

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 23

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Reassuring Effect of Mr. Foster's Budget Speech - Doleful Cartwright's Miserable Failure.

Laurier's Attack on Sir Frank Smith - Finance to Members - Mr. Cartwright's Chestnut.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 4.—With the budget before the country the work of the session may be fairly said to have commenced. Despite the indifferent state of his health, the Finance Minister yesterday delivered what is acknowledged to be the best budget speech which he has ever presented. A considerable portion of it was taken up in explanation of the financial affairs of the country. For the past year the deficits was \$1,200,000, and for the present year his estimate is \$1,000,000.

It is not proposed that there shall be any further deficits during his regime. He is going to make the revenue and the expenditure balance, and may possibly be a little bit to the good when the accounts are made up on June 30, 1895. The results are brought about by some slight tariff changes, of which your readers have already been apprised by wire. The increase in the duties on sugar will be justified, and the duties on generally common commodities such as wheat, half a cent a pound more for the sweeter. Lovers of whiskey may grumble at a little increase in the tax on spirits, but it does not amount to a great deal, although in the aggregate it will be beneficial so far as the country's finances are concerned. Mr. Foster delivered

AN ADMIRABLE EXPOSITION

of our financial condition. There was a hopeful ring about the speech which must have a reassuring effect upon trade and commerce generally. On all sides there are indications of revival, and the Finance Minister painted the outlook in the most glowing terms. He defended the deficit this year as the outcome of the tariff reductions of last year. In the opinion of many members parliament went a little too far in its reductions of last year. The falling off in the revenue consequent thereupon must now be compensated for. It is expected that the budget debate will last several days. The Conservatives will enter upon it with the conviction that they have the best of the argument, as it is impossible to contradict Mr. Foster's figures. Sir Richard Cartwright attempted to do so, but he was not allowed to do so. Mr. Laurier does not often transgress the bounds of

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

of the session. He did not subject the speaker to the usual attacks, but in his attack upon Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Laurier was well aware that at the time of the organization of the Rowell ministry it was stated in the public press quite correctly—and the *Colonist* was one of the first newspapers in Canada to make the announcement—that Sir Frank Smith had been appointed to the position of Minister of Finance for Sir Frank Smith and Cartwright had done him the honor of consulting him about forming a new ministry. Sir Frank made this same remark to your correspondent, and to a reporter of the *Colonist* in Ottawa. Mr. Laurier in grossly insulting language insinuated that Sir Frank had been guilty of impropriety in allowing his name to be used in connection with the formation of the ministry, and, doubtless, the opposition leader felt, and indeed admitted, that the fact of the Past Grand Sovereign of the Orange order being recommended by a prominent Irish Catholic like Sir Frank Smith, and that the use of the Governor-General's name was a political dodge. Dispute the fact as Mr. Laurier may, Sir Frank Smith was undoubtedly "sent for" by the Governor-General, and without doubt he would have been called upon to call upon Mr. Rowell to form a ministry. Now, the point arises as to whether Sir Frank was called upon by the Governor-General to form a government or whether his advice only was sought. It is at this point that a difference of opinion exists. Sir Frank Smith was then convinced, and is convinced to-day, that the Governor-General sought to impose this duty upon him. A friend of the Governor-General has stated that this was not so, that Sir Frank Smith's advice only was sought. Clearly, then, there must have been a misunderstanding between the Queen's representative and Sir Frank Smith. The latter having left His Excellency with the conviction rooted in his mind of the charge that had been entrusted to him, one can well justify the natural pride which led him to tell some of his friends of the honor which had been done him, and the opposition leader was, therefore, not justified in using the strong language which he did.

THE DISCUSSION

on Thursday afternoon relative to the use of railway passes by members of parliament.

It showed that the criticism of the newspaper press had effect. Not a single member ventured to justify the drawing of mileage—which, as your readers are probably aware, is at the rate of 20 cents per mile from the member's home to Ottawa—and at the same time make use of a railway pass. Some members went by hand, and the amount of the mileage annually voted by parliament, amounting to some \$33,000, to the railway companies, and that when the companies are compelled to carry all members of parliament free, the question is thrown out by Mr. Outram that a law should be passed requiring railway companies to carry members of parliament free without any payment therefor, and with more acceptance. It was pointed out that this was the law at the present time in France, Italy and other countries. Sir Richard Cartwright said that the railway companies of Canada had already received a question from the parliament without bounting them

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Consideration of the Remedial Order to Be Further Adjourned—Greenway's Statement.

