation this year that would be prejudicial to them. It may be said that they will be warned now, but warning now, after expenses have been incurred and the vessels set to sea, would be simply mockery. The British authorities must be aware of this, and it is hard to believe that they will consent to any arrangement that will cause serious loss to British subjects, who made their preparations under laws and regulations then existing, and who had no intimation that while their vessels were at sea and before the season closed, new regulations would be framed and new laws enacted.

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A MODERN JACK CADE.

Coxy's army is a very peculiar development of the Populist movement in the United States. "I propose," Coxy said on St. Patrick's Day, "to march from this city (Massillon, Ohio) at noon on Easter Sunday, at the head of a cavalcade that will strike terror to the hearts of those who have been abusing their power by legislating in favor of the rich against the poor. My destination is the Capital at Washington." He expects that when he reaches the capital of the United States his army will number one hundred thousand. He has made all his arrangements, even to drawing up an itinerary. He knows where the army will be at any given date between this and the first of May, which is the day he expects to arrive in Washington, where he will hold a meeting on the steps of the Capitol.

Coxy is a modest man. All that he wants is that Congress will pass two bills. One to provide for the issuing of \$500,000,000 legal tender notes, to be expended by the Secretary of War at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month in constructing roads in various States. The other is to provide that any State or municipality, down to a village, desiring to make public improvements, may deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury non-interest-bearing bonds not exceeding one-half the assessment valuation of its property, upon which the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue legal tender money at ninety-eight per cent. of its face value. The statesman who is to introduce these measures is Mr. Jerry Simpson.

From this our readers may see that Mr. J. S. Coxy, of whom they see so much in the telegrams just now, is a practical man, as well as a financial genius. He evidently thinks that his army of one hundred thousand will scare the bloated capitalists in Congress out of their wits. This modern Jack Cade has set out on his march to Washington. His army does not number one hundred thousand just yet. But the soldiers are not afraid of the wet or the cold or the mud. They go tramping on in the hope that they will meet with such success in Washington that they will not be required to do another hand's turn as long as they live. The army, we find, is as yet hospitably treated by the people on the line of march. At present "a comfortable hall" can accommodate the whole force, rank and file and officers. By and by, when its ranks receive so many additions that it will be impossible for a village or small town to supply the soldiers with provender, they may take it into their heads to help themselves. This, we see, the California contingent has already done. The foragers have stripped orchards and emptied store-rooms and pantries, and to the very great disgust of farmers and housekeepers, who do not hesitate to apply to the patriots and philanthropists the injurious and contemptuous epithet "tramps."

The question now is, will Coxy and his brigade ever get so far as Washington? Are there fools enough in the United States to swell his "army" into dimensions at all respectable, and will the inhabitants of the states on the route be patient enough to submit to the exactions of the hordes of tramps and loafers? There are so many in the neighboring republic bitten by the soft money craze that there is no telling to what lengths they may go under its influence or what absurdities they may perpetrate.

CANADA'S DEFAMER.

"Canada's Bankrupt State" is the scathing heading given to the synopsis of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech on the Dominion Budget in the Seattle Telegraph. This is one of the effects of Sir Richard's hinc rancid eloquence. It causes our neighbors to believe that this Dominion is in a desperate strait, that its treasury is empty, that its people are poverty-stricken, and that it is becoming rapidly depopulated. Very few of the "Telegraph's" readers would imagine that this "bankrupt state" is in a far better condition, financially, commercially and politically than the United States. The United States is so badly off for cash that it is under the necessity of borrowing money to pay its running expenses. Canada has all the money it wants for the purposes of government. The United States must deplore at the end of the year a large deficit, and it looks for another at the end of the present year. The people of the United States, not two years ago, elected a House of Representatives to lighten the burden of taxation. Congress has not yet been able to fulfill that pledge. The Dominion Premier promised, a few months ago, to revise the tariff and to reduce taxation;

he has performed both promises, although he lost many weeks in waiting to see what the United States Congress intended to do. Business in the United States last year was in a state of confusion, and banks burst by the hundred. In Canada there was no alarming crisis, and but two banks failed in the whole country. There are symptoms of discontent and unrest in almost every state of the Union, while Canada has gone on its way quietly and without any unusual agitation. The contrast between the two countries is, in fact, most marked, and yet one of the leading men of this country from his place in Parliament makes such a speech as leads intelligent Americans to believe that Canada is tottering on the verge of ruin—in fact, "a bankrupt state." How can this defamer of Canada expect his countrymen to respect him, or to place faith in him or in the party of which he is one of the leading spirits.

THE "GLOBE'S" TRACHER.

The Toronto Globe replied to the Empire's article on the obstruction of the Opposition in the matter of the delivery of the Budget Speech. It is really wonderful that its able and wide-awake editor did not attempt, as the Victoria Times had done, to throw the blame on the shoulders of Sir John Thompson. Was this because he had not wit enough to seize upon the pretext set up by our Victoria contemporary, or because he had no idea of making an exhibition of himself? The Globe has, in fact, left itself without excuse. It has no fewer than two articles and one editorial paragraph on the Empire's article, but in not one of them does it so much as hint that Sir John was himself to blame. It treats the whole subject with levity, and even shafts the Empire about its English, but it does not once mention the name of the Premier. Our Victoria contemporary should give the Globe some pointers on political controversy and journalism. It should, at any rate, read its editor a lecture on his obtuseness and slackness in not holding Sir John Thompson responsible for the week's delay in announcing the tariff changes, because he did not ask the Finance Minister on the evening of the day that had been refused him, to deliver the Budget Speech to an almost empty House.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER ORGAN.

It is interesting to watch the development of the policy of the Opposition. Until very lately it can hardly be said to have had any definite policy. It evidently acted on the principle that it is the business of the Opposition to oppose. Accordingly it zealously, we cannot say vigorously, opposed everything of any importance that the Government introduced and their followers supported. It also criticized adversely the administrative acts of the Government, and tried by all sorts of means to convince the electors that the gentlemen who form the administration are not working for the good of the Province. But it is evident that some of the leading men of the Opposition are beginning to see that a policy of mere negation is not likely to be popular. The fault-finder, the knicker and the growler may be useful in their places and at times entertaining, but intelligent and thinking people would not dream of placing their interests in the hands of fault-finders, knickers and growlers. It is all right to have such men in the Opposition, and it is wise and prudent to keep them there. Our contemporary, the Columbian, or rather the men who inspire it, looking about them for something positive—for a platform that has the appearance of solidity—have chosen that submitted to and adopted by the meeting held in Union hall, Vancouver, on the evening of the 25th ult. In its issue of the 28th it quotes that platform with approval. It evidently believes that every principle set forth in the resolutions and the preamble is sound, and that every change they recommend ought to be made, not at once, perhaps, but in time, as opportunity offers. The following are its comments on the Union hall resolutions:

The wage-earners of Vancouver have certainly set their stakes well to the front all along the line, the platform adopted by them being in every respect, as will be seen, a radical and most advanced one. Besides indicating reforms that can only gradually be worked up to, and others with respect to which there is legitimate ground for difference of opinion, the platform in question contains some immediately practical planks, the principle at least of which will commend itself to most, such as the removing of all obstacles to free representation, the provision that members of the Legislature should resign at the request of a two-thirds majority of their constituents; the recommending of election days legal holidays, the recommendation of the referendum, and the clause relating to the ownership and control of public services, and to taxation.

As some of our readers may not have read the resolutions in which the policy that the organ of a large and active section of the Opposition recommends to its readers as "reforms that can only be gradually worked up to," we cannot do better than reproduce it for their edification:

Whereas, we recognize that life is more sacred than property, legislation in the interest of the worker is a just demand; and while men and women are suffering for want of the necessities of life, or that the present conditions provide for a fair distribution of wealth when such widespread poverty exists;

Knowing that all wealth is produced from natural resources, we believe it is imperative that labor should have free access to them;

MR. LAURIE RESPONSIBLE.

When, on the evening of Friday, the 16th, Sir John Thompson begged as a favor that the Opposition would consent to permit the Finance Minister to bring down his Budget on the following Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. Laurier refused to make the concession, as Wednesday was private members' day. This is what the Empire said about the refusal on Friday, the 23rd:

By faithful and heavy work the budget and the tariff were made ready on Wednesday, and Mr. Foster was most anxious that nothing should prevent him from availing himself of that, the first and earliest possible opportunity of making the announcements in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved.

But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thrust their inconsiderateness in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should not be private members' day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciation of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their "mistake of fifteen years."

Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously.

OTTAWA LETTER. Opposition Professors and Practitioners—They are not a Very Harmful Combination. Victoria Members—Dominion Senate—New Public Buildings—Fast Atlantic Service.

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, March 24.—The professions of the Opposition do not accord with their practices. For weeks the Grit press has been condemning the Government for not calling Parliament together at a time when the whole country was anxious to learn what the changes in the tariff were to be. Business activity has been suspended for a period, importations have fallen off because no merchant or importer was going to take any risks and import goods at a given rate of duty when there was a possibility, by waiting a few weeks, of securing their admission at a lower rate of duty. For, it is generally understood, that the coming tariff bill, contrary to the course of events since Confederation, is to show a diminution in duties, although, judging from the expressions of Ministers, none of the changes will be of a very radical character. It must have been with a good deal of surprise that the country has learned of the action of the Opposition in insisting that the new tariff bill should not stand between them and their right to one private members' day.

THE OPPOSITION NOT HARMONIOUS. The opposition is in anything but a healthy frame of mind. Mr. Joseph Martin has made his debut at Ottawa, being introduced by Mr. Laurier. Although on the opening day it appeared as if a perfect harmony prevailed in the opposition ranks, this week has demonstrated the very opposite. Mr. Martin lost no time in making his views heard in the House, and although the Quebec rangers looked upon him with a good deal of suspicion, there was considerable applause from the opposition benches to those sentences which were particularly abusive of Sir John Thompson and the ministerial benches. Next day, however, he demonstrated that there was little harmony existing in the Grit ranks. An incidental reference in a local paper to the familiarity of address of Mr. Martin to Mr. E. Devlin, the young fire-eater of Ottawa county, seems to have acted like the proverbial red rag to a bull on Mr. Devlin. Some of his friends say that he was in a tremendous anti-dual language and anti-separate school bill as affecting the territories who had opposed introduction that afternoon. The opposition had agreed amongst themselves not to discuss the measure on its introduction, but Mr. Devlin in view of the comparison must needs give vent to his feelings, and consequently rose and delivered a violent tirade against Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Martin, whose Manitoba School Bill he characterized as a "villainous" measure. So violent did Mr. Devlin become that the Speaker was compelled to call him to order. No other member of the opposition followed Mr. Devlin; enough mischief had been done in one day. The House and the country had been shown what little truth there was in the professions of unity in the Grit ranks. Mr. Laurier will certainly have his hands full, in keeping within the bounds the heterogeneous elements of which his following is composed. Men like Tette, Martin and Devlin, will not be able to work together very amicably.

VICTORIA MEMBERS AND B. C. MATTERS. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle have been busily engaged in the departments during this week. Both are anxious to push the office of the Public Works department, so that a final report may be made on the new public building at Victoria as soon as the next fiscal year commences. The architects of the department are busily at work on the plans, the application of the B. C. architects to be allowed to compete amongst themselves for the preparation of the plans and specifications having been summarily refused, as was to be expected. While, doubtless, professional men in your province would have been glad to have had the opportunity to have made the drawings of the new buildings, when it is considered that a precedent would have been created, little wonder that the Government refused it. A staff of architects under the charge of Mr. Fuller, is kept at the department for the purpose of carrying out this kind of work. Mr. Fuller himself is one of the most competent men on the continent of America. Against a large field of competitors he won the first premium in his plans of the present parliament building in this city, and after that beautiful building was completed Mr. Fuller was successful in gaining the first prize for his plans of the present Capitol at Albany. The fact that he was successful in securing these important prizes in his profession is conclusive proof as to his ability. Mr. Fuller has made a rough sketch of the proposed building at Victoria, which it is expected will cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, but when I speak to

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him a little while ago he was then expecting the grade of the street in the vicinity of the site before getting down to real work. The two members from your city are assisting in the building which will be as much a credit to the Dominion as it will be to the city.

VACANCIES IN THE SENATE. By the death of Senator Botsford, this week another of the 72 original senators of the Dominion has passed away. Of the original 72 living, three are from Ontario, three from Quebec, three from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia. Previous to the death of Senator Botsford, three of the twelve surviving charter members of the Senate were from New Brunswick, while a Cumberland. These four were all called to the Senate the same day from adjoining counties. Senator Botsford was 90 years of age. Of those still living are 30 years of age. Senator Wark was a few months older than the honorable gentleman just deceased. Senator Glasier is 85 years of age, Senator Dickie, 82, and Senator McFarlane, 76. These four have been considered a mortality amongst the charter members of the Senate, as is but natural to expect, during the past two or three years. Most of the original Senators at Confederation were men well on in years, and it is not years' service alone that has been the reason of the award of them should still be in the harness.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE. Despite the attacks of the Opposition on the fast Atlantic steamship service—and it appears as if the Grits are likely to fight the Government's proposition for an increase of subsidy—it is not expected that Mr. Huddart will find any great difficulty in securing the necessary capital that he needs. According to private cable advice, Mr. Huddart has met with the very warmest approval from the mercantile circles in London. Should he fail in his efforts to organize a company, it is feared that many years will elapse before the fast Atlantic service is an actuality.

Only the Scars Remain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medical and hygienic cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not troubled since. Only the scars remain of the past. I have not a hair on my head, and I have been on the road for the past twelve years. I have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAINE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. It is not only singularly popular but it is "supper, a man and a place." Medical Opinions. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the name of Dr. J. Collis Browne, Chlorodyne on the wrapper. Over genuine medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Street, St. London, E.C. 1, ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many a doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may compare many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-penny tins by Grocers, unless the name of JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., is blown on the glass. LONDON, ENGLAND.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (GATE CORRIE COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. New and fully equipped school buildings, fronting on the Park and Strath. First-class Teaching Faculty—English University Graduate and Modern Languages, Commercial, Commercial and Modern Languages, Physical Education, Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply to—PRINCIPAL J. W. HUDSON, M.A. Tel. 416-17-15

THE IMPROVED ROYAL INCUBATOR. It is simple and reliable. Hatches all kinds of eggs. Hundreds in successful operation. Send for circular free. Address—A. S. SMITH, INCUBATOR WORKS, CHILLWICK, CO. DUBLIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Prince of Wales, who is expected to make his home in California for at least a year, and then bring his proceedings for divorce here, in California he can secure a divorce which he can carry out anywhere in the world.

LONDON, March 30.—The parliamentary election in Montgomeryshire resulted in a victory for the Liberal, by a great majority.

SEALING REGULATIONS. The United States Foreign Office Will Report a Bill Next Week. Gresham's Measure Said to Result of Conferences With Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Business affairs absorbed the attention of the day and at the end of the active steps had been commenced the protection of the fur seals and apprehension of offenders regardless of the cost. It is said, upon the authority of the State Department, that the State Department does not expect to accomplish any Great Britain under a treaty supply the award of the Court of Arbitration the reason that the only proposition advanced has been met with a proposition tending to weaken force and the Department also practically abandoned all its efforts to secure a continuance of the mode and if this shall prove to be the case, the President has decided to act under authority of the act of Congress of 1893. The whole subject was discussed by Mr. Gresham laying before the President a bill incorporating certain provisions in line with the award, the passing of which would indicate to England that the States desired the co-operation of the United States in the protection of the seal herd. Secretary Herbert was directed to assemble all the fleet available in Pacific waters, and to notify after the cabinet meeting secretaries of the other proper powers were issued to the fleet to the effect of a letter to escort the herd through the northern portion of the Pacific into Behring Sea, beginning May 1, when the open season closes. Secretary already has twelve vessels disposed for this work, and it is expected that two more, possibly an auxiliary cruiser, may be assigned to an interview this evening. Secretary Morgan said to a United Press reporter that he expected to be able to report his committee, on Monday or Tuesday, that a bill establishing regulations for the fur seal trade had no objection, and which will be satisfactory to both governments.

Mr. Morgan further said to-night nothing was needed to make the obligation on both governments perfect, either government declined to execute the other, the respective bills were right to do so. The bill which Mr. Morgan will report will leave the President in full possession of the seal herd in the North Pacific and Behring Sea, and the arrangement will be satisfactory to both governments. Mr. Morgan said that he had no doubt that this was the attitude of the United States, and would be no failure on our part to the full measure of the rights of the United States.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Morgan some time ago will be amended in view of the bill drawn by Mr. Gresham, and submitted to the Cabinet to it is understood there will be little or no change in the bill. His new measure is backed by the administration which will probably be administered in both Houses, is said to be very different from the regulations being set out in minute detail. Two very important sections relate to the seizure of vessels from a portion of the United States to apprehend sealers flying the British flag, and to deliver them to the British authorities, provided Her Majesty's Government shall enact a law authorizing British naval vessels to apprehend American sealers on the revenue officers of the nearest American port, the respective bills of the governments granting the possession of these vessels by the naval officers of opposing governments.

Should these measures be enacted, the offenders will be dealt with according to the findings of the court and their respective bills will be amended to the result of recent conferences between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Gresham. Other details, which cannot be mentioned, indicate that this Government has won every contention that it has claimed.

ROBBERY AND MURDER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The police authorities here were notified to-day that W. H. Edwards, a convict now serving term in Folsom for a robbery committed in this city, has confessed to Warden J. E. Edwards, Horace Black, an ex-convict named Scheriff, now in the Nevada penitentiary for robbery, and a fourth individual, whose name has not been disclosed, who robbed a jewelry store in Sacramento several thousand dollars in watches, diamonds and jewelry last February.

It is reported that Edwards, Black and Scheriff entered a jewelry store in Healdsburg, on Eddy street, in this city, and ordered him to throw up his hands. He immediately complied with the request, one of them shot him, and he fled without robbing the place. Black is at present confined in Sacramento jail having been arrested on the charge of robbing before mentioned, and it is expected that he and McCoy will be brought shortly to answer to more serious charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Prince of Wales, who is expected to make his home in California for at least a year, and then bring his proceedings for divorce here, in California he can secure a divorce which he can carry out anywhere in the world.

LONDON, March 30.—The parliamentary election in Montgomeryshire resulted in a victory for the Liberal, by a great majority.



A CONTRAST AND A WARNING.

The promptitude with which the Dominion Government have submitted their revised tariff to Parliament is in striking contrast to the dilatoriness of the Democrats of the United States in perfecting their tariff for revenue. The Democrats were pledged to give the people of the United States a reformed tariff. They declared in their convention that protection was robbery, and the people elevated them to power for the express purpose of putting an end to the protective system. The position of the Democrats of the United States previous to the last presidential election resembled in very many respects the position now, and for some time back occupied by the Liberals of the Dominion. They both denounce protection and they both promised the people a tariff for revenue only. The Democrats were successful in the election. The people placed a Democrat in the President's chair and they elected a large majority of Democrats to the House of Representatives. The Senate, too, was in accord with popular opinion. The majority in that body, too, was Democratic. The Democrats, therefore, were in a position to fulfil their pledges in the face of all opposition. But have they abolished protection? Have they enacted a tariff for revenue only? They have not. They have not, in fact, made an earnest effort to give the people what they promised them. They have allowed themselves to be influenced by the Protectionists—by what means Heaven only knows—into obstructing tariff legislation and into defacing and mangling the tariff for revenue framed by honest Democrats. This is how their tactics are described by an independent and a high class journal:

A group of senators threaten to defeat the tariff bill and to leave the McKinley act on the Statute Book. The moderate measure that passed the House, and which twenty years ago would have been regarded as a very high protection bill, provided for too radical a reduction of rates of duty in the opinion of senators. They threatened to vote against it if it came into the Senate unchanged. They persuaded the subcommittee to which the bill was referred to change the free list and to place coal, iron ore and sugar on the dutiable list. Having accomplished that much they are still unsatisfied, and are doing their worst to defeat any attempt to make a reduction in tariff taxes.