Claim of the Opposition Leader That the Matter Be at Once Decided.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—(Special.)—The battle now raging over separate schools is to be further continued. Upon the adjournment of the Manitoba legislature to-day, Premier Greenway rose in his place and said: "Before proceeding to the order of the day I desire to say this. With asking the house to adjourn until the present date, it will be within the recollection of the members that I stated, in view of the gravity of the question involved in the communication from Ottawa, that we would require sufficient time to consider the same. I am now about to ask the house to order a further adjournment till June 13 next, in order that further consideration may be had. I am aware in making the motion that this is a political dodge, but I am asking the indulgence of the house, because in making the motion it would be required, if my honorable friends oppose it, that I should give notice. As it is not my intention to proceed with other business till this matter is disposed of I now desire to move that the house do adjourn to Thursday."

No sooner had the Premier taken his seat than A. F. Martin, leader of the opposition, was on his feet and for two hours he spoke in opposition to the Premier's motion to adjourn. He claimed it was the duty of the government to once decide upon the school matter. He was himself a Catholic and represented his co-religionists. The delay was simply a move to abate the responsibility upon his shoulders and he strongly protested against such tactics. Mr. Martin continued speaking until 6 p.m. Premier Greenway then asked him to move the adjournment of the debate till the evening, to which Mr. Martin assented, and the house adjourned.

At the evening session Mr. Martin continued his speech, and was followed by Mr. Dandridge who regretted the government had found it necessary to take a further adjournment.

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THE SEALING QUESTION.

LONDON, May 10.—Hon. J. H. Turner, prime minister of British Columbia, to-day lodged with the Colonial office a long formal complaint made by the Canadian sealers against the United States. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, is actively supporting the complaint with the Marquis of Ripon, the colonial secretary.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dalton McCarthy's Harmless Fireworks—Manitoba School Question.

Col. Prior Re-elected President of the Artillery Association—Mr. Corbould, M.P., Recovering.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 9.—The house was engaged all day discussing the conduct of the Governor-General in securing an opinion from Mr. Bourne on the remedial order. Mr. McCarthy led off, and strongly condemned the Governor for exceeding his constitutional powers. The debate was continued with great animation for several hours, and finally the subject dropped.

Sir Richard Cartwright strongly disapproved in the public accounts committee to-day the views of some liberal members who thought the ministers should give the details of their travelling expenses. Sir Richard and Mr. Gibson thought some late severe attack of the measles, which developed the day after he arrived here. He expects to be out in a few days.

Mr. Corbould is just recovering from a severe attack of the measles, which developed the day after he arrived here. He expects to be out in a few days.

Sir C. H. Tupper has left town for a few days' rest. Mr. Charlton has secured the replacing of his Sabbath observance bill on the order paper.

The Dominion steamship line will put in a tender for the Atlantic service against the Allan.

Mr. D. J. Montague has introduced a bill fixing the date of the Yale and Carleton elections on the same day as the other ridings.

The further adjournment of the Manitoba legislature is regarded as an indication that the Liberals do not want to outline their policy.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

St. John's, Nfld., May 9.—(Special.)—As anticipated the Legislature adjourned for a week. Prime Minister Whiteley announced that no answer had been received from the Canadian government regarding Confederation; therefore the Newfoundland delegates to Ottawa were not ready to present the final terms. He urged a week's adjournment in order to enable the terms to be resolved. If the final terms are not received by next Thursday, he would, he said, consider the negotiations off and present an alternative scheme, consisting of a referendum to the people, and the abolition of the dominion status.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—(Special.)—The Brandon Presbyterians have decided unhesitatingly to extend a call to Rev. E. A. Henry of Knox College, Toronto, to accept the pastorate of the church.

Contractor D. Grant, one of the Hudson Bay railway promoters, returned last evening from north of Portage la Prairie. He comes with the surveyors' maps making excellent progress and the route will be mapped out earlier than had been anticipated. Rights of way agent Conklin expects to leave for the West at once.

Senator Kirochhoff, who was in the city on route to Brandon, had an extended interview with President Sutherland. Mr. Kirochhoff says the Hudson Bay order-in-council will pass both houses despite opposition from both political parties. However, it is certain if Canada's terms are favorable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LOAN.

LONDON, May 9.—To-morrow will be fixed as the time for placing upon the market the new British Columbia loan of £400,000, in three per cent. insured stock, redeemable on July 1, 1941. The issue price has been fixed at 95. The Premier has been in London for some weeks in connection with this matter.

LONDON, May 9.—There were times in the course of Lord Rosebery's speech at the National Club last night when he faltered and appeared to lose the thread of his argument. Meanwhile he gazed about in a dazed sort of way. When he recovered he was inclined to say, and his remarks but was prevented to proceed. The Premier looked pale and worried and far from the robust man he was a few months ago.

QUEBEC, May 10.—A special received from Fraserville says that two young men named Alton and Berube, were drowned yesterday while hunting muskrats at Riviere Vert.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

U.S. Indians Illegally Trapping Beaver—Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining.

Escaped Convict Surrendered—Slept on the Railway Track—Burglaries in Westminster.

(Special to the *Colonist*.)

VANCOUVER, May 9.—Six months ago Chilian Consul Morris personally aided three residents of the United States of Columbia. Mr. Morris yesterday received a letter, written in Spanish, from the Colombian authorities, warmly thanking him for his disinterested assistance to their countrymen, and stating that the generous aid tendered by a Chilian representative to native Colombian was a further illustration of the friendship between Chilian and the United States of Columbia.

Two more horses have been purchased by the fire department at a cost of \$300. The department will be provided with a horse to class Vancouver property as at A 1 risk. Should the superintendent of the educational department consent, the pupils in all the schools will be given a holiday on May 10, to enable them to attend the May Day celebration at Westminster.

The police investigation was continued far into the night yesterday, but no damaging disclosures were made.

The aldermen were paid their first quarterly salary to-day amounting to \$625, including the mayor's portion \$1,050. (Revenue will be asked for the completion of the reservoir.)

The Comox arrived from the North last night, bringing Mr. Manson, J.P., who makes the trip for the purpose of giving the public a resolution, and a member of the Lobb held up the crew of Mr. Manson's police boat, and shot and wounded Engineer J. Grant.

Wm. Rowley, who escaped from the Westminster chain gang in 1892, came up for hearing before Capt. Pittendreich to-day. He pleaded guilty and was sent for trial. He said that for two years he had drifted from one place to another trying to earn an honest living; but every time he got a job and was well to work, some fellow who recognized him would whisper in the boss's ear "escaped convict," and he would be let quit. He came to Victoria, not caring what became of him, and half anxious to serve his term so that he would be no more a criminal in the eyes of the law.

At the Truth Growers' meeting held at the Mission on Monday night, 1895, came up the proposed action of the Ontario Truth Growers' association to urge the federal government to appoint a commissioner to be sent to introduce Canadian fruit into the British market.

The educational department has granted a holiday to the pupils of all the schools in Vancouver and Westminster to enable them to attend the May Day celebration.

New Westminster, May 9.—The water of the Fraser is rapidly subsiding at Chilliwack and other places where the tide was very high.

A very successful ball was held in St. Leonard's hall, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining company, who had their pipe sent to the mines, and to-day a number of men started for the locality to place the pipes in position. The company expect to be able to begin operations by July 15.

A drunken man lay down on the O.P.R. track and went to sleep on Wednesday afternoon. He was there when the incoming passenger train arrived. The engine stopped the train, with great difficulty, in time to save the man's life.

An extra policeman has been put on night duty during the day under these arrangements. The engine stopped the train, with great difficulty, in time to save the man's life.

MAINE.—Complaints are made that parties are shooting sheep in the neighborhood of Nanaimo River Falls. Several carcases show that buckshot had been used in their destruction. At present there is no one to the perpetrators but the opinion prevails that a band of sheep thieves exist who work the sheep lands to the south of Nanaimo, and frequently make raids on the settlers a few miles inland. In nearly every case the carcase is taken away.

In the provincial police court yesterday John James, a Seattle Indian, appeared on a charge of trapping beaver at McKay lake. The game act provides that no one, not domiciled in the province and not holder of a license, shall trap beaver, etc., for the purpose of selling their pelts. Constable McLean arrested the accused with a letter in his possession acknowledging the receipt one skin, and offering a good price for more. A conviction was secured and the defendant fined \$25 with costs.

Coal is being mined at the Alexander and contracts for the driving of several levels have been let.

CHILLIWACK, May 8.—At an adjourned meeting of the Chilliwack Fruit Growing and Shipping Association Saturday night G. W. Chadsey, A. E. Ghandary, E. A. Wells, G. R. Ashwell and Joseph Peers were appointed members of the managing committee. It was decided that a communication be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture requesting that the Indians be compelled to clean and spray their trees in conformity with the horticultural board's (class 9), enforced on white settlers, and

PEACE AT LAST.

The Treaty as Originally Concluded Agreed to by China and Japan.

Russia Disclaims any Aggressive Designs on Manchuria—Her Attitude Purely Defensive.

(From the *Island Sentinel*.)

On the Tranquille hydraulic mine piping will soon start, while other claims, showing good prospects in gold, such as would repay hydraulic hand mining, have lately been recorded and will be prosecuted this summer. There are in addition the Chinabar property at Savona, and some valuable copper locations on Copper creek, which, along with the others, may be developed.