The prospect at this moment is that these men will succeed in their efforts to cause the Democrats to break the pledges they made at the presidential election and to deceive every one who placed faith in their earnestness and their honesty.

What is going on now in the States should be an object lesson for the people of this Dominion. The Canadian Liberals are not apparently so earnest in the cause of free trade as were the American Democrats. The pledges which our Liberal politicians have made are not stronger than those which were made by the American Democrats. Yet when the Democrats are in power, they are not able, nor indeed are they willing, to withstand the influences that are working for Protection. Canadian Liberals, if they were in power, would be under the same influences and would be exposed to the same temptations as are the American Democrats. Is there any one who believes that Canadian Liberals would succeed where the American Democrats have failed?

It may be said that the Democrats have failed in their contest with Protection because the people of the United States are not really favorable to free trade. Precisely. Neither are the people of Canada free traders. They, like the Americans, believe in Protection, and if it came to the pinch they would not consent to allow any party to deprive our native industries of the protection which they have for the last fifteen years enjoyed. If, by any accident or by any peculiar combination of factions, the Griggs were elevated to power, they would not, notwithstanding the promises and protestations they are now making, venture to establish a tariff for revenue. They would find some excuse to continue the tariff pretty much as it is at present. They would, like the American Democrats, be utterly unable to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by the protectionists of their own party.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

The Dominion Estimates for the ensuing year show that the Government are determined to spend as little money as possible. It does not appear that they propose to starve the different services, but it is quite evident that they have made up their minds to economize. It must not be forgotten that a very considerable part of the expenditure is fixed by statute, and over this, of course, even Parliament has no control. Until the laws are changed, the expenditure must go on. The amount of the controllable expenditure is much smaller than most people imagine. When the critics of the Government complain of their extravagance, it ought to be remembered that, after all their statutory obligations have been met, there is a precious small sum left to squander, let the Government be ever so well inclined to spend profusely. But Canadian Governments, as a rule, are not lavish with the people's money, and anyone who knows the present Finance Minister will not dream of accusing him of being a spendthrift.

The part of the expenditure over which the Government can exercise the most control is that on capital accounts. They are not compelled by law to comply with the requests of the people of the different parts of the Dominion for public works and improvements of one kind and another. They must pay the salaries of officials and the interest on the public debt, but they are under no such obligation to give a grant to a

railway here, a canal there, or a breakwater at some other place; so those who are making loud demands for economy and retrenchment must make up their minds to be satisfied with small appropriations and fewer improvements.

On comparing the estimated expenditure for next year with that of the year to be ended on the 30th of June next, we find that the principal reduction is on capital account. The ordinary expenditure of the current year is estimated at \$37,693,154; that on capital account is set down at \$6,890,760. The estimated expenditure on ordinary account for next year, which ends on the 30th June, 1895, is \$37,321,306, and the expenditure on capital account is to be only \$2,716,586. Here we have a reduction of \$37,348 on ordinary account, and \$4,174,173 on capital account. This shows that the Government have determined to save the most where saving can be most easily done. The Government intends to spend \$708,598 less on public works next year than it is doing this year. This is an economy at which many of the representatives of the people will grumble, for we notice that many members who complain most bitterly about the extravagance of the Government, are among the most urgent in their demand for public works. They forget that one of the impossibilities is to save your cake and eat it too. We are not very sure that the lessened expenditure for public works will be very popular with a good many of the people who hope that the pressure of the hard times will be lightened in the localities in which they live by a liberal expenditure of public money.

The expenditure for railways and canals is cut down from \$5,080,441 to \$2,432,700. On the canals alone the expenditure is to be reduced \$2,385,000. The Saub canal is nearly finished and will require a much smaller appropriation next year than it did this, and there is to be a considerable diminution of the expenditure for deepening the St. Lawrence canal. The large sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the revision of the voters' lists, and the postal service calls for \$90,500 additional expenditure.

It is to be hoped that the Government's economies will not extend to this Province. It is in that peculiar condition in which a liberal expenditure is necessary to its development. Putting it on short allowance just now is the reverse of economical. Besides, as we have more than once clearly shown, the Dominion is in justice bound to make the appropriations for this Province exceptionally large. It is, as regards its contributions to the general revenue, in an exceptional position, and, therefore, requires exceptional treatment.

THE FATHER OF PROHIBITION.

Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, has just celebrated his nineteenth birthday. He is still hale and hearty and in the full possession of all his faculties. He became a temperance missionary fifty-three years ago and he has been more or less actively engaged in the work ever since. He succeeded in persuading the citizens of his own state to enact a prohibitory law more than forty years ago. It has never since been repealed. On the contrary prohibition has been incorporated into the constitution of the State of Maine.

When Neal Dow first became an apostle of total abstinence there were very few temperance societies on this continent and prohibition was a thing unknown. To-day total abstinence is in America counted by the million and many States of the Union have tried and are trying the experiment of prohibition. Its success, however, is very far indeed from being assured. However, it is still popular, as the placiblets taken lately in several of the provinces of this Dominion prove.

Exactly what measure of success temperance has had during the last fifty years, it is almost impossible to estimate. It is certain that there has been a great change of opinion on the subject since 1840, and the drinking habits of the people have undergone a very material change. The quantity of spirituous liquors consumed per capita must, it appears to us, be considerably less than when they were considered a necessity of life. Fifty years ago very little, either of work or play, could be done without strong drink, and the deacons and glasses were present on all occasions, sorrowful as well as joyful. Neal Dow, in his day, has witnessed a revolution in the drinking customs of society, and a wonderful change in the estimate in which liquor is held by people generally. The change has, without doubt, been an improvement, and the grand old man has been the instrument of doing much good in many countries. The work which Neal Dow commenced under great difficulties, and the principles which he advocated in the face of a perfect storm of ridicule and opprobrium, are still going on and still spreading. What the ultimate result is to be, no man living can tell.

A NEW TREATY.

A new treaty with China has been submitted to the United States Senate for its sanction. There are different opinions about the treaty. Some say it is required and some say it is not. The San Francisco Call, for instance, "ventures the assertion that no new treaty is needed. We are doing fairly well under the old treaty and the laws made in amendment of it." There are Americans whose opinions are entitled to respect who assert that the laws to which the Call alludes were made, not in amendment of the old treaty, but in open violation of its plainest provisions. We are sure that it is far better to make a new treaty, no matter how stringent it may be, than to enact a law which contravenes the express terms of an existing treaty. It is more than likely that the new treaty was negotiated for the purpose of taking away from the United States the reproach of covenant-

breaking. The Chinese, though they are heathens, know that it is right for nations, as well as individuals, to keep their word, and they do not doubt have their own opinion of a Christian nation which breaks its word by legal enactment.

NOT BUILT THAT WAY.

The Vancouver World says of the quibbling and false accusation of the News-Advertiser: "We do not know that anything baser has ever come under our notice, and if the morning sheet here had any sense of honor it would tender the Colonist an apology." A newspaper capable of making so absurd an accusation in so mean and so malicious a manner will not apologise or make an amends of any sort for an injury it attempts to do or for a lie which it succeeds in circulating. It is not in its nature to do, under any circumstances, what is fair and honorable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland is to-day the best-liked and the best-hated man in the Great Republic. By vetoing the Seigniorage bill he incurred the unbounded enmity of a large number of United States citizens and raised himself in the estimation and earned the undying gratitude of a still greater number. By thus acting courageously and consistently he strengthened his influence in the country and made himself morally, as he is politically, the very first of United States citizens.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, March 29.—An Ottawa deputa-tion waited upon the Government, last evening, to press the claims of the style of ballot which has been tried in Ottawa and found very efficient. The chief peculiarity of the new ballot is that circular spaces are left in which the cross is to be placed, thus preventing illiterate voters from spoiling their ballots by putting their mark in the wrong place. Sir Oliver Mowat promised that the matter would be considered.

As a result of the Government placing coin on the free list, local dealers to-day announced a reduction in the price of that article to manufacturers of 50 cents per ton. The first annual meeting of the Northwest Land Co. was held at the head office of the company here, Mr Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., was elected president; E. B. Osler, of Toronto, re-elected vice-president. All the old directors were re-elected.

It was announced at yesterday's session of the Home Mission conference of the Presbyterian church, that £100 had been received from the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and £150 from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland in aid of new missions.

The Canada Northwest Land Co.'s lands in Ontario are selling at higher prices than last year.

TURBULENCE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A scene of turbulence and confusion unequalled since the opening days of the Fifty-first Congress marked the close of an exciting session of the House to-day. The O'Neill-Joyce contested election case was unfinished business, and, failing to get a quorum to support the bill, the Elections committee, Mr. Pastorer introduced a resolution directing the arrest of members absent without leave and revoking all leaves of absence. On this resolution Messrs. Crisp and Reed were pitted against each other in speeches that manifested some degree of bitterness. In the day the Speaker reversed the ruling made on a motion by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, from which ensued an exciting and sensational scene. Members were refused recognition, and when Mr. Reed charged the chair with a violation of the rules, the Speaker emphatically declared that he assumed all the consequences. After the storm was allayed, and without having made any material progress, the House adjourned at 6:50 o'clock until to-morrow at noon.

A LONG PASSAGE.

SEATTLE, March 29.—The ship Kennebec, which arrived here to-day, brings news of the Chinese ship Somales, the largest in the world, which sailed from Hong Kong bound for Frisco, and has been given up as lost, having been out 159 days, the usual time being fifty-three days. The Kennebec found the vessel four hundred miles north of San Francisco, making for this port, but all on board in a starving condition, and the vessel was taken to port. When she left Hong Kong she encountered so many monsoons that she gave up the attempt to make the direct passage to America; she therefore sailed into the Java sea, through the Tomboon passage into the Indian ocean, passing around South of Australia and encircling the Polynesian Islands before she struck a northwest course. A starboard tack was maintained for five weeks on that course, when she met the Kennebec; she will probably reach San Francisco to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Herald says editorially on President Cleveland's veto on the Bland seigniorage bill: "President Cleveland has justified the general confidence placed in him. The message is long, and as a result of a manifest effort to place the silverites, will appear to many people decidedly apologetic in tone. In this, however, the president was doubtless inspired by motives of political expediency."

The World says: "The message is a clear and able document, and it is impossible to agree with Mr. Cleveland that the bill is so ambiguous and so indefinite that for that reason alone it should not be permitted to become a law."

The Sun says: "Altogether the message will meet with the approval of careful financiers in this section of the country, though it is not likely that it will satisfy the advocates of free silver coinage and other currency inflationists here and elsewhere."

Tristram says: "The president's veto of the seigniorage bill has saved the country from a great disaster. The financial world expected no less of President Cleveland, and has perhaps been not quite ready enough to give him as much credit as he really deserves for an act which required extraordinary powers of resistance to the demands of his own party."

LONDON, March 30.—The Globe, commenting on the veto, says Cleveland's backbone cannot be bent by wirepullers, and the attitude of Senator Stewart shows the struggle is not yet ended. It predicts that the next presidential contest will be fought on unknown lines.

The Pall Mall Gazette writes: "Cleveland followed the only safe policy: Cleveland. A New York morning paper publishes the following telegrams from the governors of the silver states in regard to the president's message: 'Denver, Col., March 29.—Except a few 'd—d fools,' the people of Colorado are in favor of the veto of the Bland bill. President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill is in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. (Signed) David H. Walle, governor of Colorado.'

CALNEVA, Nev., March 29.—The veto is unanimously condemned. The enlightened judgment of the voters of the United States will never consent to the continuance of the present contraction of the money volumes. Therefore silver legislation will and must go on until a monetary system adjusted in quantity to the increase of population and demand is secured. Ross K. Colcord, governor.

HEBANA, Mont., March 29.—The people

CLEVELAND'S REASONS.

Why He Vetoes the Seigniorage Bill—An Ill-Advised and Dangerous Measure.

Desirability of Granting Better Power to Issue Bonds—Opinions of the Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—In the concluding part of his message to Congress announcing his veto of the Bland seigniorage bill, President Cleveland says:

I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As the ultimate result of its operation, the treasury notes, which are legal tender for all debts, public or private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and should become a law to afford the producing masses a measure of relief, pending the enactment of free silver coinage legislation. (Signed) John Osborne, Governor.

THE SEALING BILL.

Its Introduction Causes a Renewal of the Protest Against the Proposed Regulations.

What Those Affected Have to Say—Possibility of Operating From Japan.

The announcement in yesterday's dispatches that the Behring Sea bill had been submitted in "dummy" form to the House of Commons for a first reading, and that the full text will be given out to-day, naturally caused considerable comment in local sealing circles yesterday. A COLONIST reporter found Frank Adams, Capt. Foley and Capt. Kelly discussing the matter, and asked them for an expression of opinion. Mr. Adams remarked: "What is the use for men to sit out before May 1st. The weather is a sufficient safeguard before that time. You can see that for yourself when you know that only between 350 and 500 skins have been taken up to the present time. Part of the difficulty originated in lying reports circulated by the San Francisco press, which stated that the number of men and vessels employed in the business was greatly exaggerated. Greater attention should have been paid to the opinions of practical men in the locality when the commission was gathering information."

Capt. Kelly thought there were so many points which would require careful consideration that he was sorely prepared to discuss the matter. He thought, however, that over the Americans were against the new regulations, that is, outside of a few interested parties who were, in his opinion, in a great measure responsible for the tariff matters took.

Capt. Foley was of the opinion that the enforcement of the new regulations would tend to drive shipping from this port and to cause the vessels under other flags for protection against their own countries.

Capt. Hackett was next approached. "This matter," said he, "should have been arranged and the details completed before any of the vessels set out. I think under the circumstances we had a right to expect an extension of the *modus vivendi* for this season. Had the arbitration been finished and the vessels would have left at the beginning of the season with proper licenses on board. Some vessels would perhaps not have left at all. The whole thing tends to break up the local sealing business."

Capt. Grant positively declined to express any opinion. "We have," said he, "to swallow our medicine; what good will it do to complain."

R. Kerr remarked that it was hard to be closed down on after outfitting. "The fact," said he, "would not have been known here and would not if it had been known that the matter would be pressed in this manner. I think that everyone acquainted with the sealing business will agree that under the circumstances it will be unjust to enforce the new regulations this year. The result is hard to foresee. Probably if Japan does not join the combination the vessels may be left in that country for outfitting. Supplies of all kinds are just as cheap, and crews as readily obtained. The only trouble would be with the hunters. Many of these are men of families, and would object to moving over to Japan to live. On the other hand, it would be a heavy burden on the shoener owners to be compelled to pay their faces both ways. The schooner, Maud S will go on an experiment that will be watched with interest. Circumstances compelled her to remain on the other side for outfitting, and that will give us a chance to see how far that works. As to the use of spears, it is hard to tell. Opinions differ widely on that point. Some good men say that the seals have grown so wild from hunting that they will be hard to secure in that way, and things now stand, there is practically one month in which to seal."

Wm. Munroe, owner of several sealing schooners, thought that things are taking their natural course. "As I understand it," said he, "the *modus vivendi* was merely an agreement to bridge the gap pending the settlement by arbitration, and once the matter has been brought to a conclusion by arbitration the *modus vivendi* ceased to exist. It would take a special act to revive it. I do not see how anyone could have expected it to be extended. The commission appointed to collect data regarding seal life reported to the arbitrators that the greatest destruction of seals occurred during migration. Then is when they should have protected. The tribunal acted exactly contrary to their marked duty, the facts were before them so long that they had time to forget what the law, what between the weather and the law, the seal is now pretty well protected, and may laugh and grow fat. If the Japanese Government does not join the movement we will go on, I suppose. If they do, then we can sell out and quit."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A seizure of opium was made on the Queen. In the cargo were three barrels marked "Salmon," shipped from Vancouver to M. Golan, San Francisco. Two of the barrels contained opium deposited in smaller barrels, and the smaller barrels when opened showed eighty-five five-ounce cans of opium, which was confiscated.

HEBANA, Mont., March 29.—The people

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

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

BARON HANNEN. One of the Members of the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration Dead.

He Was Also One of the Judges at the Celebrated Parnell Trial.

LONDON, March 29.—Baron Hannen died to-day, aged 73. Right Hon. Sir James Hannen was the eldest son of the late James Hannen, of Kingwood, Surrey, formerly a tradesman in London. Sir James was born in 1821, and was educated at St. Paul's school, whence he moved to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, in which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in the commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant, Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the treasury judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him in 1872, when he was sworn in member of the Privy Council. Baron Hannen, it will be remembered, was one of the judges before whom the trial of C. S. Parnell took place, and he was also a member of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. New York, March 29.—George Ticknor Curtis died to-day of pneumonia. George Ticknor Curtis was a brother of Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of the Supreme court. He was born in Waterbury, Mass., November 28, 1812, and was graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and engaged in the practice of the law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. While in Boston Mr. Curtis held the position of United States commissioner, and as such, in 1851, he returned to his native town a fugitive slave named Thomas Sims, for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but allowed politics to interfere little with his profession and his personal friend of Daniel Webster, "The Randall, Tilden and other old school Democrats, he was a protectionist, and he did good service of late years in fighting the protectionist cause. He was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country, and was also an authority on political economy. He was the author of "A Digest of English and American Admiralty Decisions," two volumes of "A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States," "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen," "American Conveyances," "Equity Precedents," "Inventors' Manual," "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice and Poulcr Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," "History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," "Life of Daniel Webster," "Life of James Buchanan" and "Creation or Evolution."

A MURDEROUS VILLAIN. BURTON, Mont., March 30.—It was learned here to-night that William Fredericks, who murdered Bank Cashier Herriek in San Francisco, last Friday, while attempting to rob the bank with which Herriek was connected, spent five and a half months in this city, leaving here about the middle of January. Two days before he left he held up and robbed five men in a saloon and robbed another saloon a short time before. Circumstances also strongly point to him as the murderer of three Chinese gardeners who were shot to death in their cabin about two miles east of the city, last October. To avoid the city officers, Fredericks lived in a cabin only a short distance from the Chinese city and rented a cabin in Dublin gulch. He had for a partner a young German, with whom he became acquainted just after the murder of the Chinese. The partner Fredericks told the story of some of his desperate deeds, and to-night the partner informed the officers. The partner says that while occupying the cabin with Fredericks, the desperado spent the larger part of his time writing letters to Eva Evans, daughter of Chris Evans, the California outlaw, with whom he seemed to be infatuated.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, March 30.—(Special)—Edward Lawson, a tea merchant (doing an extensive and old established business here, has assigned.

The Attorney-General's department has been asked to investigate the death of Mrs. Ackerman, who was believed to have perished in a fire, which destroyed her son's residence in Prince Edward county, a few days ago.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, yesterday received through the kindness of Derby a letter from Sir Francis DeWinton on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of York, cordially thanking the women of Canada for their beautiful wedding gift, as well as for the address which accompanied it.