Monna Oryne H. Woodruff and Harry L. Walker, of Buffalo, N.Y., who are visiting the province looking for mining properties, have located a valuable coal field, in the vicinity of this city and have made arrangements to incorporate a company to operate the same. The coal is rich in iron, and is proposed to manufacture coke at the mine, and will make Kamloops a distributing point and headquarters for the district. They represent considerable capital. If the company comes through what it has in view it will do much toward hastening the development of other properties in the vicinity of Kamloops.

Work will likely be done this summer on the Monks flat claims, which show rich galena, Crown Grants being applied for for two of them. Work continues without intermission on the Homestead, and by the time Mr. J. Gendall's claim is ready for completion several hundred tons of ore will be awaiting shipment, and then only development work is yet doing.

NEW DEVER.—(From the *Dever*.)
Bob Kirkwood and Jack McKinnon have made two promising locations on Ten Mile. One is two miles from the lake and the other about seven, the latter being opposite the Enterprise group. Both are dry-ore propositions with a surface showing of three feet of ledge. It is reported in Spokane that the War Eagle, Utah, has been sold to the Kansas City Smelting Co. for \$1,000,000.

Several Vancouver men of means will pay a visit to the mines in the month of June. They will be expected to invest heavily in mining properties.

Michael Brown, of Hillspice, has contracted with the W. R. Bagley people, to handle 25 tons of ore in the month of June. Northport is the objective point.

McLeod and McClements, who have been developing a claim, staked by them close to Roseberry a time ago, have refined the offer of \$4,000 each for their property.

VANCOUVER, May 8.—The following are the new members of the town council: Albert G. Fuller and Thomas H. Milne, vice G. G. Henderson and S. C. Smith resigned; Fred H. Barnes to replace W. R. Megaw, resigned; and W. C. Pound to replace W. T. Shottford, resigned.

Mr. A. Postill has been actively engaged in the Okanagan district the past week in furthering the telephone scheme and has succeeded in securing the support of nearly every rancher in the valley. He has subscriptions amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars, some of it in work, but the greater part in cash.

On Monday morning J. B. Graves, of Nicola, started off with a large band of cattle which he had for several days been gathering from the mountains, White Valley and the neighborhood of this city, and on Monday there were close to 1,300 head bunched up on O'Keefe's ranch. This is the largest drive made from this part of the country for several years.

Mr. Price Ellison left on Tuesday with four carloads of beef steers for the B.C. Cattle Co., while Cargill & Co. shipped two carloads of beef cattle to the coast by Saturday's train.

The boys on the Collieries ranch in looking very well this spring, the plants being much further advanced than at the same time last year.

The long walls at Underby and this city are both shut down on account of having no more wheat on hand.

W. F. Cameron (contractor) and J. A. Mohr left on Monday for Similkameen, where they expect to work on the extensive flume to be put up this spring by hydraulic companies on that river.

W. H. King has been for some time experimenting with dynamite from different parts of the Mission valley with a view of setting up a kiln. Recently he has discovered a first-rate quality on the ranges of Messrs. M. Hagan and John Bennett, and a test has given the most satisfactory result.

The usually quiet little burg at Okanagan Landing was started on Thursday by the news that an attempt at housebreaking had been made on the previous night. Mrs. Cutler, wife of the purser on the steamer Aberdeen, about midnight was startled by the loud barking of a dog. She next heard stealthy footsteps near the front door, which was tried by someone on the outside. Another unannounced attempt was made to gain entrance by the back door, and the windows were also tried. Mrs. Cutler fortunately had in the house a loaded revolver, and proceeding the weapon was to hold the weapon as that was demanded who was there. A voice replied that someone was looking for lodgings. She warned him to go away or she would shoot, at the same time holding the weapon as that was demanded who was there. This had the desired effect and the intruder speedily desamped.

A register is announced for Tuesday next by the Bureau of Land Surveying.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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Charles H. Hutchinson.

Sick Headache

CURED PERMANENTLY

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache, it was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a hot taste in my mouth, and a burning in my hands and feet, and a sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I

Began Taking

Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headache, and feel well as usual."

C. H. HUTCHINSON, East Auburn, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Awarded Medical World's Fair

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

Condensed Milk

Use, is the most market.

5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

1.50, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75.

DEPARTMENT OF S, ETC., IN THE CITY

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KAMLOOPS.

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IS NOW PRINTED BLUE INK ACROSS THE PAPER

SHIRE CE.

CO.—MONTREAL.

the government report.

7. C. T. U.

the third biennial convention of the Woman's Christian

open in this city

have been

and speakers

of audiences in

at a unique demonstration

for 2,000,000 signatures

of the sale of the British

contingents

be preceded by a woman carrying

the same time the nation in question

of delegates will go to where a temper

organized by Lady leaders of the

posed to visit the tropics. A steamer

by the petition and banks, Stockholm, Norway. In the

will be arranged delegates and their

on the Mediterranean, Athens, the

and Egypt. At the end of the

to visit the Cape, India and

Australasia and

"The world has

of President Zenobia refused to dance

them of Niagara.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895

GOOD ADVICE.