MARINER NOTES. VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE. VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men the city struck to-day because the company discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the province as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the station and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the workers arriving from other towns are escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. A fast voyage from Liverpool, was completed by the British bark Astor, Captain Danwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being but 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the straits by the American Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage in Esquimaux harbor. She had a large cargo, consigned to Turner, Beech Co., and including 100 tons of powder, 300 tons of heavy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver and as she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill she will be towed up to the final city as soon as her Victoria cargo is landed. On her passage out of England an incident of uncommon interest occurred. Off Cape Horn the British Silver Stream en route to London from Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell the first time in some years was afforded opportunity of seeing his brother, who master of the vessel. Both ships hoisted their flags, and the Capt. Danwell boarded the Silver Stream. There were twelve hours after she left Liverpool, were made to work for their passage. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

THE BRITISH BARK LADOKET, which New Westminster on October 19 with cargo of salmon, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool on March 20. She is the last of last year's fleet of salmon vessels to arrive. The American schooner Aida, 500 tons, has been towed out to sea from Moody's wharf, with 334,107 feet of rough lumber, 62,455 feet of flooring and two spars. Value of the cargo is \$6,600.

VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE. VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men the city struck to-day because the company discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the province as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the station and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the workers arriving from other towns are escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LOWER WAKE has been created a new registration of births, marriages and deaths. NOTICE is given that the "act" uniform conditions in policies of insurance" has been postponed till 1895.

SAMUEL McLELLAN, of the town of Wake, J. P., has been appointed Registrar under the provision of the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act," for the corporation of Chilliwack.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE this week that the Hon. F. G. C. acting President of the Executive Council during the absence of the Pooley, who has gone to England, be absent for at least two or three weeks.

COMMANDANT H. H. BOOTH, of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, of General Booth, will again visit on Friday, April 13. He will be led by Brigadier Holland, from the new district officer for the province. Ensign Hills, who has of this district for the past six months, will accompany him, having been bid to leave on April 8, having been to go East. The special meeting of the Commandant will be held in the hall at the corner of Fort and Broad streets on Friday.

A MARRIAGE looking little man to the police yesterday for causing a disturbance, he tried to explain English, won't stay with him, at same time won't let him leave her quietly, he wants assistance to get of his difficulty. He says that when he found his domestic help less and long ago, he was no longer concluded to cut her out of his future, and so went to stay with a Casimir, an old tailor on John Street. The lady, however, did not seem to prove of this arrangement, for she him up at an early hour this morning, and demanded that he should either leave her or she would smash every thing in the place.

MR. A. GEORGE, who lives at Sooke, visited the other evening who were too attentive to be pleasant. He retired for the night when his wife opened and a form stepped in before he had time to ask the reason, a revolver was placed before accompanied with the request to say and get out of bed. The stranger succeeded, keeping a close watch on the meantime, to take the key off the bed, and to get into the room, and the visitor departed, leaving occupant of the house to do what he could to provide himself with a bed. The visitor, however, has gone to investigate the matter. It seems that the man, who was a couple of days ago, was a young man, Kie, road on his way home and took a room in him.

MARVIN (E. B.), suing on behalf of and other shareholders of the Victoria Theatre company, was in Victoria, B. C., and Joseph Bosworth, the plaintiff for a declaration by the court, certain mortgage held by the defendant, is ultra vires of the powers of the company, and also asking for an order restraining the sale of the Victoria Theatre company's property, which was verified for the 2nd April. The court in question was for \$30,000 made in the company in favor of the late Robert Dunsmuir, and assigned to the plaintiff in 1891. The application for injunction was made by the plaintiff, Walkem yesterday, when the lordship added to stop the sale on condition that \$13,000 be paid into court before last prox. to abide the event of the sale being clear that the mortgage was valid to that extent at least. The question of the validity of the remaining portion of the mortgage was also argued, and Ernest V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Theodore Davis for the defendant.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. A fast voyage from Liverpool, was completed by the British bark Astor, Captain Danwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being but 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the straits by the American Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage in Esquimaux harbor. She had a large cargo, consigned to Turner, Beech Co., and including 100 tons of powder, 300 tons of heavy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver and as she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill she will be towed up to the final city as soon as her Victoria cargo is landed. On her passage out of England an incident of uncommon interest occurred. Off Cape Horn the British Silver Stream en route to London from Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell the first time in some years was afforded opportunity of seeing his brother, who master of the vessel. Both ships hoisted their flags, and the Capt. Danwell boarded the Silver Stream. There were twelve hours after she left Liverpool, were made to work for their passage. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

THE BRITISH BARK LADOKET, which New Westminster on October 19 with cargo of salmon, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool on March 20. She is the last of last year's fleet of salmon vessels to arrive. The American schooner Aida, 500 tons, has been towed out to sea from Moody's wharf, with 334,107 feet of rough lumber, 62,455 feet of flooring and two spars. Value of the cargo is \$6,600.

VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE. VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men the city struck to-day because the company discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the province as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the station and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the workers arriving from other towns are escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, MARCH 30.

THE CITY.

The corporation of the township of Chilliwack has been created a new district for registration of births, marriages and deaths.

NOTICE is given that the act to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance has been postponed till the 1st April, 1895.

SAMUEL MELLARD, of the town of Chilliwack, J. P., has been appointed a District Registrar under the provisions of the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act," for the corporation of the township of Chilliwack.

The British Columbia Gazette announces this week that the Hon. F. G. Vernon will be acting President of the Executive Council during the absence of the Hon. C. E. Pooley, who has gone to England, and will be absent for at least two or three months.

COMMANDANT H. H. BOOTH, leader of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, and son of General Booth, will again visit Victoria on Friday, April 13. He will be accompanied by Brigadier Holland, from Toronto, and the new district officer for British Columbia, Major Hills, who has had charge of this district for the past six months, and will bid farewell April 8, having been appointed to go East. The special meeting led by the Commandant will be held in the barracks at the corner of Fort and Broad streets. All are invited.

A MISERABLE looking little man appeared to the police yesterday for protection against his wife, who he tried to explain in broken English, won't stay with him, and at the same time won't let him leave her. Consequently, he wants assistance to get him out of his difficulty. He says that Wednesday when he found his wife with another man, less and lonely as his wife was at home, he concluded to stop her acquaintance in the future, and so went to stay with his friend Casimir, an old tailor on Johnson street. The lady, however, did not seem to approve of this arrangement, for she hunted sternly demanded that he should return to his home, or she would smash every window in the place.

MR. A. GEORGE, who lives at Sooke, had visitors the other evening who were rather attentive to be pleasant. He had just retired for the night when his window was opened and a form stepped into the room; before he had time to ask the reason of the visit a revolver was placed before his face, accompanied with the request to say nothing and get out of bed. The stranger then proceeded, keeping a close watch on Mr. George, to take the blankets, a watch and other belongings. Having got what he could, the visitor departed, leaving the occupant of the house to do the best he could to provide himself with a bed. Provincial Officer Hutchinson has gone down to investigate the matter. It seems that an evening or two previous a couple of men stopped Mr. George's man, Kiel, on the road on his way home and took his coat from him.

MARVIN (E. B.), suing on behalf of himself and other shareholders of the Victoria Theatre company, vs. the Victoria Theatre Co., and Joseph Rosowitch. This is an action for a declaration by the court that a certain mortgage held by the defendant Rosowitch is ultra vires of the powers of the company, and also asking for an order restraining the sale of the Victoria Theatre company's property by the defendant, advertised for the 2nd April. The mortgage in question was for \$30,000, and was given by the company in favor of the late Robert Dunsmuir, and assigned to the defendant in 1891. The application for the injunction was argued before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday, when his lordship decided to give the injunction on the condition that the sum of \$12,000 be paid into court before the 1st prox., to abide the result of the action, it being clear that the mortgage was valid to that extent at least. The question as to the validity of the remaining portion of the mortgage was left open to argument. Mr. Ernest V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff and Hon. Theodore Davie for the defendant.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A fast voyage from Liverpool, Eng., was completed by the British bark Astoria, Captain Denwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the entrance to the straits by the American tug Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage in Esquimaux harbor. She had a large cargo, consigned to Turner, Boston & Co., and including 100 tons of powder for the Navy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the outer wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver, and as she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings saw mill she will be towed up to the Terminal city. On her way out from England an incident of uncommon rarity occurred. Off Cape Horn the British bark Silver Stream en route to London from New Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell for the first time in some years was afforded an opportunity of seeing his brother, who is master of the vessel. Both ships were out for a few hours, and Capt. Danwell boarded the Silver Stream. Three or four days were found aboard the Astoria about twelve hours after she left Liverpool, and were made to work for their passage out. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

The British bark Ladstock, which left New Westminster on October 19 with a cargo of salmon, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool on March 20. She is the first of last year's fleet of salmon vessels to arrive. The American schooner Alda, 507 tons, has been towed out to sea from Moodyville with 634,107 feet of rough lumber and 22,455 feet of flooring and two spars. The value of the cargo is \$6,800.

VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE.

VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

COLUMBIANA, March 29.—Ten miles of the worst journey yet made by the Coxey army were covered to-day. After a hot breakfast tents were struck and the non-commissioned organization set out in the teeth of a blinding snow-storm for this town to establish Camp Trenton. The roads were muddy and covered with snow. By hard marching Leontina was reached shortly before noon. Short stops for review and rest were made at the mining hamlets of Millville and Washingtonville. Just outside of Leontina an escort of twenty-seven horsemen met the column and escorted them into town.

THE "ARCHER."

Her Dismasted Hull Towed Down From Clayoquot by the Tug "Pioneer."

Labelled For Salvage by the C. P. N.—When the Mate's Log Stopped.

Above the restful summer sea, The skies are clear, the winds are bland And the ship sails on full merrily In sight of land.

Glad songs of home float on the air, From those upon the deck who stand And eyes grow dim and wistful there In sight of land.

At home—and friend with friend will meet, All clinging to lip and hand clasp hand, Of how the heart throbs sorely sweet In sight of land.

But lo! at dawn the radiant sea, Alas! for hopes of mortal pleasure, The thick clouds of storm are driven, In sight of land.

Cursed by confusion, dark as thought, God had awhile resigned command, The merriment of merriment and fro In sight of land.

And that proud ship, which oft has crossed The changeful sea, which oft has crossed With every soul on board in lost In sight of land.

The above lines were found written in the leaves of one of the ship's books of the wrecked Archer when Capt. John Irving examined the vessel at Clayoquot, before she was taken in tow by the Pioneer to bring her into port.

The dismasted and storm-beaten hull of the bark Archer was towed into port yesterday by the tug Pioneer, and now lies in Esquimaux harbor. On Saturday Captain John Irving left for Clayoquot, going down the straits on the steamer Pioneer, and transferring to the tug Pioneer, which took him to his destination, where the Archer still lay on her beam ends in Templer channel. By midnight on Sunday, by working hard, the ballast was shifted, and the ship, though with a slight list, Monday and Tuesday the weather was so rough that no attempt could be made to start on the return trip. In the afternoon of Tuesday a tug, which turned out to be the Lorna, was sighted outside Broken channel, and Captain Irving boarded her, intending to get her help in towing the Archer. Wednesday the weather moderated considerably, and when the tide was at its highest the Pioneer got under way with the bark in tow, the Lorna drawing too much water to venture into the narrow, shallow channel. Seven vessels were sighted during this part of the time, four of them having been driven far out of the early part of the week by the stormy weather of the collier America, bound to Comox for coal. The Lorna, with Capt. Irving still aboard, picked her up 25 miles off Clayoquot and took her in tow for her destination. Capt. Irving got back to the city to-day, bringing with him the mate's log of the wreck. There was little of value left inside the wreck, the Indians having regularly looted the vessel, leaving behind open boxes and locks and carrying away whatever they could lay their hands upon. There, says Captain Irving, a severe penalty attached to the stealing from wrecks and the recovery of wrecks is emphasized by the law to take charge of all stolen goods and to secure the punishment if possible of the offender. Consequently the looters of the Archer may yet find themselves in trouble.

When the Archer got into port to-day she was labelled by the C. P. N. for the sum of \$1000 salvage claims for services rendered by the steamer Maude in towing her to a safe anchorage in Clayoquot Sound and also for towage. It is understood that any other claims for salvage will be consolidated in that of the C. P. N. Besides the sheriff's officer on the Archer, Collector Milne, receiver of wrecks, has his representative stationed on board in the person of Capt. John Hervey.

Though her hull is yet sound, only the stumps of her masts remain standing. One boat still lies in its place on deck, and there are three large anchors with a quantity of chain cable left, while the spare sails stowed away below escaped from the hands of the looters.

The mate's log brought down by Capt. Irving gives no information as to the misfortune that happened to the vessel, though the entries stop after 2 p. m. on Sunday the 18th, it may be surmised that the vessel went on her beam ends some time that evening. Friday, 16, is the first entry, the fierce gale forcing the bark back to an anchorage at Fort Angeles. Saturday's entry presents nothing particular beyond the fact of her starting to sea again, and on Sunday, March 18, her log dropped her seven miles off Elstary in the midst of a moderate gale.

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Frank Adams, formerly foreman on the Sidney and Victoria railway, is wanted here on a charge of forgery, being accused of getting \$69 from Harry Noble on the strength of a forged time check. Adams was boarding at the Commercial hotel at the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, and on the 17th owed \$15 for board. To pay for this he presented in payment a time check on the railway company, signed by the timekeeper, S. Keating, and the bar-keeper of the hotel unsuspectingly deducted the \$15 and gave Adams back \$54 in exchange for the time check. To his surprise, Harry Noble, proprietor of the hotel, found next day, in endeavoring to obtain payment for the check, that it was a forgery, and immediately proceeded to swear out an information charging Adams with the offence. It was known that Adams had gone to Tacoma the day after he received the money, so Acting Chief Walker at once wrote to the police there, advising them of the fact, and also telegraphed subsequently. Strange to say, no police telegrams nor letter has the Tacoma police replied, and Acting-Chief Walker has not been able to get any attention paid to his enquiries from that day to this. Naturally the police here are greatly surprised at the inattention of the Tacoma authorities. Had the matter been attended to at once in Tacoma on receipt of the first message from here, not the least doubt is entertained that Adams would have been arrested without difficulty.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. E. Robson.

QUARANTINE.

DR. WATT moved the resolution of which he had given notice, asking that representations be made to the Dominion government to secure the inspection at the point of departure of passengers and goods coming from Asiatic ports.

MR. SWORN moved an amendment to the effect that a strict inquiry be instituted as to the facts relating to the introduction of smallpox by the Empress, and that any official responsible for a violation of the quarantine regulations be prosecuted according to law.

Amendment lost on division and resolution adopted.

GAME ACT.

MR. MARTIN moved that the house again go into committee on the game protection bill.

MR. BOOTH moved in amendment that the house go into committee this day six months.

MR. MARTIN vigorously protested against thus killing the measure.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the subject of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill was instead of its protection, and he would therefore support the amendment.

HON. MR. DAVIE expressed the hope that the house would not allow the bill to be put upon the bill to be wasted in this way. If an amendment had been thoughtlessly dropped, that should not now be a reason for adopting the whole measure, but the house might better set itself to repair the damage thus done.

HON. MR. VERNON, after further discussion, said it should not be forgotten that this bill deals with more than the subject of deer and deerkins, upon which there appears to be great difference of opinion. It had been introduced largely at the request of many people of the interior, who feared the entire destruction of the prairie chicken, blue grouse and other game birds if such a bill is not passed.

The amendment giving the six months hiatus was adopted on division 13 to 11.

LAND ACT.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill, Mr. Hall in the chair.

The committee reported progress, and at 6 o'clock the house rose.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

MR. GRANT presented a petition from certain barbers of Victoria against the Sunday closing bill. Received and ordered to be printed.

HON. MR. DAVIE reminded the house as stated yesterday he had introduced this bill partly in consequence of a petition in favor of closing which a number of Victoria barbers had sent to the council of Victoria and which had been put into his hands.

DR. BROWN presented a petition from certain barbers of Victoria against the Sunday closing bill. Received and ordered to be printed.

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the opinion that compulsory arbitration is a delusion, and consequently if there is to be any arbitration at all it must be voluntary, and the only part a government can play in which can immediately be put into operation. He thought the bill probably as much as can be accomplished at the present time, and therefore would support it.

DR. WATT moved in support of the bill. HON. COL. BAKER said it had been found in England that whenever the employers and employed meet each other round the table to discuss their difficulties, in some cases out of ten an amicable settlement is the result. This bill involves very little expense to the country, as it will be administered by the Provincial Secretary's department, a tentative arrangement which can be continued or not, as experience shows to be advisable. The labor commission to be appointed in accordance with the vote granted will, however, which will no doubt secure information such as will be useful in forming a more comprehensive measure if necessary next year.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employes, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only ten or thirteen hands. There were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

The report from committee on the Fraser river bridge bill was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

METHODIST UNION.

The house went into committee on the bill respecting the union of certain Methodist churches in Canada, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Bill reported complete without amendment. Report adopted and bill read a third time and passed.

LAND ACT.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill, Mr. Hall in the chair.

The committee reported progress, and at 6 o'clock the house rose.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

MR. GRANT presented a petition from certain barbers of Victoria against the Sunday closing bill. Received and ordered to be printed.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 31.

THE CITY.

The latest report of the operations at Sooke in the burning of Mr. Goodie's barn, containing some fifteen or twenty items of property, is supposed to have been submitted by the same individuals who helped themselves to Mr. Goodie's bedding and other effects the other evening.

A MEETING of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, when the question of rice importation in its relation to the milling industry was discussed very fully. The result was the passing of a resolution favoring the admission of fifty rice free, while cleaned rice should have such a duty on it as would afford reasonable protection to the local milling industry.

The 72nd drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society was held last evening in Sir William Wallace hall. The committee of management under whose supervision the drawing was conducted consisted of Messrs. Geo. Gray, Richard Jones and J. L. Smith.

The Ladies Aid of the Centennial church gave, on Wednesday evening, the first of a series of free socials, the object being to further sociability among the members of the congregation, and they are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts.

Mr. Harris is of opinion that the city should begin to take steps towards replacing James Bay bridge with a permanent structure that will adequately accommodate the increasing traffic of Government street, and to that end the present bridge is being resolved at the next regular meeting of the City Council.

Mr. W. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. came to trial yesterday before Mr. Justice Walker and a special jury. The suit is rather an important as well as interesting one, and it was watched by a large number of people.

HOSPITAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

At a Joint Meeting of the Council and the Hospital Board Last Evening.

A Directorate of Ten Agreed Upon, Three of Them to Represent the City.

Chairman Hayward, J. P. Davies, G. H. Brown, J. S. Yates, George Byrnes and John Braden consulted the delegation from the Hospital Board to the City Council last evening, at the special meeting to confer on hospital matters, as explained by His Worship in opening.

Mr. Dowler read the following communication from the hospital directors: To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C.

STURTEVANT, I have been instructed to inform your honorable body in reply to your letter of the 27th inst., re by-law for \$55,000 in aid of the Provincial Hospital, Jubilee hospital, that the board of directors are willing to accede to the council's proposition that the council be represented on the hospital board of directors by three members to be appointed by the council, and also that the power of mortgaging the hospital property be taken from the management, and that for this purpose the act of incorporation be so changed as to carry out the hospital's proposition, and so as to make the hospital more of a civic institution than it has hitherto been considered by the aldermen.

I have further to inform your honorable body that a special committee of five members of the board was appointed to confer generally with the committee of the aldermen's board upon the subject of the passage of a by-law to interview and discuss legislative action with the Government in connection with the above proposition.

Mr. Hayward pointed out the constitution of the board according to the act, which at present allows fifteen directors, whereas the Council would practically deprive some of the subscribers of any representation on the board.

Mr. Brown, speaking on behalf of the French hospital subscribers, said that he and his co-directors had no wish to place any obstacle in the way of the Jubilee hospital obtaining aid from the city, but there were fifty or sixty other people to be consulted in the question.