A good deal is being said in the East about a letter of advice which Governor Schultz has received from Dr. Bourne...

The letter is a very able one. The writer treats his subject from a non-political and a non-religious standpoint. He regards it simply as a matter of constitutional law.

It will be seen from all that I have said, I take my stand entirely on the constitutional law which governs all parties to this issue...

The constitution is the agreement or covenant by which the provinces which form the confederation are held together...

A SUSPICIOUS CONVERSION.

Very little has been heard of the Mormons and their "peculiar institution" of late years. It has been said that a very large proportion of the Latter Day Saints have disavowed polygamy...

the organic law, and the sentiment of the people will uphold the constitution. We are afraid that our American contemporary is a little too sanguine.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A singular murder case has just been tried in Toronto. Some time ago a young man named Frank Westwood was shot in the doorway of his father's house.

MR. HARDY'S EXPLANATION.

The San Francisco Examiner of Tuesday last which reached Victoria yesterday evening, contains the following special dispatch from Portland, which will be read with particular interest by those British Columbia who won medals at the recent Midwinter fair...

STRAY SHOTS.

The Times yesterday evening said nothing about "bye-election results." In this it hardly did itself justice.

MEMBERS DISQUALIFIED.

Conservative, Grt. 48 Members disqualified 1

BRITAIN AND THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The departure of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador for Europe early next month will probably result in the postponement of action in the proposed Behring sea commission...

PRACE NEGOTIATIONS.

There can be no doubt that the great powers of the West have exercised an influence in modifying the terms of peace between Japan and China.

CABLE NEWS.

Lord Rosebery's Failing Health Compels Him to Take a Sea Cruise.

MURDER OF A FRENCH ABBE—Prussian Minister's Life Threatened—Anti-Revolution Bill.

LONDON, May 11.—The Prince of Wales presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Boodle's club, St. James street.

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THE HYAMS' CASE.

TORONTO, May 11.—(Special)—Judging from the present rate of speed the Hyams' murder trial will go on indefinitely. The defence is displaying thoroughness in investigating every minute piece of testimony...

CHILLI AND BOLIVIA.

BURNES AYRES, May 11.—A dispatch from Valparaiso states that a treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between Chile and Bolivia, by which the former cedes to the latter a small strip of territory on the Pacific midway between Iquique and Pisagua.

CHILLI AND BOLIVIA.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The conclusion of the Chili-Bolivia treaty is said to be of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Coast country. It makes the latter a Pacific port for ten years.

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TORONTO, MAY 11.

A formal application has been made to the Attorney-General for leave to appeal the Henderson murder case.

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The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is attending very many public functions, and seems specially anxious to win popular favor.

There were a number of dinners on Wednesday devoted to literature and the press.

The Queen's visit to London was brief, as she had to return to Windsor Castle on Thursday following the sailing-room.

The universal exhibition at Amsterdam was opened to-day with much ceremony.

The Abbe de Broglie, brother-in-law of the Duc de Broglie, was murdered to-day by a woman named Amelot.

It is reported that Herr von Koelliker, the Prussian minister of the interior, has resigned.

Nobody was surprised when the Reichstag to-day, after rejecting paragraph 112 of the anti-revolution bill, refused to further discuss it.

There was a sensation when the name of Harry Hyams was called.

Mrs. Harry E. Hyams was called. Counsel for the defence strongly objected to her evidence.

Mr. Lount held that a wife could not be a competent witness against her husband.

There was a sensation when the name of Harry Hyams in Maakoka.

Mrs. Hyams said that the marriage ceremony could be discussed at the end of the case if necessary.

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Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS. B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street, Victoria.

PLANET JR. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rollers, Garden Hose, Garden Tools, Garden Barrows. E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

LEA AND PERRINS' ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE SAUCE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. IN ORDER that subscribers to THE WEEKLY COLONIST may have an opportunity to secure a set of the famous "MASTERPIECES," a limited number of Sets are offered to those sending to this office the Coupon which appears on another page, together with 10 cents for each Part—\$2.00 for the Set.

McGILL U. CANADA. Death of... eleven years... Mark died... TORONTO, May 11... DUBUQUE... SAN FRANCISCO... APTIA, SAMOA... POSSIBLE... NEWFOUNDLAND...

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895

LITTLE ECONOMISTS.

There are some people who talk as if the increased expenditure of the Government is so much waste. They cannot see why more should be required now than was needed fifteen or twenty years ago.