Mr. Yates agreed that it would scarcely be right to practically disfranchise these people, without whose aid the hospital would never have been there. What objection was there to a deliberative body of 18 or 21? Personally, he saw many advantages in such a board: one of the greatest was that such a body was free from petty intrigues.

Mr. Braden, speaking on behalf of the Government representatives, pointed out that the Government had subscribed \$40,000 to the Council's \$4,000. The Hospital Board, however, came there to demand this assistance as citizens from the guardians of the city.

Mr. Yates, referring to Ald. Humphrey's remarks, said the defence shown by the suggestion coming from the members of the board representing the Government was a sufficient guarantee that the rights of the city would be respected.

Ald. Humphrey explained that he was not opposed to the by-law; his simple object was to get the whole question so clear that there would be no misunderstanding it by the ratepayers when the by-law was placed before them. He merely wanted to get it in shape so that the people would pass it.

THE CITY.

The vital statistics for the month of March are as follows: Births, 23; marriages, 12; deaths, 23.

Two youths named Lion Marston and James Ferguson, appeared before the police magistrate in answer to a summons, charging them with smoking cigars on the public streets. The offence was proved, but it being their first appearance the boys were let off with a caution.

SUPERINTENDENT HUSSEY has a close watch kept on the Sooke district for the arrest of the evening news pressmen there has made it unpleasant for more than one resident lately. The launch is also in the locality with a view to intercepting any sloop that may be found there without any apparently proper cause.

It is expected that the Alaska boundary commission will arrive in Victoria in about a week or ten days, prior to commencing their operations for the coming season. Practically the staff will be the same as last year, and the few vacancies that have arisen in the interim have been filled, so that the several parties will arrive complete.

The city is at least to have a proper morgue, tenders being called for its erection, according to plans to be seen at the office of E. Malandaine, architect. It will be a small brick building, 30 feet long by 16 feet wide, and will be erected on the corner of a front room with two tin covered stairs, and a back room for operating, as provided for.

The customs collections at the port of Victoria for March amounted to \$55,238 38 from duties and \$6,183 32 from other sources, a total of \$61,421.70. The imports were of free goods to the value of \$139,620, and of dutiable goods \$156,971, a total of \$296,591. The exports were of goods the produce of Canada \$5,967, and the produce of other countries \$3,492; total, \$9,459.

The Winnipeg Free Press notices a more than usually eloquent sermon preached at the evening service on Easter Sunday by Rev. Father Accorsi, formerly of Victoria, but now of St. Mary's church at Winnipeg. The sermon, which was from the text, Psalms liii, 29, appears to have made a great impression upon the hearers who listened with great attention to the eloquence of the priest.

A LANDLORD, who the other day placed his bailiff in possession on account of rent, had a novel experience. While the bailiff was on the premises the landlord took a look in himself and about the same time the tenant came along with some half dozen men and proceeded to remove the goods supposed to be under distress. The landlord expected that the tenant would not do this, but the tenant proved to him that the law was in his favor and that the bailiff and landlord was in no sense no stronger than the tenant and his men, and the goods were quickly removed. The sequel does not yet appear.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A large crowd assembled on the wharf last evening to witness the lacrosse boys' games on their departure for San Francisco. The lacrosse club was shown in a body with a large reinforcement of enthusiasts and admirers. At the last moment McDonnell received a telegraphic message requesting him to return home, and W. H. Cullin took his place.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND. The game between these teams yesterday resulted in a surprise for everybody, but chiefly for the teams engaged in the battle. Many had considered it futile on the part of the English to play, for eight of the famous Wanderers, who expect to annex the championship of British Columbia, were included in the ranks of the Scotlies and the English team had never played together before, being almost strangers to one another. They succeeded, however, in breaking up any attempt at combination on the part of the Scotch forwards, and when once accustomed to each other proved very formidable. The Scotch team quickly pressed and numerous shots proved abortive, and after 45 minutes of hard playing, in which the Ladies were well to the front, they secured two goals from the feet of McCann and Johnson, and crossed over with that advantage. Then came a surprise for the English team took a more prominent part, Blackburn becoming conspicuous by some magnificent runs up the left wing, and the Scotch team were left with a goal to carry him through. Shortly after A. Goward added another with a good shot, and the game became interesting. The third goal came from the English team in a bully run and the goal, and the English looked appealingly for a blast on the pipes to goad them on, but they looked in vain. The ball passed up and down for some time and each team hit shots without success till J. G. Brown secured the leather in the centre of the field and with a fine low shot equalized. With ten minutes left to play, both teams strained their utmost to gain the lead, and though the English team led the lead, and though the English team maintained unshaken. Every man played well for his country, and a much better game was seen than was anticipated. It is rumored that the big pipes that were to stirl the winners home met with an accident; it is to be regretted, as this might have altered the game.

THE OAR.

JOHNSON REINTEGRATED. VANCOUVER, March 31.—At the meeting of the Executive committee of the Canadian Association of amateur oarsmen, held in Toronto on the 24th inst., Johnson, of Vancouver, was reinstated in the amateur class. He was remembered that, in the tournament here, two years ago, Portland protested against him, and a much better game was seen than was anticipated. It is rumored that the big pipes that were to stirl the winners home met with an accident; it is to be regretted, as this might have altered the game.

THE TURTLE.

EVENTS AT LIVERPOOL. The champion stepladder, 300 coverings, run at Liverpool yesterday, was won by Middlehamite, second, Nun third. The race for the Liverpool cup, run for \$500, was won by Shiraz, Bashey Park second, Golden Drop third. The Grand National stepladder, run the previous day, was won by Why Not.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the correct dose of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

WHAT You can get it by advertising. DO YOU WANT? You can get it by advertising. DO YOU WANT? You can get it by advertising.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Hall's Prairie Farmer Shot and Seriously Wounded by a Robber.

Nanaimo Coal Shipments—Westminster's Assessment—Matsqui Wants a Physician.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 31.—The huge devil fish captured recently, which was for a long time a terror to the divers in the Narrows working at the pipes, and which was dubbed the water works inspector, has been sent to Montreal to be placed on exhibition there as a curiosity.

J. J. Hanfield has been appointed general agent of the National Assurance Company, of Ireland, for the mainland of British Columbia.

Four burglaries are reported as happening yesterday and the night before. The Beauvick hotel was robbed of a quantity of provisions on Thursday, and on the same night \$50 worth of groceries were taken from the Rock Bottom grocery. Mr. Pleasant, on Friday a quantity of clothing was stolen from Mr. Harry Hemlow, and Beer's grocery was robbed of a quantity of provisions.

Magistrate Watson has recovered from a severe illness.

Magistrate Manson took the body of an Indian woman to Victoria yesterday for examination. The body was brought from the North. Mr. Manson suspects foul play.

The fancy dress ball at the Hotel Vancouver the other evening, under the auspices of the Oriskany club, was the social event of the season.

Civic relief work is still going on. Last week's pay roll amounted to \$552.30.

Ferry Noville-Smith, secretary of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Co., and Miss Alice Billings, were married at the Hamilton cathedral on March 28.

The Grand avenue case will be appealed to the Privy Council. This is the legal contest between the city and C. P. R. that has been waged so long. The city claims the right to build a wharf just beyond the C. P. R. track, at the end of Gore avenue. The C. P. R. contest their right.

The Matsqui municipality has offered to supplement a bonus which may be given by the Local Legislature to a medical practitioner who will take up his residence between Matsqui and Langley municipalities.

City Clerk McGulgan is being complimented on all sides for saving a child from death by the electric cars.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31.—W. J. Mogridge, of the Belle Meade farm, Halle Prairie, was shot by a robber last night and seriously wounded. Mr. Mogridge and other officers have gone in pursuit. Mr. Mogridge had taken out a considerable sum of money from the bank here yesterday to pay his farm hands.

At a meeting of Government supporters last night, it was decided to nominate a candidate by ballot at the next meeting two weeks hence.

The Westminster Fish Co. will ship a car of halibut to Chicago and another to Portland to-morrow.

The estate of T. J. Trapp & Co. shows the amount of assets over liabilities to be \$63,440.52, and this by placing the real estate at a little more than half its value.

The hotels and saloons have reduced beer to 10 cents a glass to meet the hard times.

T. S. Higginson, crown timber agent, has returned from England.

The city assessment for 1894 is returned as follows: Gross value, \$7,191,936; exemptions, \$1,700,960; net taxable value, \$5,490,955.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 31.—The foreign coal shipments for the month amount to 69,483 tons, being an increase of nearly 16,000 tons over the February exports. The New Vancouver Coal Co.'s shipments were 25,415 tons; Wellington, 23,603; Union, 21,403. There were registered during the month 18 births, 3 marriages, and 7 deaths.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of the suit of Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. was continued yesterday, when the case for the plaintiff was closed and that for the defence commenced. Several witnesses for the plaintiff testified as to the value of the property in question, which was given at all the way from \$25 to \$300 per acre. One witness, Benson, stated he had had the property for sale for the past five years at \$60 an acre, but had not been able to find a purchaser. Another witness, Jordan, had worked the farm for a year, and had not been able to make enough out of it to pay for his seed. He would not give \$25 per acre for it.

Mr. Bodwell then closed his case, and Mr. Cassidy, though he said the defence was in the case for the case to the jury, felt compelled as a matter of law to move for a non-suit, inasmuch as no case had been made out against the defendants.

His Lordship considered the matter should be submitted to the jury, and accordingly the defence was opened by Mr. Cassidy, who declared that he was the plaintiff's counsel had claimed that this case depended upon proof of negligence or of deceit, he would show that negligence can have nothing to do with it, even though agency on the part of the defendant be shown. The circumstance that Mr. Snowden had taken the trouble to obtain a valuation from competent persons disposed of that part of the allegations. He proposed to show, too, that the defendants were not, as alleged, the "trusted agents" of the plaintiff. Mr. Snowden was in the matter the agent only of Hodge, who paid the commission; and he would show that at that time Mr. Johnson was plaintiff's "trusted agent." Mr. Cassidy had not completed his address when the court adjourned, to meet at 10 a.m. on Monday.

Mr. Justice Orrose in Chambers yesterday made an order requiring the plaintiff in Jackson v. Mylius to furnish a bond for \$500 to be held for costs of appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. In Jackson v. Williams, plaintiff moved for summary judgment, but was refused.

C. D. Keast has been appointed guardian of the infant children in re the Bevilockway estate.

Judgment has been reserved in the case of Barton v. Woods.

The opponents of the Sunday closing law are circulating a petition, and in accordance with the prayer of the petition Mr. Grant will move to strike out the clause dealing with that subject.



For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market. See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

Agents for British Columbia, MARTIN & ROBERTSON, Victoria and Vancouver.

ROSES

WE HAVE NOW READY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Hybrid Tea, Moss, Climbing and other Roses, including the best NOVELTIES in Roses and every other description of Plants. OUR DOMINION COLLECTION of 90 named varieties of Roses, post paid, for \$1.00. Send for our 80-page Catalogue Free. Mention COLONIST and address.

WEBSTER BROS., 118-120 HAMILTON, ONT.

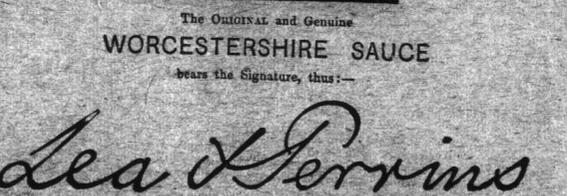
FARMERS!

In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at COST PRICE the following articles which is FIFTY PER CENT. less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods. The machines are of the best quality and all of American manufacture. Farmers requiring any of these articles will save money by purchasing the same from us. Those unable to call in person are requested to correspond with us. The machines offered are: Bull Dog Harrows; Sulky, Gang and Drills; Walter A. Wood's Combined Reaper and Mower; Seed Sowers; Planet Jr. Seed Mower; Harpoon Hay Forks; Hay Carriers; Churns and Butter Workers. Also, extra parts for Buckeye, Champion, Wood's, Toronto and Clipper Mowers and Toronto Binder; and extras for various makes of plows.

MARVIN & TILTON, Wharf St., Victoria.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—



Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

There Are Two Openings.

No. 1—Is our opening up with the very latest styles in ladies' and gentlemen's Tan Boots and Shoes, Oxfords, etc. No. 2—Is your opening to come down to our store and see these nice goods and buy yourself a pair. If you see them you will want to buy.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal BLUE - One Star. Capsules PINK - Two Stars. GOLD - Three Stars. Sole Export Bottling Agents in J. J. & S. G. DAY & CO., LONDON.

Teaching by Correspondence.

Through instruction by correspondence given in all subjects for teachers, civil service and matriculation examinations. Special courses in English and commercial branches. Practical instruction given to teachers in methods of teaching Latin mastered in eight weeks. Write for terms and full particulars. Address: R. SPARLING, Vancouver.

FERRY'S SEEDS.

The sower has no second chance. If you would do it right, be sure and start with FERRY'S SEEDS. Ferry's Seed Catalogue for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Every planter should have it. Sent free. D. E. FERRY & Co., Washburn, Wis.

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING

of all kinds, from a "NEEDLE to an ANCHOR" is specially and cheaply executed at THE COLONIST. Merchants and citizens in general should see samples and get prices.

UPTURE

MORE CURES have been effected by my UPTURE than by all other devices ever devised. My system is based on a portion of the Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains. Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road, West Side, in Douglas Street. Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains. Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road, West Side, in Douglas Street. Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application.

Norman, and before he reached over my pistol. I do not know who shot. The shot citizens were armed. They began firing at officers were standing targets of the whole returned the fire. All who are captured are are strong threats were wounded in the lynch to-night. grave, and the state liable. At no time has been so great as people.

THE MOTTO.

(World) will respecting aid to migration which occurred yesterday should be seems to have raised the most unexpected not be at all surprising, a motion of amendment is moved by Mr. Kitchin. If you their good work the Ministers in the of the Pro- public than they. Vermon expressed ministrators tersely departmental work schemes for the ad- y. If they are aimed of progress the of the better. The and supporters e vital growth of they can help it. ven was in power he read May. What- tain. The elector- a mistake of that no, is visiting Vic- to New England.

Whom

od word for for I honestly that is claimed of testimonials of Payne's are, are lefters men in every Dartmouth's greatness of in he first pre- makes people ths is as much tonic, nerve diamond is of glass. It in the world. diseases aris- system and tive cure for or complaint, nervous dis- For the latter has succeeded thing else has this country space to the use of l has made her one sub-

A GOOD REPORT.

The Bute Inlet Country Within a Day's Journey by Steam-boat. Room for Hundreds of Ranches on Excellent and Well Watered Land.

To THE EDITOR:—I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the two river valleys pp this Inlet. I arrived in Vancouver from England last February, and found much difficulty in obtaining information respecting lands available for settlement. Now, here is room for some hundreds of ranches on good land that will pay one well to clear, and where you would get nearly if not all your 160 acres available for cultivation, and not have to take in 30 or 40 acres of rock, as is the case with so many of the islands. The land is some of the finest to be found, the soil is sandy and clay loam, with places where the sand predominates, but these grass grows well. It is timbered with alder near the river, with spruce, fir and cedar near the mountains. I suppose that, speaking generally, one-third of each claim would be alder land. A great advantage is that here there is a market for all the produce raised, as the Government hold six square miles at the mouth of the Homaluk, and four miles square is held on the South gate for another town, thus there will be two towns within three miles of each other. Not only so, but these rivers form the natural highway through to the Chilootin, Blackwater and Nechaco valleys. Roads could be cut through alder rivers which would bring all the traffic of those valleys down to sail water and thus within a day's journey by steamboat with Victoria or Vancouver. Mr. Franklin has already cut a rough trail up the Southgate to Chilcoo and Tatis lakes, and intends this summer to improve it so that cattle can be driven down. There seems to be no difficulty except bridges across creeks, and once across a narrow part of the river and a gradual slope up the mountain hill Chilcoo lake lies at your feet. The Hornath road would be the most direct one and would pass through some fine farming country. Trappers tell me that in one place in the valley there is room for probably forty settlers in a block. The Southgate is already settled up for seven miles. The great advantage is a good road, when the rest of the valley would be soon pre-empted, and it would be a great benefit to have it surveyed. We have fifteen children, but some are too young and others too old to be available for scholars; we want a few more and then we shall get a school. It seems a pity that there should be so much wilderness there is land lying uncultivated much, and which will soon be very valuable. All the settlers would be glad to give any information free to intending settlers personally or by letter. W. G. WALKER, Southgate river, Bute Inlet, Feb. 7, 1894.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

To THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a letter recently published in the Colonist signed by Dr. Davis, questioning the correctness of the figures in the report furnished the City Council by its committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Provincial Jubilee Hospital. The information as to the cost of the Jubilee Hospital was taken from a communication sent to the Council on the 6th instant by Dr. Davis, acting secretary, in which he stated the total cost of the Jubilee hospital to date was \$38,000. The House Surgeon at the hospital kindly furnished the committee with the number of patients and particulars as to the hospital staff. The cost of working expenses of the hospital were received by the committee at a meeting of the board of directors. Dr. Davis has the had time to question the figures relating to the St. Joseph's hospital. These were received directly from headquarters, and can be relied upon beyond question.

It was not the intention of the committee to give a more detailed report; round figures dealing with the various matters in a lump sum were considered sufficient to lay the desired facts before the Council.

It would seem from Dr. Davis' statement that the information given to the Council should have come from him and the Board of Directors of the Jubilee hospital—in fact the latter were incensed against the committee for gathering information about the hospital on the outside. That Dr. Davis should not approve of the committee's report is not surprising, as he is perhaps the only physician in Victoria who thinks the hospital is managed as it ought to be. On making inquiries the committee found complaints numerous and loud against the management of the Jubilee hospital, and it seemed to the committee that the medical men of the city, who certainly ought to know more about hospital matters than we laymen, were the loudest to condemn the management, which they claimed was not only unjust to the medical profession at large but led to extravagance in the running expenses of the institution.

In further considering this matter of management the committee came to the conclusion that the whole trouble with the hospital was its large and unwieldy board of directors, which was not conducted to economy as its present financial distress fully demonstrates. Dr. Davis, with his usual acumen, seems to have suddenly become aware that there was something wrong, for he agrees with the committee's suggestion that the board ought to be reduced in number, and that in the event of the city granting the required aid to the management. The doctor's reference to St. Joseph hospital is certainly not complimentary. Yet there are a great many benefited persons who prefer to take their nursing at the hands of the good Sisters at St. Joseph's old "obscure block hospital" than at its more costly, modern and pretentious rival. With your further kind indulgence I will give the figures of our report, and I am quite willing to leave the question of whether we did right in comparing the two hospitals to the decision of the intelligent reader.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL. Cost, \$36,000 (including land, equipment, etc.); capacity 60 beds. Average number of patients per annum for past three years, 40 83. Cost per year, \$25,000 to \$26,712 (present cost). Staff (all paid), 9 nurses, 11 other help, 1 resident surgeon, 1 non-resident secretary; total staff, 22. ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. Cost, \$42,000; capacity, 80 beds. Average number of patients, between 50 and 60. Total cost for 1893, \$11,250. \$1645, 9 visiting sisters, 6 other help.

paid; 1 non-resident physician (paid) total, 16. J. KERR-WILSON, Chairman of the Committee.

BARANOFF CASTLE.