THE BEST REPLY.

The success of the Hon. Mr. Foster when he went to London in October last to borrow money, is the best reply that can be made to the complaints of the predictions of the blue-ribbon howlers.

NOT IN A HURRY.

The Leader of the Manitoba Government has decided to defer the consideration of the School question still further.

SPRAYING.

Bulletin No. 23, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is peculiarly valuable to the fruit raisers of British Columbia.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

As there is a great deal of misunderstanding as to the terms of the advance to the Hudson's Bay Railway Company and the nature of the whole arrangement, it may be well to reproduce what Sir Mackenzie Bowell said on the subject in the senate a few days ago.

"The house is aware that the Government is now pledged to 6,400 acres per mile and a payment of \$80,000 per annum for twenty years, in aid of the construction of the road.

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BY-ELECTION RESULTS.

Alie, no matter how impudent it may be or how improbable, when it is once published is certain to travel far and to be often repeated.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The papers that came by Thursday night's mail contained a full report of the Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Opening of the General Sessions at the Metropolitan Church Yesterday.

Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees—First Draft of Stations.

A resolution brought forward by Rev. E. Robson on a question of privilege, preceded the regular business at the opening of the general session of the British Columbia Methodist conference on Thursday morning.

Rev. Joseph Hall did not consider that the motion could be brought in, as a question of privilege at any rate; while Rev. R. M. Maitland, of Nanaimo, was for laying it on the table.

Rev. Mr. Hall asked for a ruling as to whether the resolution was in order.

Rev. C. M. Tate was afraid the resolution was almost to late to meet the object sought to be attained, for the canvassing had been going on for some time.

Rev. J. F. Betts, of Surrey, created some amusement by jocularly saying that he already had promised four or five brothers his vote in return for theirs.

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THE AMERICAN JINGOS.

The agony about Nicaragua is over. The American jingos have screamed in vain. They have shown that their hysterical talk has no effect whatever on Great Britain.

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Advertisement for Levi's Copper Riveted Overalls and Spring Bottom Pants, featuring the Levi's logo and text: 'COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.'

FOR LOVELY WOMAN.

THAT CREATURE OF MENTAL UNCERTAINTY AND ACTIVITY.

Something New For a Waist—A Novelty in Blouses—Trimming For Cotton Dresses—New Developments in Bonnets. Material For Dresses.

Woman being a creature of changeable mind, it keeps the artists and designers in a continual state of mental activity to evolve something having new features, at least for every day in the year. It was not enough for them to bring out the Russian blouse and then rest upon their laurels. There must be something a little different, and so the queer "nor fish nor flesh" waists now offered as novelties. There is one which embodies the pointed waist, the heavily embroidered Spanish jacket and the Russian blouse effect all together. The waist has a pointed velvet belt of a rich dark blue, a velvet jacket almost covered with gold embroidery and a double plait hanging over in the approved fashion, with four dull gold buttons. The plait itself is of old gold armure. There are blue velvet ribbons carried around the arm sizes and tied in little bows upon the shoulders. The collar is



SPRING COSTUMES.

embroidered stiffly with gold. The sleeves are of the deep naples blue pointed soie, with cuffs of the old gold. The skirt is like the sleeves and is of medium width. The front seams are left open over a dark blue velvet inset, and this is heavily wrought with gold. There are 30 dull gold buttons on the skirt and buttonholes simulated with dark blue twist. But wing bows are set at the top. These insets are set and afford a means of widening any skirt that is scarcely as large around the bottom as might be desired.

Another novelty in the blouse effect has a snug lining, over which is laid a waist of ivory silk, with a slight droop exactly in front over the round belt. There are two straps laid like braids from the front to the back over the shoulders. These are piped with emerald green silk. The general tone of the silk is pale pinks and greens. There is a stock of dark green velvet and a small double rosette at the belt on the left side. The skirt is wrought with this was of fancy striped taffeta in greens and russet reds over smoke gray. The skirt is plain, but exquisitely finished and graceful. The stylish young possessor of this pretty spring suit had a hat of dark green French chip, with half a dozen ostrich tips and an egret showing above its enormous brim. On the left side there were three tiny bows, one of rose leaf pink and two of green. There was something deliciously springlike about this whole costume.

It is quite possible with the new fashion to transform a plain corsage into a Russian by means of the addition of looped straps. I remember a case where the waist was of olive green velvet and heliotrope satin duchesse. The sleeves and lower portion of the waist were of the pale heliotrope, while the deep belt and yoke were of the velvet. On the front of the waist were fastened three straps of rich heliotrope satin, with an arabesque pattern of the velvet applique and set with an extremely narrow gold cord. One of the straps was simply doubled over and reached the belt. The other two had fancy gold and green passementerie ornaments at the head. Two bands were laid down the front of the skirt, and another one bordered the entire skirt, which was cut with a demitain.