The steamer City of Topeka, from the North, brings news of the burning to ashes of Baranoff Castle, at Sitka, on March 17. Although the building was less than 100 years old, it was the nearest approach to an antiquity of which the Northern Pacific Coast boasted. It was a picturesque old structure, built to endure for an enormous time, and of mammoth proportions. Were it not for the fire it might have endured for all time, as the structure was entirely of huge cedar logs, and was fastened throughout with copper bolts. Here it was that old Alexander Andrievitch Baranoff, at one time a Siberian merchant, but then a Russian noble and despotic Governor of all of British North America, held his court, and from there as headquarters, extended a line of forts and trading posts along the Coast as far south as San Francisco. When Catherine II, Empress of Russia, had pushed her domain across the Behring sea and down the coast and on Kekooni hill her loyal follower planted his flag and erected his castle. Year after year, and decade after decade has passed, the revolution and the civil wars have been fought and until the fatal spark was formed into flame on the 17th Baranoff castle has endured the wrath of a thousand gales and stood the rigors of a hundred winters. Through sunshine and storm it was always the first to greet the eyes of the tourist. It is known all over the civilised world, as visitors from every clime have viewed its turrets and read and heard the romantic tales and legends that surround the old building with an air of mystery and solemnity. To the sublimely picturesque coast of Alaska, Baranoff castle was as the crumbling ruins of the old missions to California and Mexico. The loss to Sitka is irreparable, as it takes from her one of the principal objects of interest to those who spend the summer months there and on the Alaskan coast. From Sitka, where the old baron had established a one-time important colony, he traded with Canton, Manila, the Sandwich Islands, New York, Boston and California, and at one time made that now desolated and obscure little village a mart of commerce known all over the Pacific coast. Broken with age and disease the old baron sought for leave of absence, and on his voyage toward home he died off the Island of Java, in 1818. The colony which he founded gradually died out, its commerce disappeared with the advent of Americans to the Pacific coast, and the country which he had seized and held for the Czarina was sold to this country. His sole monument on this American continent, the great castle in which, surrounded by his hosts of retainers, he once exercised the powers of an independent prince, has now gone down in ashes, and little is left to show that the entire Pacific coast of North America was at one time governed by the viceroy of the Great White Czar.

LEBONTIA, O., March 19.—Coxey's army accomplished the seven miles march from Salem to this point in two hours. The roads were muddy and covered with snow, besides being very hilly. A cold wind was blowing and some snow fell. It was learned this morning that a number of the men in the army are suffering from dysentery. Committees of local citizens met the troops and conducted them to a comfortable hall, where a hot lunch was served.

Joy Inexpressible Another Boy's Life Saved Health Blighted by Scrofula and Hip Disease Perfect Cure, Happiness and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Exceter, N. H. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for my boy. Some four years ago, when six years old, George was attacked by hip disease in his right leg. We had to get him a pair of crutches, with which he was able to move about, but became badly deformed. We had to have his right leg lanced just above the knee. In a few weeks a second operation was performed, but he could not bear to move his growth was stopped and he had no appetite, and it was hard work to make him eat enough to keep him alive. A few weeks later we had his hip lanced, and following this five other operations, making eight running sores in all. We did all we could for him, but he grew weaker every day, although we had three of the best physicians. As a last resort we were prevailed upon by relatives who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with beneficial results to give the medicine a trial. We got one bottle about the first of March, 1892, and he had taken the medicine only a few days when his appetite began to improve. When he had taken one bottle he could move about a little with his crutches, which he had not been able to use for the preceding three months. We continued faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in 6 months he was Able to Be Dressed and go about the house without the crutches. He has now taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly for eighteen months, and for the past six months has been without the crutches, which he has undergone by several inches. The sores have all healed, and the excruciating pain which he rapidly losing, only the scars and occasional limp remaining as reminders of his suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Sarsaparilla in his case has truly done wonders, and he is daily gaining in flesh and good color. He runs and plays as lively as any child. We feel as inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health, and at the prospect of his highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. HANNA W. MURPHY, Exceter, New Hampshire. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy on the action. Sold by all druggists, 25c.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

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FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 75 years. more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.
7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger head could be farmed with the place. The hunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 150 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Arrival of a Cargo of Coconuts From the South Sea Islands.

Flying Dutchman in a Russian Prison and His Sealing Schooner Seized.

Probably the first cargo of coconuts ever brought to Victoria for sale arrived on the British schooner Norma, from Washington and Fanning Islands, yesterday morning. The schooner's visit to Victoria is for the double purpose of disposing of the cargo of 25,000 coconuts and of finding a buyer for herself. She is owned by Capt. F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, who commands her, and who is accompanied by his two sons. She was built as a sealer, and was for several seasons engaged in the sealing business on the Japan coast.

The schooner had a very rough passage to Victoria, but is none the worse of it. About three days ago, it is stated, she encountered a terrific hurricane and, hove to thirty hours. During this time the rudder wheel was lashed, all sails were down, everything made secure on deck, and the crew kept below. It is supposed that it was in this gale that the bark Archer was thrown on her beam ends. The Norma's crew reported having passed on the voyage what appeared to be part of the carcass of a marine monster. It was floating on the surface of the water in a flat translucent mass with a deep red border, and was surrounded by thousands of sea gulls.

The manner in which Capt. Walker became owner of the Norma involves quite a romantic story. Five years ago, he, his wife and family and seven or eight others were found by the vessel shipwrecked on a small island belonging to Midway Island, where they had subsisted for four months with nothing to eat but sea-birds, eggs and fish. They had started out from Honolulu on the bark Wanderer, and, after passing through the various islands to the south of the Hawaiian group, sought protection from a storm near Midway Island. Their bark dragged her anchor and ran on the rocks. The crew, numbering 20 all told, escaped in the small boats and

reached land five miles distant. The bark was broken up so badly that they saved nothing from her, and as the island they were on was uninhabited and far away from civilization their position was not enviable. Six of the party, after being several months in this fix, left in a small boat to seek help, and have never been heard of since, while four of those remaining died of scurvy before, by chance, the Norma passed near the island and, seeing the distress signals, took the survivors off.

On board the Norma now are three large land crabs, which were procured on one of the uninhabited islands in the South Sea. They are famed for the dexterous way in which they climb coconuts trees and crack the nuts with their claws, with comparatively little trouble.

The schooner will be in port about one month, and if sold here her crew will return to Honolulu by steamer. One of Captain Walker's sons is a photographer, and has some excellent pictures with him.

Once more the "Flying Dutchman" Capt. Hanson, has become notorious. He left Juneau, Alaska, in the little schooner Emma about ten months ago, and was not heard of until a short time ago, when it was learned that he and the Emma's hunters are being guarded within the walls of a Russian fortress. Late in the fall of 1893 Captain Hanson headed for Yokohama with 60 seals, intending to lay in supplies for his winter's cruise. After stopping his schooner he sailed north towards the Aleutian Islands, and when about five hundred miles north of the Japan coast he encountered some very severe weather. After a week of arduous labor with the stormy sea the schooner succeeded in getting into shelter in the lee of one of the small islands off the Siberian coast, where she was beached, her rudder fixed and sails replaced. When she put to sea again the barometer indicated the gathering of another storm. The schooner was put in trim, but was rapidly blown toward the Siberian coast. A Russian man-of-war sighted her and gave chase. In the heavy sea the little schooner was soon overtaken and forced to sail into a sheltered spot. Here she was boarded by the Russian commander, who put the crew in irons and in the name of his government seized the Emma as "a poacher." All were taken to Vladivostok, and Captain Hanson and his men thrown into prison. In all probability they will gain their liberty, but the schooner will be confiscated.

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Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kennings and Phaetons.
Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.
Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.
Pipe. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.
Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops.
ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

CARIBOO. NECHAGO. QUESNELLE. JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH. A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc. mrl1-6m-dg

CAPITAL NOT

Cost of Site of the Vic Buildings-Dominion I Legislation.

The Bisley Team-Import in Trade Returns-Cattle Disease

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. stated that the site of the V buildings had cost \$75,000. purchased from the Canada Hotel Company. The Govern means of knowing who comp

The transshipment of tea in England without the payment vided the chests are not opene Sir John Thompson informed kin that the new cattle die County will be investigated. Mr. Davin resumed the de Budge's in a capital speech. Donald (Baron) McInerney, Sample also spoke.

The Incentive bill will be in the Senate to-morrow. The Upper House discussed doors the question of allowing the Chamber for a ball, and ref mission. The Dominion Rifle Associa taken place on Wednesday. A maritime province man w command the Bisley team this In the Government Trade Victoria imports and exports a credited to Vancouver. Col. P the attention of the House to the Tariff delegations are thick on to-day.

EX-PRESIDENT HARR STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Apr President Harrison's fourth lect Development of the National Co outlined the early attempts of to be united before the revolutio sketches of the New England co of 1643, the later Colonial Conf plan of union presented by W and Benjamin Franklin. The fi at York was caused by the hosti of Canada and the Dutch provin of New York. This confederat Colonies of New England was lo with suspicion by the crown, v vantage of union was recogno from the royal standpoint, ing the period until Englan possession of Canada her effort

because some of its most import ences took place between the Co ences, between delegates and be General Assemblies. In 1743, second call for an American cong jamin Franklin presented a plan which is of the greatest import because of its distinguished auth because some of its most import visions were incorporated into the constitution. The lecturer pause a comparison between the man appointment of the minor governa als under Franklin's plan council, approved by the

appointing postmaster by comm their approval by the President. In advance of his time Franklin w seen in his advocating a form of go substantially the same as that thirty-five years later also in the rejection of "the plan by the colom proposition was good, but premat as was essential to permanenc as to be essential to permanenc The congress of 1775 was pr composed of popular conventions, important step was the declaratio pendence. Union preceded inde

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Cost of Site of the Victoria Public Buildings—Dominion Insolvency Legislation.

The Biele Team—Important Mistake in Trade Returns—A New Cattle Disease.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. Mr. Foster stated that the site of the Victoria public buildings had cost \$75,000. It had been purchased from the Canadian Western Hotel Company.

The transhipment of tea is allowed in England without the payment of duty, provided the chests are not opened.

Sir John Thompson informed Mr. Landers that the new cattle disease in Grey County will be investigated.

Mr. Davin resumed the debate on the Budget in a capital speech. Messrs. Macdonald (Huron), McInerney, Carroll and Semple also spoke.

The Insolvency bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow.

The Upper House discussed with closed doors the question of allowing the use of the Chamber for a ball, and refused the permission.

The Dominion Rifle Association meeting takes place on Wednesday.

A maritime provision man will probably command the Biele team this year.

In the Government Trade returns the Victoria imports and exports are wrongly credited to Vancouver. Col. Prior will call the attention of the House to the matter.

Tariff delegations are thick on the ground to-day.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 2.—Ex-President Harrison's fourth lecture on "the Development of the National Constitution" outlined the early attempts of the colonies to be united before the revolution, included sketches of the New England confederation of 1643, the later Colonial Conferences and plan of union presented by William Penn and Benjamin Franklin.

The first attempt at union was caused by the hostile attitude of Canada and the Dutch province of New York. This confederacy of the United Colonies of New England was looked upon with suspicion by the crown, yet the advantage of union was recognized even from the royal standpoint, and during the period until England gained possession of Canada her efforts were in favor of colonial union.

Frequent conferences took place between the Colonial Gov. ernors, between delegates and between the General Assemblies. In 1743, after the second call for an American congress, Benjamin Franklin presented a plan for union, which is of the greatest importance to us, because of its distinguished authority and because some of its most important provisions were incorporated into our present constitution.

The lecturer paused to make a comparison between the manner of the appointment of the minor government officials under Franklin's plan by the council, and the present method of appointing postmasters by congressmen and their approval by the President. How far in advance of his time Franklin was can be seen in his advocating a form of government substantially the same as that adopted thirty-five years later.

The plan by the colonies, the unanimous rejection of the plan by the crown, the proposition was good, but premature. The failure of all the efforts of the crown to bring about colonial union was caused partly by the fact that every proposition involved the admission of the power of Parliament to legislate for the colonies.

The union began with the continental congress of 1774, and since has been continuous. This congress exercised sovereign authority by virtue of the original powers derived from the people. The congress of 1775 was principally composed of popular conventions. The next important step was the declaration of independence. Union preceded independence, and was recognized by Americans to be a necessary antecedent. Independence was declared by the united colonies and achieved by the United States. State Governments were organized in the Union as part of it. No State was independent. No one State ever sent an ambassador to a foreign court. No one State ever had its flag recognized on the high seas. Independence was as impossible to the individual colonies as it was to the Union as a whole.

Union was as essential to permanence as to the procurement of independence. Several States were not even mentioned by name in the constitution. The periculous doctrine has been held that this Government is only a federation of sovereign States from which any State could withdraw at will. There is not a shadow of foundation for such a claim.

CANADA'S DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—This was Canadian day at the Fair, and former residents of the country across the line were out in force. Preparations were made for the entertainment of visitors in both the Canadian cottage and the Canadian booth in the Horticultural building. Festival hall was decorated for the occasion. There was a special musical programme and the exercises were held in Festival hall. The feature of the exercises was an address by H. L. Eberon Smith, president of the Canadian Auxiliary committee. The lacrosse teams, which arrived from the North to open the season on the recreation grounds, did not arrive in time to play to-day, but were given a reception in the Canadian cottage. There will be games of lacrosse on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons of this week. In Thursday's game San Francisco players will take part.

MADRID, April 2.—Spain's great international exhibition will be formally opened at noon to-morrow with imposing ceremonies, participated in by representatives of the court, the cabinet, senators and deputies, mayors of the principal cities, and the leading members of the world of manufactures, art and science. The exposition, in the immense edifice known as the Palace of Arts and Manufactures, which has been built on the plan of the Crystal Palace in London. This is the third international exposition that is placed to the credit of Spain since 1877. Nearly every country is represented, and the exposition on the whole is far superior to its predecessors. It will continue until October 31.

WINDSOR, April 2.—Wm. Devlin, a notorious cattle thief, has been arrested, charged with stealing cattle from farmers in the Windsor district.

LE CARON DEAD.

LONDON, April 3.—The spy Le Caron, so prominently identified with the charges against the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died Sunday from a painful malady. Le Caron claimed to have been a major in the American volunteer army, but the truth of this statement was doubted. In 1889, when the London Times case was before the Parnell commission the police called Le Caron to England and put him on the witness stand, to disclose the inner workings and secret purposes of the American Clan-na-Gael Association. He accused Patrick Egan, Alexander Sullivan, Thomas Brennan, and other prominent American League Leaguers of being the leading spirits in the revolutionary organization, and also testified to conversations that Parnell and other parliamentary leaders had with the chief Fenians when in the United States. After the trial Le Caron published a book containing "revelations" about Irish dynasties. The police henceforth had to look after him. He dyed his black hair and mustache and took up his residence in a small house in a southwestern suburb of London. The police guarded the house constantly, and he seldom went out. He had been ill for nearly a year and his physician was a younger brother of Thomas Burke, the Under Secretary for Ireland, who was assassinated with Lord Frederick C. O'Donoghue by the Invincibles in Phoenix park, Dublin.

BEHRING SEA BILL.

The Arbitration Award as Enacted Under the British Act of Parliament.

Ships in Violation Liable to Forfeiture—U. S. Officers May Exercise Powers Under It.

LONDON, April 2.—The Behring Sea bill introduced in the House provides that the arbitration award shall have effect as enacted by this act. Every one contravening this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act 64. Any ship violating this act is liable to forfeiture. The court, without prejudice to any other power, may release each ship upon payment of £500. The Queen in council may make, revoke or alter the orders for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and any one contravening the regulations of such order shall be liable to a penalty of £100. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified may exercise powers under this act similar to those exercised by a British naval officer in relation to a British ship. The act is to become effective on May 1, and any ship sailing before that date shall be freed from forfeiture.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Several hundred members of the local industrial army started from the new city hall this afternoon and marched through the streets. They were orderly and quiet. Some of the men in the ranks bore banners, on one of which was inscribed the legend, "U.S. Industrial Army." Another stated that they were "driven by the lash of hunger to beg."

Still another said that they were "hungry, hopeless and discouraged." In the ranks there was an old woman, to whom was attached and which was hailed by men. It was called the commissary department. As the men marched along in a quiet way, without a cheer or cry of any sort, it was a sober and melancholy routine, and most of the spectators on the line of march studied it gravely. At the Plaza, corner of Kearney and Clay streets, one of the leaders made an appeal for contributions, but the spectators did not give anything. The delegation waited on the board of supervisors, this afternoon, and asked for money to pay their fares to Sacramento. Mayor Eliert agreed to give the army \$25 to Oakland. This money, the delegation took and stated that fully 800 of the army would go to Oakland to-morrow and thence make a start for Washington.

BARNARDO'S BOYS.

OTTAWA, March 24.—(Special.)—The action of Hon. Mr. Daly in causing an inquiry to be made into juvenile immigration from Great Britain is timely. The system of bringing out young children from the slums of London and other large cities in the Motherland has its advocates as well as its opponents. Dr. Barnardo's name is familiar to Canadians in connection with this work. In the last two or three years his system has been severely criticized, and by some more so than by the present inspector of penitentiaries whose report of last year, when it was published, created a tremendous sensation. Dr. Barnardo has sent a long communication to the Minister of the Interior, in which he claims that the boys and girls sent out to his branch homes in Canada are of the very flower of the flock taken from the institutions in Great Britain, that they are in robust physical and mental health, thoroughly upright, honest and virtuous; that the boys have been industriously trained in workshops, while the girls have had careful instruction in domestic pursuits. Careful studies have been kept of the children sent out to Canada, and the number who have been transferred from the homes in Great Britain to the Canadian branches up to the first of November last was 6,128.

Tables showing all the offences against the law committed by, and the sentence passed upon Barnardo's boys, who have been at any time convicted of any crime in Canada indicate that, for the decade ending 1884, not a single conviction was recorded in Canada this class of immigrants. Since 1884 the total number of convictions was 52, or less than one per cent. of the whole number emigrated. Thirty-seven of these offenders were boys sent to Toronto, thirteen were youths sent to Manitoba, two only were girls. These 52 convictions cover all the offences recorded against the Barnardo immigrants for twenty years. Many of the offences, Dr. Barnardo says, are of a very trivial nature, and do not indicate criminal tendency on the part of the culprits. In only three instances out of the whole 52 has there been a second conviction. There has never been a third. Dr. Barnardo offers to submit to any officer appointed by the Government all the books in connection with the institutions, in order to demonstrate the accuracy of his statements. Reviewing, calmly and dispassionately, the successes and failures of the 6,128 young people sent out by him to Canada, and judging the same by the criterion of the criminal statistics of the general population of Canada, under official authority, it appears, he says, that taken as a whole, "the class of youths brought to the Barnardo Home from the old country" are much more free from crime, vice, general profligacy or vagrancy than is the population of the Dominion generally, or any particular section of it considered separately.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON SMITH.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2.—Prof. William Robertson Smith, M.A., LL.D., librarian of the University of Cambridge, and professor of Arabic, whose serious illness was reported some days ago, is dead. Dr. Smith was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in November, 1846, and after receiving private tuition was educated at Aberdeen University and the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen. He was appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, in 1870, and was removed from this office by an extraordinary act of the General Assembly in 1881, on account of his critical views as to the Old Testament, published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica and elsewhere. Since then he has been associated with Prof. Baynes in editing the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Professor Robertson Smith travelled in Arabia, 1879-80, and described his journey in letters to the Scotsman newspaper.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD.

PARIS, April 2.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, of the elder of life fame, died to-day. He was born in the island of Mauritius in 1818, educated there and then went to France to complete his medical studies. As it well known, he devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the conditions and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column and its relation to disease, the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries a vast number of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries.

CHILIAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Chilean Claims Commission's existence is terminated by the terms of the treaty next Monday. Out of forty-three cases presented only thirteen American and two Chilean have been considered. The cases of the Itata and Riochico Trench, recently discussed, both against the United States, are barred for lack of time. All judgments thus far obtained have been against Chile, but they are small, aggregating less than \$50,000.