Cotton dresses are made and trimmed with quite as much care as woolen and silk ones, and they certainly pay for the trouble. One can tell at once whether a cotton gown is made for a lady who re-



RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

spects herself or not, and a really well made cotton dress is a pleasant thing to look at. There is a new linen brocade with here and there a thread of pure silk, which lightens it up wonderfully. This linen stuff is so much employed in the making of the shirtwaists which will soon be seen everywhere. One made of a dark blue linen was out so as to show a white chemise front and white linen collar. There will soon be shown these shirtwaists made of madras plaids and cotton chevrons; also the pretty cotton pelisse. There will also be shown

blouse waists for children with three box plaits down the front, edged with white or black soutache, according to the color of the blouse. There are buff, flax, pink and blue piques used for this purpose. Nearly all of these will have a wide sailor collar, but the necks will be high. Skirts to match will be the rule. Bishop sleeves, with deep cuffs, are the only suitable ones with these. The same style of making will be followed in the linens, galateas and other strong cotton goods.

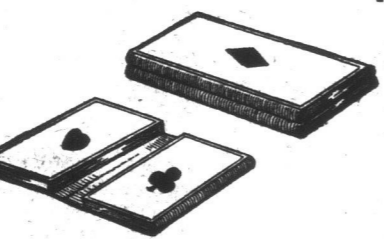
There have been some new developments in bonnets destined for late spring. These are hats and bonnets, and are of lace, chiffon, silk, tissue, net and mull. These delicate materials will be puffed and shirred and made as light and airy as possible, and the fluff and lightness will be gathered and held with sparkling buckles, and occasionally some dainty and delicate flower, like velvet forget-me-not, bluet or perhaps a scarlet geranium. Whatever it is it will be pretty.

For more immediate wear there may be said to be three leading styles. The Napoleon shape, the Continental and the queer but cute little Dutch bonnets are their names. The Napoleon and Continental are very chic and stylish, but the close little bonnets that have flat tops and fancy little rosettes at the sides are most becoming. The Dutch bonnet, as it is called, is flat on the top and often has no trimmings at all beyond the rosettes. It is intended to set far back on the head, and for that reason it is much affected by those who wear their hair in the loose bandeaux. Some of these hats have the crown of shining straws, others masses of spangles of different lustres. All of them are oddity and quaintly pretty. I will mention one more oddity in the way of hat trimming, and that is the bunch of emu feathers that one often sees standing up on one side. Some 30 years ago there was a rage for emu feathers for not only millinery, but dress trimmings as well, and pretty muffs and collarettes were made of them.

There are fewer new dress materials displayed now than at any other time this season, still there are very many pretty designs of mohair figures. These mohairs and brillianines are shown in all the brilliant tints of the season, and they are especially valuable for house gowns, as they are bright and showy and never catch dust. I have also seen some of these with flower designs and other patterns printed on. There are also many with woven figures.

The cheney taffeta and gros de londre, plaid taffetas, silk crepon with leather or extremely fine and elegant and are used for both waists and skirts—all but the plaid. There are some very dainty cotton homespun in dull and bright colors, and they will be employed for full gowns and waists. The swiss belts in fancy stamped and perforated leather will be worn by young people with light gowns. Dotted swiss is a prime favorite. The smaller the dots the better. — HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Practical Case For Playing Cards. That playing cards should be kept neat and clean, with smooth edges, is essential to the comfort of the game, if it is to be whist, euchre or hearts. This little device can be trusted to help



to that good end. It can be made with very little trouble and is really so attractive as to be an addition to the taste, besides serving its more prosaic use.

To make it select a piece of soft gray chamois skin, or, if that be too quiet for your taste, any color you prefer. Cut a section a little wider than your cards are long and as long as four times their width, plus the exact depth of the pack when piled one upon the other.

Turn over at each end a piece of the exact width of one card, so as to form two pockets of equal size. Cut from the chamois four strips, each as long as the pockets are deep and as wide as half the depth of the entire pack of cards. Leave one end of each straight and round the others slightly at each corner. Then, with extreme neatness, overhaul one to each end of each pocket, so as to close the openings, letting the curved end form the back. When that is done, pack upon each pocket a heart, a club or any one of the symbols used. Close the case and paint a similar design on the outside. Then follow all the edges with a double line of black.

You will find the case a most complete and practical one, besides being a real economy, for it keeps the cards intact and in perfect condition. Slip half the pack into each pocket, then fold it, one over the other. No dust can enter. No cards can slip out. The case is ornamental and can be kept always within reach. A more complete trifle it is difficult to find, and from the testimony of an enthusiastic card player it would seem to fill a long felt want.