WINDSOR, April 2.—At Virden yesterday afternoon, John McIntosh's dwelling was burned down and is a total loss, with no insurance. At 9 o'clock at night the Victoria hotel was ablaze, flames appearing through the roof. The loss to total building and contents is covered by insurance.

About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and in a few days my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a grand medicine.

774 FRENCH, Massy Station, Ont.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Shooting Affair at Hall's Prairie—Disappointed Nanaimo Burglars—Serious Accident at Clinton.

Preparing for Extensive Mining Operations—The Horsely-Improved Northern Mail Service.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, April 2.—A case of leprosy has appeared in Chinatown. Ah Chong living in Montreal two years ago, a year ago he tried to get into Washington State but did not succeed, and came to Vancouver. Chinatown is to be searched to-night for more possible cases. The medical health officer says that Ah Chong's case is the worst ever seen here, and the Chinaman has not long to live. He will be taken to Darcy Island to-morrow on a chartered steamer.

VANCOUVER, April 3.—A gang of desperate burglars have been very successfully working on the mainland of the Province for the past two weeks, and one of them may yet swing for the (probable) murder of W. J. Moggridge, at Hall's Prairie. The gang commenced operations at Langley, where a store and a saloon were burglarized; they then burglarized a store and a warehouse at Mission City and confiscated a large quantity of goods; at Westminster several citizens were held up and robbed. Vancouver was then visited, and for several nights stores were looted. From Vancouver they appear to have gone to Hall's Prairie, where they committed an already reported, their last desperate deed in shooting W. J. Moggridge, the first man who had resisted them. O'Rourke & Jarvis' place of business was broken into last night by Arthur Calquhoun, who was caught red-handed by the police. He was sent up for trial.

W. J. Douglas has established himself in the real estate business here. The Westminster amateur Pinafore opera company have asked for a date at the Vancouver opera house.

Reeve Schon has been nominated by the Burnaby electors as an independent candidate for Richmond in the approaching elections.

J. A. Green has accepted the position of assistant collector of votes for this city. Inland revenue returns for Vancouver for March: Salt, \$4,794.05; tobacco, \$839.30; cigars, \$3,014.57; petroleum, \$364.50; total, \$8,997.62. For March, 1893, the total was \$5,867.12—increase, \$3,030.50.

Yesterday afternoon a large rock slide at Salses' Rock bluff, about eight miles from Yale, carried down the telegraph wires. The Pacific express was cut off at that point and an auxiliary sent out.

The celebrated market by-law case is to be again taken up. A. M. Beattie, the market lessee, prosecuted Mr. Cunningham for selling meat within the market limits prescribed by the Council. Mr. Cunningham was fined by the police magistrate and a fine imposed, but this case was appealed and the verdict quashed. Mr. Beattie is again looking for judgment.

Pacific Lodge I.O.O.F. closed its charter last night with a membership of 248, which is the largest membership of any lodge in the province. The total strength of the Odd Fellows in Vancouver is now 800.

Mr. Anderson, in answer to a committee of the Council that these in arrears of taxes did not have to pay interest. A. J. Shaw said that it was no wonder that the citizens were in arrears of taxes over \$80,000. He proposed to introduce a motion that steps be taken to compel those in arrears to pay up.

At the Council meeting it was moved that the city appropriate the poles, wires and machinery of the Electric Light Co. at the termination of their contract with the city. The city solicitor, being asked his advice, said that the city could not do this, as they had, in their contract with the Electric Light Co. in October, 1887, given the company a franchise in perpetuity.

Petitions are being largely signed asking for a post office delivery throughout the city.

Registrar Beck reports for Vancouver 26 births, 9 marriages and 27 deaths for March. In March Vancouver had four fires, with a total loss of about \$5,500.

The customs collections for March in Vancouver were as follows: Duty collected, \$17,900.69; other revenue, \$2,721.50; total, \$20,622.09. Imports free, \$12,064; imports dutiable, \$6,791.71; total, \$17,855.

At a special meeting of the City Council the question of arrears of taxes was considered. At the end of 1891 the arrears amounted to \$11,000, in 1892 they were increased to \$20,000, while in 1893 they increased to \$61,000, making a total in 1894 of \$86,000.

The Canadian Order of Odd Fellows no longer exists in this city, the Loyal Pacific lodge having joined the Independent order, the Loyal Western lodge disbanding.

The city will pay the heirs of the late John Smalley \$900. John Smalley was a fireman in June last while driving an engine to a fire, a hole in the street causing the engine to be thrown off the engine.

The British Columbia Methodist College is to be materially extended. Principal Whittington goes to Winnipeg and Toronto in a few days to engage additional professors, to endeavor to arise the softness of the wall of the Toronto University and also to obtain the best designs for the new college buildings.

NANAIMO, April 2.—Early on Sunday morning burglar broke into A. E. Plant's house, Newcastle townsite, but a dog inside scared them off before any valuables had been secured.

The average daily attendance at the city schools last month was 610.

The customs returns for March show duty collected, \$3,532.33; other revenue, \$146.25; imports dutiable, \$1,976; free, \$718.

WESTMINSTER, April 2.—Further particulars concerning the shooting of W. J. Moggridge, at Hall's Prairie, on Friday evening, are to hand. Two masked men rapped at the door, and when Moggridge opened the door, the bullet passing clean through the shoulder and lodging in the wall of the hallway. Moggridge fell, and the men then robbed him and ransacked the house. The unfortunate man crawled to bed and lay there 13 hours before help came. There is little hope of his recovery. The police are searching night and day for the criminals.

Three notices will take the veil at the convent of the Good Shepherd, at Sapperton, on Wednesday. Bishop Duran will officiate.

Alex. Lavoie, a logger at Humphrey's Channel, one hundred miles north, was brought to the city in an open canoe on Saturday night, for medical treatment. A log floated over him, in floating fearful in-juries.

Some time on Saturday a person unknown slipped into the office of James Beer, grocer, and walked off with the cash box, containing \$80 in silver and some valuable papers.

SOUTH SAANICH, April 2.—The farmers in the district were proceeding rapidly with their spring work until the last heavy rains came.

Up to date the death record on the Victoria-Sidney line of railway is a pig, a cow and a dog.

Mr. E. R. John will this week move into his new residence erected near the Orange hall.

At a committee meeting of the Agricultural Society on Friday evening it was decided to defer their annual ball until the trains are running regularly from the city, when the citizens who are fond of dancing may enjoy a comfortable ride on the cars and a pleasant night in the society's excellent hall.

The South Saanich school roll of honor for March is as follows: Fifth class—Lottie Turgoose; Fourth class—Laurie Veltch, Annie Harrison; Senior Third—Thomas Lidgate, Frank Robinson; Junior Third—Joseph Marotte, Elizabeth Lidgate; Second class—Xavier Ray, Elizabeth Harrison; First class—George Simpson, Frederick Lidgate; department, Elizabeth Rey. Forty-two pupils were in attendance, twenty-one on horseback, and on returning took a sleigh from the top of the hill, four miles from here, leading his horse. He overtook a man on foot, to whom he gave the horse.

Having reached the sleigh, Mr. Boyd harnessed his horse, and the man asking him to take his overcoat in the sleigh, Mr. Boyd continued his journey. When he arrived home he carried in the overcoat, which he threw on the lounge, the jar causing a 45 calibre revolver to explode, the bullet hitting Mr. Boyd at the hip and passing up, grazing the backbone and ribs and lodging under the shoulderblade. Dr. Sanson was immediately sent for to Clinton, a distance of twenty-three miles. Not succeeding in extracting the bullet, the wounded man was brought to Clinton to-day and the doctor succeeded in extracting the bullet. The wound is about three feet long, the appearance are that Mr. Boyd, through the care and skill of Dr. Sanson, will be all right, but he will be unable to be around for a month or two.

CLINTON, March 30.—A very serious accident befel William Boyd, of the Seventy-Mile house, yesterday. He was at Clinton on horseback, and on returning took a sleigh from the top of the hill, four miles from here, leading his horse. He overtook a man on foot, to whom he gave the horse.

Having reached the sleigh, Mr. Boyd harnessed his horse, and the man asking him to take his overcoat in the sleigh, Mr. Boyd continued his journey. When he arrived home he carried in the overcoat, which he threw on the lounge, the jar causing a 45 calibre revolver to explode, the bullet hitting Mr. Boyd at the hip and passing up, grazing the backbone and ribs and lodging under the shoulderblade. Dr. Sanson was immediately sent for to Clinton, a distance of twenty-three miles. Not succeeding in extracting the bullet, the wounded man was brought to Clinton to-day and the doctor succeeded in extracting the bullet. The wound is about three feet long, the appearance are that Mr. Boyd, through the care and skill of Dr. Sanson, will be all right, but he will be unable to be around for a month or two.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 2.—(Special.)—Henry C. Aitken, the Tottenham, Ont., banker, who disappeared two years ago, has died of yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro.

Ex-Mayor Clarke, F. B. Cumberland, the well-known railway and steamboat agent, G. F. Marter, the present member for Muskoka district, and Dr. G. S. Ryerson, who led the Conservative candidates for the legislature in the four Toronto's, into which it is said Sir Oliver Mowat is bringing down a bill this week to divide the province, the divisions are to be known as North, South, East and West Toronto respectively.

The redistribution bill will be supplemented by a measure for the registration of manhood franchise for voters in large cities.

TORONTO, April 3.—(Special.)—One Ryan of this city, a nephew of Registrar Ryan, is under arrest at Wilkesbarre, Pa., under charge of bigamy. In 1889 he married Mrs. Mary Phillips in this city. He left his wife to look for work and settled in Wilkesbarre, where it is alleged he married a girl named Minerva Land.

Mr. Robinson, counsel for McWhirrell, feels sure of being able to secure a commutation of sentence for McWhirrell. One of the reasons on which he bases his opinion is that all the witnesses at the inquest were not summoned by the Crown to give evidence at the trial.

The Globe's Montreal correspondent says he has it on good authority that the Principality of McGill University has been offered to Mr. Peterson, L.L.D., Principal and Professor of Classics at University College.

Mr. Martin, M.P. for Winnipeg, is to speak at the banquet of the Toronto Young Liberals next week.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—Bishop O'Farrel, of Trenton, died suddenly yesterday. The deceased priest was born in Limerick, Ireland, in December, 1832, being ordained to the priesthood in 1855. Becoming a member of the Sulpician order, he entered the novitiate in Paris and was subsequently professor of dogmatic theology in the college of the order in that city. He subsequently emigrated to Canada and was appointed a professor in La Grande Seminaire, Quebec, being also associated with the late Father Dowd, parish priest of St. Patrick's. He then left for the United States, being given charge of St. Patrick's church, New York. He was transferred to St. Peter's in 1869, and became pastor at Trenton in 1872. Later he returned to St. Peter's and when that of Newark in 1882 he was appointed to the new see. He was eloquent as a preacher and during his life work endeavored himself to his people as a typical "Soggarth arm."

BANK DYNAMITERS.

TORONTO, April 2.—Burglars entered the bank of Murphy, Gordon & Co. here on Saturday night and tried to drill the vault door, but they must have been frightened away as the drill did not penetrate more than an eighth of an inch. There was also an attempt to blow up the News printing establishment here on Saturday night by throwing a twenty-four pound keg of blasting powder through the back window. The fuse which was attached burned down to the keg, but the sling which held the fuse in the keg being driven in too tightly, did not ignite the powder.

NOTHING BUT SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, April 2.—A deputation of the Chambers of Agriculture called upon President Gardner, of the Board of Agriculture, to-day, to urge the immediate slaughter of all imported cattle at the place of landing. Mr. Gardner declined to entertain the proposition, saying such action would injure the trade relations of England abroad and that the present provisions were sufficient.

COLON, March 31.—It is reported here that Nicaragua threatens to make a seizure of the Mosquito reservation. The situation at Bluefields is said to be most critical. An American citizen is said to have been shot by order of Acting Governor Rama. The British warship Canby is awaiting the arrival there of Admiral Benham on the cruiser San Francisco.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia, Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation, Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness, Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache, Burdock Blood Bitters cure all the clogged secretions of the Bowels thus curing headaches and similar complaints.

Public, R.M., 74, CO. LOOPS, Rakes, Flows, Cultivators, etc., etc., PURCHASING, ELLE

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Sword on Saturday evening addressed a meeting of the electors of the municipality of Burnaby. Defining the position taken by the Independents, he said that although they had considered it necessary to take an out-and-out stand against the Government, "they had not accepted Mr. Beaven as their leader, and had no intention of doing so after the election."

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The London Times has become an earnest advocate of the proposed Canadian-Australian cable. It believes that the cable will be of very great advantage to Canada, but it is evident that it has been induced to favor the project from considerations of its importance from an Imperial point of view.

SMOKING BLANDERS.

The reader of the debate on the Nakusp & Sloan railway sees that the Opposition have not abandoned their policy of slander by insinuation, innuendo and suggestion. The Government has given them much more information than was needed to form a fair and an intelligent opinion on the transaction, and they have had ample time and opportunity to make enquiries for themselves into everything connected with the negotiations and arrangements in which the Government took part.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem occupied the entire forenoon yesterday in his charge to the jury in the case of Volney Lowenberg, Harris & Co., the learned judge going exhaustively into the facts and law of the case, concluding by submitting the following series of questions to the jury, whose answers are also given:

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Another Queer Fish Caught at Vancouver - Spring Salmon Run Improving. More Coal Mining Development Projected - Chinese to Be Deported. (Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

CAPITAL NOTE.

Hon. B. W. Scott on the Session - Dominion Rifle Association's Annual Meeting. Stralkin Catch - The Duties Col. Prior and the Pen System. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, April 4 - Hon. B. W. Scott's leader made an elaborate speech in the Senate to-day on the session.

Mr. Sword did not declare his adhesion to the Columbia's new advanced platform, but that may have been an oversight on the part of the reporter or a little politico reticence on the part of Mr. Sword. It is just possible that the policy of silence may be regarded as the most prudent with respect to the Columbia's new platform.

The adoption by the organ of the Independents of the Union hall declaration and resolutions has not evoked a single comment from any member of the Opposition or any of its organs. In a case of this kind it is quite fair to infer that silence means consent.

The tone of the Eastern Canadian newspapers with respect to the new tariff is, as far as we have seen, reasonable and moderate. They all appear to think that the task which the Finance Minister had to perform was one of very great difficulty, and they admit that it was impossible for him to please all that are interested in the operation of the tariff.

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A PREJUDICED FAULT.

Dr. Bernardo, who has devoted his life to rescuing friendless English boys from ruin, was naturally grieved and indignant at the hard things that were said by persons in authority in this country about the lads he had sent to Canada.

A SERIOUS BUSINESS.

The refusal of the militia to obey the command of Governor Tillman is the most serious feature of the South Carolina revolt. That refusal is very natural. What the South Carolinians have risen against is "the straw which broke the camel's back."

DIFFICULTIES OF PROHIBITION.

The prohibitionists are very earnest and exceedingly zealous. They honestly believe that their cause is a good one and that there would be no very great difficulty in making the alterations in the laws which prohibition would render necessary.

The exhaustive report which Dr. Bernardo has made to the Canadian Government, and which we reproduce in another column, will, we hope, dispose once and for all of the vague slanders upon the work of child emigration in Canada.

Gov. Tillman had been a judicious man he would not have provoked revolt in this way. But he is not judicious. Like Governor Waite, of Colorado, and Governor Llewellyn, of Kansas, he is a Republican, and people are now being convinced of what wise men have said long ago, that it is not safe to entrust despots with power.

Not only have anomalies in rates been corrected, but the whole list of duties from beginning to end has been re-examined, and to-day the business of Canada will proceed upon a distinctly new basis, so far as prices and production are regulated by fiscal law.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A large schooner of porpoises was passed in the Straits by the steamship Tacoma on her way to Victoria from the Sound yesterday morning. The Tacoma arrived here at 10.30 o'clock, and proceeded on her voyage late last evening. While in port she loaded some 200 tons of freight, principally lumber, bringing her cargo up to 1,300 tons.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 4.—Salmon to the value of \$75 were stolen from fishermen's boats yesterday morning by river pirates. A young woman was held up and robbed at Sapperton last night. A bold highwayman snuck a revolver into her ear and made her hand over what cash she had.

QUEENSLAND HOUSE.

QUEENSLAND HOUSE, March 31.—At the Occidental Hotel, on the 27th ult., Omer L. Poudrier (brother to A. L. Poudrier, D.L.S.) died after a few days' illness. The young man was in the best of health till Thursday, the 25th, when he took ill. Dr. Callanan was called in, and found Mr. Poudrier suffering from a complication of diseases.

BLAND SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Very much the surprise of almost everyone, the to-day disposed of the Bland Seigniorage bill, the vote being, yeas 144, nays 11. The majority required by the constitution of the bill was 145.

WATER A QUININA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. Aqueous Solution of Bismuth. SICK HEAD-ACHE. Impaired Digestion. Constipation. Biliousness. Indigestion. Headache. Dizziness. Stomach Discomfort. Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Colic. Spasms. Convulsions. Fever. Ague. Malaria. Cholera. Typhoid. Pneumonia. Rheumatism. Gout. Gravel. Dropsy. Anemia. Debility. Neuritis. Epilepsy. Hysteria. Melancholia. Mania. Insanity. Paralysis. Convulsions. Tetanus. Strabismus. Myopia. Hypermetropia. Astigmatism. Presbyopia. Glaucoma. Cataract. Strabismus. Myopia. Hypermetropia. Astigmatism. Presbyopia. Glaucoma. Cataract.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. B. W. Scott on the School Question—Dominion Rifle Association's Annual Meeting.

St. John's Catch—The Duties on Pork—Col. Prior and the Pension System.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 4.—Hon. B. W. Scott, the Opposition leader made an elaborate speech in the Senate to-day on the school question. He said the Martin and Greenway government were political tricksters, and passed the Manitoba act to suit their own ends. He advocated the abolition of the right of appeal in England.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association held here to-day, Lieut. Colonel Gibson was re-elected president, Lieut. Colonel Prior was elected vice-president for British Columbia. Messrs. Moloney, Mars and Haslam are members of the council. The meeting was very successful.

Ten thousand Martini-Forfar rifles will be here in a few months. The present stock of Martini will be sent to England to be converted. The Government will allow fifteen per cent of the cost of sending rifles to England to be converted into Martini rifles at the Government's expense. Col. Prior again endeavored to take the sense of the House on a motion to establish a pension system connected with the permanent corps.

Sir Charles Tupper in the House gave the catch of sealskins since 1885 as supplied by collector Milne. The total value was \$1,125,000.

The budget debate dragged its weary length along to-day. Several speeches were made in French.

The divorces committee elected Hon. Judge Gowan chairman to-day.

A strong deputation of farmers saw the Government and protested against the duties on pork.

It is understood that the Canadian Government has cabled Lord Rosebery, refusing to be a party to the commercial treaty that Great Britain has recently negotiated with Serbia. It is held that in extending the most favored nation clause to Serbia, Canada would be giving up the right of way of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States, as has been experienced in the case of other countries with which Great Britain has commercial treaties, and from which the Dominion Government has been trying to withdraw, especially as regards that with Germany.

HAWAIIAN DAVIES TALKS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Theophilus Davies, who is staying at the Hotel Brunswick, has received a message from Honolulu, dated March 26, which says: "A bill has been passed for summoning a convention and giving votes only to persons who have been resident one year in the islands and who will take an oath to support the Government and to oppose the restoration of the monarchy. The police and soldiers who were naturalized by the Hawaiian Government are not allowed to vote." In speaking of this proposition, Mr. Davies said: "Three fallacies have been imposed on the American people—

1st.—That the five commissioners in any way represent the Hawaiian people.

2nd.—That the provisional government has ever been recognized by any government but the United States.

3rd.—That the provisional government was ever met by any body of people except at the open mass-meeting which was held in January, 1893. "The committee or council appointed by this single mass-meeting is the only legislative body that exists in the Hawaiian islands; it fills all its own vacancies, so that about one-third of the men have been appointed by their colleagues, and they make and unmake the laws without reference to any outside expression of opinion. However individually excellent these men may be, no more dangerous political condition can exist in any country, and it is evidently this condition which leads the executive to move now in the direction of representative government. They are, however, face to face with another grave proposition. They have exasperated the natives into a sullen hostility. There has been no attempt at conciliation, and to-day the emblems of the Hawaiian royalty are on exhibition at the Midwinter fair, having been secretly smuggled out of the country by authority of the Government, lest the Hawaiians should know and resent it. The shop window of one of the leading annexationists of Honolulu is filled with designs of the new Hawaiian flag, with which it is proposed to succeed the present national ensign. Many Hawaiians are reduced to poverty, because they refused to sign the annexation rule, and they have been turned out of office by the Government and their places have been filled by white men who will sign the annexation rule."

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TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, April 4.—(Special.)—A mould made of plaster of Paris, a ladle, polishing board and a quantity of metal were found in the house of J. Kerr, who was arrested last night with counterfeit money in his possession. Kerr is married and 27 years of age, and claims to be a laborer. His wife admitted that her husband had been counterfeiting all the winter.

The Council of the Board of Trade was in session to-day, discussing the new tariff as represented to it by a deputation of manufacturers that waited on them yesterday. It was decided to authorize a deputation to wait on the Government to represent the views of the manufacturers as presented to the Council.

The total receipts of the Toronto Street railway for March were \$72,800, and the city's percentage was \$5,838. This is an increase of 372 over the same month of last year, and is taken as evidence of better times here.

Toronto's dry goods dealers and Ontario's mill makers will ask for tariff changes affecting their respective lines.

A large gathering of Ontario hotel men is in session here considering methods for combating the temperance people.

MURDEROUS HUNGARIANS.

They Brutally Kill the Chief Engineer of the Erie Coke Company.

Wreck and Ruin Mark Their Path in the Connellville Country.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—A special to the Times from a staff correspondent at Uniontown, Pa., says: Chief Engineer Joseph H. Paddock, of the H. C. Erie Coke Co., was brutally murdered by 300 riotous Hungarians at the Davidson Coke works at Connellville, about three o'clock this afternoon. The murders were pursued by a sheriff's posse. One of the fleeing Huns was shot and instantly killed. Two others were fatally wounded, and two other workmen in the region who refused to join the mob were assaulted and fatally hurt. They were carried away by their associates. Ninety-four of the rioters and alleged murderers have already been arrested and are now in jail charged with murder. Two hundred picked men, acting as deputies to Sheriff William E. Wilhelm, of Fayette county, mounted and armed to the teeth, went galloping through the coke regions to-night, searching for I. P. Davis, president of the United Mine Workers; Daniel Darcy, secretary of the organization, and John Molloy, who are alleged to have organized the murderous mob, and who said they were directly responsible for the killing of Paddock.

This region, which in other years, has been shaken to its centre by discontented laborers, is to-night fairly trembling on the brink of a revolution. Never before were the dangerous foreigners so thoroughly aroused. They seemed organized for murder and from one end of the region to the other have marked their path to-day with wreck and ruin and concluded the bad day's work with the killing of one of the most substantial men known to the coke business. The murdered man lived at Connellville. He leaves a wife and three children. By honest effort he had won a prominent and profitable place with the Erie coke company, and when his life was sacrificed was endeavoring to escape the fury of the mob that came upon him like a cyclone. He was at work at the time, having his instruments with him, and had just come out of the mines. He was in the tipple.

Ernest Call, one of his assistants was with him when the murderous mob broke into the tipple building, apparently with a view to burning it. Their wild shouts rang through the place in a furious storm, and Call fired on the approaching mob, which seemed to intensify their rage, and they rushed at him. He jumped through a window and escaped. Paddock attempted to escape by running through the infernal crowd. Stones and clubs were hurled at him. Twice he was knocked down, but regained his feet. Finally a heavy stone was thrown by a member of the mob, striking him, and he fell senseless. Each one of the mob struck him with a stone as he lay helpless. His head and face were crushed. His clothes were torn and he was disfigured beyond recognition. Then, as he lay dead, a man fired a bullet into his head, and his body was then carried to a window in the tipple building and he was thrown about forty feet to the burning ovens below. Then the mob disappeared over the hill in the direction of Bradford. Paddock was 35 years old. His killing occurred within sight of his home. He was a graduate of the Lehigh University. Adjutant General W. W. Greenland came to Connellville to-day to examine into the situation. He regards the outlook with concern, but has no determination to call out the militia. Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette county, and Sheriff P. J. Cann, of Westmoreland county, have been notified.

A Connellville, Pa. despatch says: Late reports from Bradford say that ten Hungarians were killed to-night or fatally injured by the deputies and citizens who were pursuing them for the murder of Chief Engineer Paddock. A sensational rumor was received here at 11 o'clock to-night to the effect that the clerk, the company's officials, and deputies in the office of the Erie and McClure companies are besieged by a mob of 1,500 strikers, and that the rioters are making menacing demonstrations. A telephone message from the company's store partly confirms the rumor.

TO PUNISH ANARCHISTS.

MADRID, April 4.—The Cortes was opened to-day, and Senor Capellan, the new Minister of Justice, introduced a bill for the punishment of anarchist criminals. The bill provides that any man responsible for explosions which are likely to cause death or serious bodily injury, shall be punished with death or penal servitude for life, and one paragraph proposes exceptionally severe sentences for all persons, most notably newspaper editors, who command bomb throwing and bomb throwing.

The bill declares that all anarchist associations are illegal and provides for their dissolution.

The Superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Headache, and all diseases. It is just the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

COMING TO A HEAD.

Newfoundland's Crisis Causes Intense Excitement All Over the Colony.

The Situation Defined—The Opposition Say They Are Willing to Assume Office.

St. John's, Nfld., April 4.—The political crisis in Newfoundland is about to come to a head. In the assemblies the revenue tariff bill or the supplies have not yet been passed owing to a state of affairs resembling a dead-lock, and there is intense excitement and much speculation regarding the outcome of affairs. Yesterday morning the members composing the Government party, waited upon Governor O'Brien and requested that he dissolve the Legislature forthwith. They presented a declaration pledging themselves to stand together. The declaration complained that the trials of the cases for corrupt practices during the elections, were instituted against the Government members by their defeated opponents out of revenge, and that the judge before whom the cases were tried was unduly restrained from the proper construction of the law because of his former associations with the persons who instigated the petitions.

The declaration also stated that the Government members would combine to defeat all legislation in case a dissolution was refused. This would be accomplished by the ministers resigning and going over to the Opposition, thus leaving the Government to select a new Ministry from the Opposition. As the latter are outnumbered two to one, it is obvious that they would be unable to accomplish anything, so that dissolution is the only alternative. The Governor asked for a declaration that a dissolution of the Legislature is not necessary pending the general election having been held so recently, nor does constitutional usage permit the granting of such a request, when it is sought simply because the present trials are certain to unsettle the remainder of the Government members. The Opposition claim that the request of the Government for dissolution is simply a ruse whereby they hope to be enabled to continue their political existence, and avoid being disqualified by the courts if compelled to stand trial, which would prevent them from contesting for seats in the Legislature again. It is urged that the Government is in duty bound to resign on public business before the House or to resign, in which case the Opposition is willing to take the reins of power, and abide by the decision of the country. The terms of both documents will be cabled to the English Government.

SANITARY CONVENTION.

PARIS, April 4.—The international sanitary convention was signed to-day, the United States and Great Britain making reservations as to a few minor details. Three series of precautionary measures were adopted by the conference, the first referring to measures to be taken at ports in India from which pilgrims for Mecca embark, the details as to disinfection, medical inspection, the allotment of space to each pilgrim on board ship, etc., being carefully defined. All ships carrying pilgrims will be required to have competent physicians, and an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water. The second series provides for the reorganization of the Turkish sanitariums on the Red Sea and the quarantine of pilgrim ships from India, formerly varied from seven to twelve weeks, whether or not the vessel had a clean bill of health. By the terms of the new convention a ship with a clean bill of health will be delayed only long enough for medical inspection, and contaminated or suspected vessels will be detained in quarantine more than five days. The third series relate to precautionary measures in the matter of the return of pilgrims from Mecca by the lazaretto of Tor, in Arabia Petraea, on the shore of the Gulf of Suez. The conference has earnestly urged the Turkish Government to re-organize its sanitary administration accordingly, with a view of preventing the introduction of cholera into Europe by land. If the decisions and recommendations of the conference are carried out, it is believed that the importation of cholera into the United States and Europe will be effectually checked. The Dresden and Vienna conventions in regard to matters of quarantine, formed the basis of the deliberations of the delegates to the conference.

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Haddart has been busy perfecting arrangements in connection with the proposed Canadian line of steamers, and now announces that he is ready to float a company whenever the Canadian parliament sanctions the subsidy proposed. The scheme is meeting with good success in the city, and the specifications of the steamers will be ready next week. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and the Australian agents-general held a meeting to-day and prepared a memorandum which will be presented to Lord Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, asking for Imperial aid for the proposed Pacific cable and the fast Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.'s line.

THE U. S. CANNOT INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Cleveland last night received a cable appeal from the Masonic Lodge of Argentina, urging him to intercede to have the Government of the Argentine permit the landing of Brazilian refugees from the Portuguese vessels at Buenos Ayres; but it is impossible for him to interfere in the matter, and the State Department will reply to that effect to-day. The administration holds that it cannot consistently take action where the interests of Americans are not jeopardized, and no exception can be made in this instance.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, April 4.—Persons representing 722,000 shares in the Panama canal enterprise met here to-day and resolved to entrust a syndicate of five with the founding of a new company to complete the canal. They agreed to provide a first subscription of 20,000,000 francs, to be subscribed in 100,000 shares, and the share of the existing syndicate to be deducted from the same amount distributed among them.





the road by any outside contractor should be the business of the government...

have taken a lease of the road for twenty-five years, and if any of these second-hand rails wear out they will have to replace them at their own expense.

provision which might be made and become a valuable industry and source of profit.

bill to authorize the issue of a crown grant of the townsite of Three Forks, Mr. Grant in the chair.

man had thought proper to spring this mine at the very end of the session apparently with the idea that there would be no opportunity for explanation.

could be registered in Kamloops many of the smaller creditors registered attachments against the property of the bank and against money due to them.

Complete Information Probable Cost of Construction Expert Opinions Upon Interesting Company With Other Road

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NAKUSP-SLOAN RAILWAY.

Complete Information as to the Probable Cost of the Work of Construction.

Expert Opinions Upon the Matter—Interesting Comparisons With Other Roads.

The latest return presented to the legislature by the Hon. the Attorney-General, gives the most complete details of the facts upon which the government estimates of the cost of construction were founded, and as to the personnel of the construction company and others interested in the transaction. This return was the very complete answer made to the demand for further information made by the opposition. It is as follows:

VICTORIA, B. C., March 16th, 1894. Arthur G. Smith, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed in the Legislature yesterday, and requesting me to forward certain information in connection with this company to the Attorney-General's office forthwith, and in reply I have to state that I shall be pleased to supply the information asked for at the earliest possible moment, but fear this cannot possibly be sooner than Monday next.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 21, 1894. A. G. Smith, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Sir, In further reply to your communication of the 16th inst. I have the honor to state that a meeting of the directors of this company was convened yesterday at five o'clock, who authorized me to comply with your request for information, and I beg to enclose—

1. Copy of contract under which construction is proceeding.

2. Copy of form of tender issued.

The only tender received complying with the form was that of Mr. D. McGillivray, which was for all the bonds of the company and contained a marked cheque for \$112,000.

Three other tenders were opened, one for \$30,000 per mile in bonds and \$5,000 in paid up stock of the company, one for \$25,000 in bonds and \$4,000 in paid up stock, and one for \$20,000 in bonds per mile, none of which complied with the form of tender issued, or were accompanied by either cheque or deposit, and which consequently could not receive consideration. The last-mentioned tender was immediately withdrawn after receipt.

No contract was awarded at this time (the 7th of June), the government interposing with an objection to the company offering their bonds in order to realize enough money to construct the road.

After the government agreed to guarantee the interest on the bonds in accordance with the agreement entered into on the 9th of August last, the contract, on a modified basis (of which copy accompanies), was awarded to Mr. McGillivray, whose deposit had been in the hands of the company for two months, and Mr. McGillivray proceeded to form a construction company to finance the enterprise.

I have also the honor to give the following information, viz: A. W. Jones, C. C. Macdonald and Johanna Wallbridge, were provisional directors of this company. They were also directors after the formation of the company and have been ever since and now are directors.

The Inland Construction & Development Company, Ltd., are the contractors, and I am informed by Mr. McGillivray that the shareholders in that company are Malver Molver Campbell, Donald McGillivray, C. J. Lowen and John Irving.

The subscribed capital of the Nakusp & Sloan Railway Company is three thousand (\$3,000) shares of \$100 each, on which ten (10) per cent, has been paid up, which amount was deposited in the Bank of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 22nd July, 1893.

In conclusion I beg to say that before any bonds were guaranteed, this company deposited in the Bank of British Columbia, to the credit of the Government of British Columbia, on the 27th day of July, 1893, the sum of \$118,400.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

[This is the letter referred to by Arthur John Weaver-Bridgman in his declaration made before me on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1894.]

ARTHUR G. SMITH, Notary Public, B. C.

CITY OF VICTORIA, Province of British Columbia, To wit:

I, Arthur John Weaver-Bridgman, of the City of Victoria, do solemnly declare:

1. That I am the Secretary and Treasurer of the Nakusp & Sloan Railway Company.

2. That the facts mentioned in my letter to the Deputy Attorney-General, dated March 21, 1894, and which letter is now produced and shown to me at the time of my declaring hereto, marked "A," are true in substance and in fact.

A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN.

Declared before me at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1894.

ARTHUR G. SMITH, Notary Public, B. C.

NAKUSP AND SLOAN RAILWAY.

General Specifications for the Work of Engineering, Bridging, etc., and for Completing the said Railway.

1st. The railway shall be a single track line, with gauge four feet eight and one-half inches, with necessary sidings.

2nd. The alignments, gradients and curvatures shall be the best the physical features of the country will admit of, the maximum grade not to exceed one hundred and thirty two (132) feet to the mile, and the minimum curvature not to be of less radius than two hundred and ninety-five feet.

3rd. In all wooded sections the land must be cleared to the width of not less than fifty (50) feet on each side of the centre line; all brush and logs must be completely burnt and none thrown on the adjacent line.

4th. The grading will include all excavations in earth and rock, and all other descriptions of work necessary for the formation of the road-bed to the proper grades, both for the main line and for all sidings, that may be required. All dumps must be grubbed out within the limits of cuttings under three feet in depth, or embankments less than two feet in height, and all stumps must be cut out where embankments are less than four feet and more than two feet in height.

5th. Where land is occupied and cultivated, and in all other necessary places,

the railway must be enclosed with substantially built legal fences of wire or wood, with the usual gates and crossings.

6th. Road crossings with cattle-guards and sign-boards, shall be provided at all public highways crossing the railway on a level with the rails.

7th. The width of cuttings at formation level shall not be less than 10 feet, embankments not less than 10 feet when settled into place.

8th. Efficient drainage must be provided by open ditches and under drains.

9th. Round and fluted cast-iron, fir, tamarac or pine timber of suitable size and strength, may be used in permanent trestles and structures, and open or beam culverts in embankments less than eight feet in height, and cattle-guards may be of cedar, fir or tamarac wood not less than 10 inches by 10 inches, except the track stringers, which may be of spruce, pine, tamarac or spruce wood not less than 12 inches by 14 inches. The spans shall not exceed 15 feet, and they shall be constructed on a plan to be approved by the Government Engineer. Superstructure of iron bridges may be of pine, tamarac or Douglas fir.

10th. The rails shall be of steel, weighing not less than fifty-six (56) pounds per lineal yard, of approved section and with the most approved fish plate. Rails transferred from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which have been previously in use, will be approved if suitable for the traffic.

11th. The railway must be well surfaced with either gravel or other suitable material. The sleepers to be six inches face by six inches thick and eight feet long—2,600 to the mile.

12th. In all other respects the railway shall be equal in character to the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

13. Progress estimates will be paid to the contractor monthly, based on the proportion that the work done on each mile of railway bears to the contract price per mile.

These blanks to be filled in by the contractor

This Indenture made the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, between the Nakusp and Sloan Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Nakusp Company"), of the one part, and the Inland Construction and Development Company, Limited Liability (hereinafter called "the Construction Company"), of the other part.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the 56th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Nakusp Company are authorized to lay out, construct and operate a railway the standard gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches from a point at or near the town of Nakusp to some point at or near the Forks of Carpenter Creek, in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, a distance of thirty-eight (38) miles, more or less.

And whereas it is expected that the Government of Canada will grant to the Nakusp Company a subsidy of three thousand two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per mile for each and every mile of the said railway, but such subsidy has not yet been granted.

And whereas the government of the province of British Columbia (hereinafter called "the provincial government"), have agreed under and by virtue of an act of the Parliament of British Columbia passed in the 56th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "The Railway Act, 1893," with the Nakusp Company to guarantee interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum for the term of twenty-five years on the bonds of the said company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per mile of the said railway, not exceeding in all nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$925,000) upon the granting by the government of Canada (hereinafter called "the Dominion government") of the subsidy above mentioned and the assignment thereof to the provincial government.

And whereas the Nakusp Company are desirous of proceeding immediately with the construction of the railway, and for that purpose are desirous of issuing bonds, as aforesaid, and the provincial government, by virtue of the powers upon them conferred by the said "Railway Act, 1893," thought fit to give the guarantee aforesaid in anticipation of the said Dominion government subsidy, upon the Nakusp Company making a cash deposit.

And whereas the Nakusp Company have agreed with the provincial government to deposit in the Bank of British Columbia at the city of Victoria, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars (\$118,400), being the said cash deposit in the preceding recital mentioned.

Any deposit which the Construction Company have agreed with the Nakusp Company to construct the said railway upon the terms and in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Now therefore this Indenture witnesseth that it is agreed between the Nakusp Company and the Construction Company as follows:

1. The Construction Company shall upon the execution of this Indenture pay to the Nakusp Company the sum of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000) as security for the due performance of the work by them hereinafter agreed to be constructed, and for the purpose of assisting the Nakusp Company in making such cash deposit under said "Railway Act, 1893," and shall also pay to the Nakusp Company all the costs and expenses incurred by the Nakusp Company or its agents in the promotion and organization of the company immediately the same can be ascertained.

2. The Construction Company shall proceed without delay to make, at their own expense, all necessary surveys and file all necessary plans, and to complete and fully complete a railway from some point at or near the town of Nakusp to some point at or near the Forks of Carpenter Creek, in the District of West Kootenay, according to and in full compliance with the specifications attached to a certain Indenture dated the 6th day of August, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, made between the Nakusp Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Pacific Company"), a copy of which said specification and indenture are hereto annexed and signed by the parties hereto as the foot thereof, and anything in the said indenture mentioned relating to the same shall be read with and shall be taken to be part of this Indenture.

Such completion to be established by certificates as hereinafter mentioned.

3. The Construction Company shall in all things complete the construction of the said railway in running order as far as Sloan Lake on or before the 31st day of December next—time being the essence of the contract.

4. The work of construction shall be done to the satisfaction of the engineer to be appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province of British Columbia (hereinafter called "the Government Engineer"), who shall issue certificates of the progress of the work and the value thereof, and also to the satisfaction of an engineer to be appointed by or satisfactory to the Pacific Company (hereinafter called "the Pacific Company's engineer"), who shall certify in writing his satisfaction with the work and the manner in which same is being prosecuted.

5. The railway shall be finally completed the entire distance and in running order on or before the 31st day of December, 1894—time being the essence of the contract.

6. The Nakusp Company, in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the Construction Company herein contained being strictly performed, will pay to the Construction Company the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$18,250.00) per mile, at the times and in the manner following, that is to say: Upon the certificate of the Government Engineer being issued showing the progress of the work and the value thereof as hereinafter mentioned, the Nakusp Company shall pay to the Construction Company ninety (90) per cent. of the amount mentioned in the certificate of the Government Engineer as being the value of the work done. From the date of the annual payable under such certificates shall not exceed (a) the sum of 90 per cent. of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$14,350.00) for each and every mile of the said railway from Nakusp to Sloan Lake; (b) the sum of 90 per cent. of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000.00) per mile for each and every mile of railway from Sloan Lake to Wilson Creek; (c) the sum of ninety (90) per cent. of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) per mile for each and every remaining mile of railway from Wilson Creek to the Forks of Carpenter Creek.

7. Upon the final completion of the road and acceptance thereof by the Pacific Company in accordance with the terms of the said Indenture, the said Indenture, made between the Nakusp Company and the Pacific Company, the Nakusp Company will pay to the Construction Company the balance of the contract price, and shall likewise repay to the Construction Company the sum of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000.00) to be paid by them in accordance with the terms of paragraph one (1) of this Indenture.

8. Provided, and it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto, that in the event of the Nakusp Company being unable to make payment in money at the rate of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$18,250.00) per mile, should it be earned through default on the part of the provincial government in obtaining the passage of the necessary legislation whereby a money grant can be made to the Nakusp Company, then and in that event the Construction Company is to accept, in lieu of money, in full payment and satisfaction of the contract price (should same be earned) the bonds of the Nakusp Company to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) per mile, not exceeding thirty-seven miles in all) with the provincial government guarantee thereon of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the term of twenty-five years.

9. And the Construction Company agree to comply with the agreement of the Nakusp Company contained in paragraph 28 in the Indenture before mentioned, made between the Nakusp Company and the Pacific Company, the Construction Company hereby agreeing to purchase from the Pacific Company rails and fastenings as in the said paragraph 28 mentioned.

10. And it is further agreed between the parties hereto that if any dispute arise concerning any of the matter herein contained, such dispute shall be finally settled by an award of any two of their arbitrators, to be chosen as follows: Each one of the parties of the first and second parts shall choose one arbitrator, and a third shall be appointed by the arbitrators, and in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree, then, on application to any judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia by either party, said judge may appoint the third arbitrator, the said award to be given in writing within three months after the appointment of such third arbitrator.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused their corporate seals to be hereunto affixed and attested by the proper officers in that behalf, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

THE NAKUSP AND SLOAN RAILWAY CO., (Sd.) A. W. LOWEN, President.

(Sd.) A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR THE INLAND CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CO. (Ld.) (Sd.) D. MCGILLIVRAY, Managing Director.

(Sd.) W. CURTIS SARGENTON, Secretary.

[The Indenture of 9th August, 1893, above referred to, has already been published in the first set of papers relating to the Nakusp & Sloan railway.]

I, Edmond Duchesneau-Duchesney, Civil Engineer, do hereby declare—

1. That I am and have been for thirteen years in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway as engineer of construction.

2. That in the month of June, 1893, acting upon instructions received from Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I proceeded to Nakusp and went over the ground proposed to be constructed, and made an approximate estimate of the cost of construction of such railway.

3. My estimate for the several sections of the line was as follows:—

From Nakusp to Summit Lake, 12 1/2 miles at \$14,350..... \$179,375

From Summit Lake to Sloan Lake, 11 miles at \$9,363..... 102,993

From Sloan Lake to Wilson Creek, 3 1/2 miles at \$16,000..... 56,000

From Wilson Creek to Three Forks, 3 1/2 miles, at \$25,000..... 87,500

Mean average, 38 miles..... \$372,868

This estimate was exclusive of all rolling stock, equipment and plant whatever.

4. The work of the engineer, as I am mentioned to Mr. Abbott, and in preparing the same I went upon the assumption, from the source of my instructions, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposed themselves to build the road as they had done in the case of the Columbia and Kootenay railway, of which I had been the engineer in charge of construction. The above estimate (as mentioned in a telegram from Mr. Abbott to Mr. Van Horne on the 3rd July, 1893,) did not make any allowance for contingencies or omissions, and I then considered, as I now do, that a margin of 15 per cent. should be allowed to cover any omissions in my estimate, and contingencies and penalties, and I incorporated in the telegram so mentioned.

My final estimate, therefore, assuming that the company themselves would construct the line, is:—

15 per cent..... \$558,803

And the average per mile..... \$14,784.57

5. The above estimate makes no allowance for ordinary contractors' profit, nor for the cost of railway transportation of rails, material and labor, nor the use of rolling stock, tools and materials, which would have to be defrayed by a construction company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in constructing a road themselves, finding their own rolling stock, tools, plant and materials for which the work is only charged at construction rates.

6. The Nakusp Company, in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the Construction Company herein contained being strictly performed, will pay to the Construction Company the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$18,250.00) per mile, at the times and in the manner following, that is to say: Upon the certificate of the Government Engineer being issued showing the progress of the work and the value thereof as hereinafter mentioned, the Nakusp Company shall pay to the Construction Company ninety (90) per cent. of the amount mentioned in the certificate of the Government Engineer as being the value of the work done. From the date of the annual payable under such certificates shall not exceed (a) the sum of 90 per cent. of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$14,350.00) for each and every mile of the said railway from Nakusp to Sloan Lake; (b) the sum of 90 per cent. of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000.00) per mile for each and every mile of railway from Sloan Lake to Wilson Creek; (c) the sum of ninety (90) per cent. of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) per mile for each and every remaining mile of railway from Wilson Creek to the Forks of Carpenter Creek.

7. Upon the final completion of the road and acceptance thereof by the Pacific Company in accordance with the terms of the said Indenture, the said Indenture, made between the Nakusp Company and the Pacific Company, the Nakusp Company will pay to the Construction Company the balance of the contract price, and shall likewise repay to the Construction Company the sum of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000.00) to be paid by them in accordance with the terms of paragraph one (1) of this Indenture.

8. Provided, and it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto, that in the event of the Nakusp Company being unable to make payment in money at the rate of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$18,250.00) per mile, should it be earned through default on the part of the provincial government in obtaining the passage of the necessary legislation whereby a money grant can be made to the Nakusp Company, then and in that event the Construction Company is to accept, in lieu of money, in full payment and satisfaction of the contract price (should same be earned) the bonds of the Nakusp Company to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) per mile, not exceeding thirty-seven miles in all) with the provincial government guarantee thereon of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the term of twenty-five years.

9. And the Construction Company agree to comply with the agreement of the Nakusp Company contained in paragraph 28 in the Indenture before mentioned, made between the Nakusp Company and the Pacific Company, the Construction Company hereby agreeing to purchase from the Pacific Company rails and fastenings as in the said paragraph 28 mentioned.

10. And it is further agreed between the parties hereto that if any dispute arise concerning any of the matter herein contained, such dispute shall be finally settled by an award of any two of their arbitrators, to be chosen as follows: Each one of the parties of the first and second parts shall choose one arbitrator, and a third shall be appointed by the arbitrators, and in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree, then, on application to any judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia by either party, said judge may appoint the third arbitrator, the said award to be given in writing within three months after the appointment of such third arbitrator.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused their corporate seals to be hereunto affixed and attested by the proper officers in that behalf, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

THE NAKUSP AND SLOAN RAILWAY CO., (Sd.) A. W. LOWEN, President.

(Sd.) A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR THE INLAND CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CO. (Ld.) (Sd.) D. MCGILLIVRAY, Managing Director.

(Sd.) W. CURTIS SARGENTON, Secretary.

[The Indenture of 9th August, 1893, above referred to, has already been published in the first set of papers relating to the Nakusp & Sloan railway.]

I, Edmond Duchesneau-Duchesney, Civil Engineer, do hereby declare—

1. That I am and have been for thirteen years in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway as engineer of construction.

2. That in the month of June, 1893, acting upon instructions received from Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I proceeded to Nakusp and went over the ground proposed to be constructed, and made an approximate estimate of the cost of construction of such railway.

3. My estimate for the several sections of the line was as follows:—

From Nakusp to Summit Lake, 12 1/2 miles at \$14,350..... \$179,375

From Summit Lake to Sloan Lake, 11 miles at \$9,363..... 102,993

From Sloan Lake to Wilson Creek, 3 1/2 miles at \$16,000..... 56,000

From Wilson Creek to Three Forks, 3 1/2 miles, at \$25,000..... 87,500

Mean average, 38 miles..... \$372,868

This estimate was exclusive of all rolling stock, equipment and plant whatever.

4. The work of the engineer, as I am mentioned to Mr. Abbott, and in preparing the same I went upon the assumption, from the source of my instructions, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposed themselves to build the road as they had done in the case of the Columbia and Kootenay railway, of which I had been the engineer in charge of construction. The above estimate (as mentioned in a telegram from Mr. Abbott to Mr. Van Horne on the 3rd July, 1893,) did not make any allowance for contingencies or omissions, and I then considered, as I now do, that a margin of 15 per cent. should be allowed to cover any omissions in my estimate, and contingencies and penalties, and I incorporated in the telegram so mentioned.

My final estimate, therefore, assuming that the company themselves would construct the line, is:—

15 per cent..... \$558,803

And the average per mile..... \$14,784.57

5. The above estimate makes no allowance for ordinary contractors' profit, nor for the cost of railway transportation of rails, material and labor, nor the use of rolling stock, tools and materials, which would have to be defrayed by a construction company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in constructing a road themselves, finding their own rolling stock, tools, plant and materials for which the work is only charged at construction rates.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

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

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$2 00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. No advertisement under 10 lines of advertising.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING. For the same space as above, 10 cents per line per week.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS. Ten cents a line for the first week.

KOSSUTH'S OBSEQUIES.

Hungary's Patriot Borne to the Grave Amid Deep Demonstrations of Sorrow.

Remains Viewed by a Hundred and Fifty Thousand of His Fellow Countrymen.

BUDA PESTH, April 2.—An immense crowd of people from all parts of Hungary and many from Austria were in the city yesterday.

The funeral services at the museum had been concluded, the coffin was conveyed to the funeral car, to which were attached eight hearse covered with mourning

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The final ceremonies at the cemetery, though simple, were very impressive. Several speeches were made by the representatives of the Independent party, and by Honveds, who served under Kossuth.

HOME RULE. DUBLIN, April 3.—At a meeting of the Parcellis section of the Irish National party to-day, Mr. John Redmond made a speech in which he declared that Home Rule would be in no wise postponed.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Important Report From the Engineer on the Improvement of Elk Lake.

The Proposed Permanent Way Across the Mud Flats Again Discussed.

There was full attendance at Friday evening's Council meeting, His Worship Mayor Teague presiding. Among the communications received were the following:

F. G. Jordan, of the Victoria Cement Works, wrote asking the Council to encourage this industry by granting the company an exemption from water rates for a limited period of years, to be determined by the Council.

A. C. Ewart informed the Board that he would be glad to furnish plans and specifications for the new power house, which was referred to the proper committee.

H. H. McDonald, contractor, applied for the restoration to him of \$50 paid by him to H. D. Helmsken, for personal damages growing out of an accident on Marlin's hill

City Engineer Wilnot submitted the following report on the survey of the area of Elk and Beaver lakes:

In accordance with instructions from your honorable body I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report, included in which is the information derived from the survey made by Mr. Wm. Ralph, P.L.S., to determine the area of the watershed of Elk and Beaver lakes, the area of land that would be flooded by raising the water four feet higher than top of dam

Extending 24 inch main to lake, \$121,000 Land necessary to be acquired by Corporation, as referred to above, 1,000 acres at \$200 per acre, 200,000

By referring to the record of rainfall (published in the annual report of the Corporation for 1893) which extends over a period of 20 years, it will be seen that the average per year is nearly 30 inches.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A Contingent of Eastern Wheelmen May Attend the Provincial Meet Next Year.

Scotchmen Will Tackle the English Again on Saturday - Winnipeg's Cricket Scheme.

C. H. Gibbons, chief consul for British Columbia of the Canadian Wheelmen's association, returned Tuesday evening from Toronto, where the annual meeting of the association was held about ten days ago.

The meeting of the Vancouver Bicycle club on Monday night at the Hotel Vancouver was well attended and the reports were of a most satisfactory nature.

THE MAYOR said that inasmuch as the city officers had incurred the expense the city would have to pay for the present. The report was adopted.

IN their special circular, dated Minneapolis, March 22, James McMillan & Co. thus report the London fur sales, which commenced the 5th and closed the 16th ult., as compared with March, 1893:

Black bear, 75 per cent. lower; brown bear, 20 per cent. lower; fisher, 5 per cent. lower; cross fox, 5 per cent. lower; kits fox, 10 per cent. lower; red fox, 5 per cent. lower; silver fox, 10 per cent. higher; white fox, 5 per cent. higher; lynx, 35 per cent. lower; marten, 35 per cent. lower; mink, 50 per cent. lower; musk ox, 40 per cent. lower; otter, 5 per cent. lower; skunk, 15 per cent. lower; wolverine, 45 per cent. lower.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS. The following letter on the quality of British Columbia hops to J. G. Colmer, secretary to the High Commissioner, and in reply to his Honor the Lieut-Governor, has been kindly sent to the Colonist for publication:

DEAR SIR,—Re British Columbia hops: In reply to your inquiry, many of the hops of the past season's growth which have reached this country have given great satisfaction, and many of our brewing friends have advised us that, subject to the East Kent hops, they are preferred to any that are imported; and, further, "would carry all before them."

It was in the evening that the fair merchants made the greatest sales. The least pleasant, if not the most material, portion of their stock was the fare provided by Mr. W. G. B. in the shape of a short, but admirably selected programme, which Mr. Haines' orchestra of young ladies, whose performance elicited genuine applause, were Misses V. Heisterman, Grahame, Brown and Todd. Miss Lillie Ebb made her first appearance in public last evening, and with a pleasing accompaniment of a most favorable impression. An encore she gave "Twilight Time." Mr. E. White sang "Star of the Desert," in his well-known style. Miss Nellie Devereux appeared in a duet with Mr. Rock, which was very remarkably well. Mr. A. S. Appling chose "Bill as the Night," to which his voice is peculiarly well adapted, and his meaning and music of which he gave full

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Fraudulent Trading in American and Foreign Meats—Proposed Legislation for Scotland.

Government Leaves Its Supporters Free to Exercise Their Own Discretion on the Subject.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Commons, Sir Eustace Wilson, Conservative, asked whether the Government had taken any measures to enforce the laws against fraudulent trading in American and other foreign meat imports.

Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, said the existing law was sufficient to prevent such fraud. Home producers, he said, ought to utilize their organizations in bringing evidence to the Board of Trade of any cases of fraud, thus enabling offenders to be successfully prosecuted.

The House, by a vote of 410 to 136, rejected a motion made by Sir A. K. Rollitt (Cons.) to appoint a committee to consider the rules of procedure of the House.

THE OAR. The adjourned annual general meeting of the Burrard Inlet rowing club, which was held in Vancouver Monday night, was held in attendance present. It was suggested that the club purchase a new shell and lapstroke boat this season.

WINNIPEG'S ASPRING CRICKETERS. WINNIPEG, April 3.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Cricket club, at a meeting held last night, decided to engage an English professional as trainer during the coming season. The club is negotiating with a view to obtaining terms from Philadelphia, Toronto, British Columbia and the North-West Territories to visit Winnipeg during the summer, with very favorable prospects of success.

THE HOSPITAL BAZAAR. Evergreens and ivy, sweet scented Spring flowers, budding and bright colors—these were the first impressions one received on entering the Institute hall Tuesday.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA. MONTREAL, April 3.—The annual report of the Minister of Railways of the Dominion, which has just been made public, shows that, during the last fiscal year, there were sixty-five main lines of railway in operation in Canada.

SILVER DEPRESSION. LONDON, April 3.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Agriculture to consider the question of bi-metallicism, reported that the silver systems of the United States and India have depressed the value of silver, until it is now reduced to one-third of the price of gold, under the system of bi-metallicism prior to 1893.

TACOMA'S ELECTION.

Exceptionally Deep Interest Being Taken in Municipal Politics—The Parties Interested.

American Protective Association to the Front—The Populists and Their Policy.

TACOMA, Wash., April 3.—(Special)—Municipal politics absorb almost the entire attention of all classes just now. Probably never before in the existence of Tacoma has there been so much interest taken in an election.

The election for mayor, city treasurer, city commissioner, city physician and eight aldermen will be held on Thursday. The Republicans, the Democrats and the Populists—the new party, the temperate of the calamity howlers, dissatisfied politicians, demagogues and the riff raff of both historic tallies were all in the street.

"A.P.A." is to figure not a little in the election here as it did in Seattle. The American Protective Association is the name for which the primary object is to stand. It has for its primary object the making of war on Roman Catholics, making slight of the provision in the constitution of the United States which guarantees freedom to all religions. The members are numerous. The Vice-President of the local organization has been nominated on the Populist ticket for Mayor.

TO CARRY OUT THE DE. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate bill to put in force the recommendations of the Board of Arbitration. The President Gresham learned of the bill of the Behring Sea bill a few months ago and, both gratification at the prompt response in what is considered little national emergency. The President's permission of permitting the bill to intervene in the bill with the signature of Speaker and Vice-President really is expected to reach the White House.

CABLE NEWS. LONDON, April 2.—The past week was another one of stringency in the money market. Brokers in some instances were obliged to borrow outside at rates above the bank rate, but the worst pinch is now thought to be over and there is a continued influx of gold from abroad.

RECAP. April 3.—Prime Minister Smith has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Nicolaisvitch to form a new ministry.

RECAP. April 3.—The new ministers addressed the chamber of representatives for the first time to-day. They announced the introduction of measures to protect agriculture. The Liberal members strongly protested against this part of the programme.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. SALT LAKE, April 5.—The Hon. concentrator works and orehouses in Frisco, Utah, were destroyed by morning. The burning timbers of the mine and the fire was communal timber and shafting, so that eye was soon a roaring furnace. The forest to be badly damaged on so numerous caves which must have cost \$200,000 in buildings and ore, while the loss on the mine is as yet unknown. It will be difficult to give any estimate of the loss on the mine, of the few which has remained ruins of the low price of silver.

THIRTY-SIX

A Military Honor For Col. Female Franchise—Examination of Deb.

C. P. B. Discriminatory Fr. School Laws—To Co. The Bisley Test

OTTAWA, April 6.—Col. Pr. president of the Dominion Army to-day. The Governor-General in high praise of the Colonel Herbert commended the good done in connection with the plan battalion of artillery.

Mr. Dickey will introduce and the Dominion franchise of unmarried women possessing qualifications.

In the new insolvency bill, private examination of debtor with the creditors.

Col. Armstrong, of St. John, probably commands the 11th. Hon. Mr. Costigan stated three revisions of the voter taken place since the act was passed.

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