The illustration shows two views, open and closed. CLARE BUNCE.

Cooking to Order. More attention every year is given to cooking in our large cities. In New York there are several excellent cooking schools where ladies not only go themselves, but send their servants. A society has been formed this winter by some of the active workers in these schools to have depots, usually at the women's exchanges. There daily well had at moderate prices. If the goods continue to be as well served, there is no doubt as to the success of the project. And think of the relief to the experienced housekeeper with unprepared for guests to entertain!

The Latest Bonnets. The most recent styles for evening and afternoon occasions are all black bonnets made with flat crowns or shapes of net closely spangled and trimmed with rosettes of net or mousseline de sole beaded on the edge, and gaudy wings of wired mousseline, with spangles. Where flowers are used they are made in the form of rosettes.

Artificial flowers in millinery include violets and primroses and large silk peonies and roses occupy the prominent place. Foliate without flowers is a fashionable garniture.

FURNISHING THE HALL.

It Ought to Invite Inspection and Convey an Air of Welcome.

The importance of the hall is recognized. It tends to be an index of the whole house, and it should, however small, have an air of comfort. Articles should be there displayed to invite inspection and to convey generally an air of welcome. In large houses, especially those in the country, the hall makes one of the pleasantest lounges. There is an air of freedom in a comfortably furnished hall which no other part of the house possesses.

Most halls, even the smallest—indeed when they are little more than a passage—may be made to look cozy. A dark stained floor, with a suitable oriental rug; a well covered wall paper, with the addition of a curtain at some convenient point; a small table and umbrella stand combined, a chair, a few prints on the walls and a rail for hats and coats put around a corner or in an outboard out of sight, if possible, for it is beyond the power of man to give any artistic effect



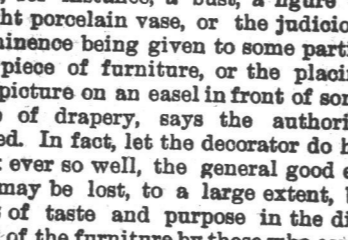
HALL TABLE AND UMBRELLA STAND.

to the ordinarily loaded hat and coat stand, will be found a great advantage upon the usual oilcloth and oocount mat and the cheerless looking varnished marble paper, which still obtain in many of the smaller houses, says Deocora. Mr. and Mrs. Furnish, which illustrates a combination table and hat stand that affords a pleasing substitute in narrow halls for the more pretentious and towering hatrack.

Where space permits the addition of a few pieces of furniture, such as a tall clock or oak buffet, a china cabinet or bookcase, a few chairs, etc., should be introduced. In the larger halls, with galleries and passages opening out of them, where light is abundant, the whole should be drawn together by keeping all details of much one depth or tone of color, and the colors themselves limited in number.

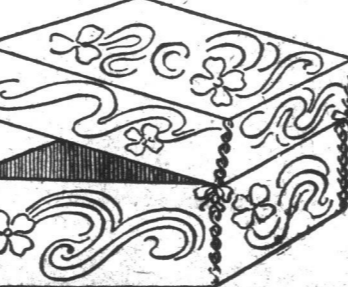
In dark halls a yellow paper would assist in giving light, and the oilings light, is a great improvement. It is seldom, but certain of some kind can be introduced, and it is always of the greatest assistance in softening the otherwise hard lines of the architectural details. Anything, in fact, that will soften outlines and give a few shadows may and should be introduced, such as palms, ferns, or even porcelain jars, with a few dried grasses or flowers. In a large hall a screen near the fireplace almost a necessity. Too much attention cannot be paid to apparently trifling details, such as lighting up a dark corner with, for instance, a bust, a figure or a light porcelain vase, or the judicious prominence being given to some particular piece of furniture, or the placing of a picture on an easel in front of some piece of drapery, says the authority quoted. In fact, let the decorator do his work ever so well, the general good effect may be lost, to a large extent, by want of taste and purpose in the disposal of the furniture by those who come after him.

A Reception For Vells. A pretty little box for vells may be made of heavy water color paper. It will be found much better than a case, since the vells need not be folded so



BOX FOR VELLA.

tightly as to crush them. To make the box take a piece of paper 18 inches long and 10 wide. Cut out squares of 2 1/2 inches from each of the four corners and carefully fold down the projecting sides, in order to make them stand up evenly and smoothly when bent back and upright. Thread a large needle with silver cord, and lace up the corners. Make the cover a trifle larger than the bottom and the sides an inch in depth. Lace the corners and tie in long loops. Decorate the box in water colors, and on the top print in fancy letters, "Trifles Light as Air." A little pad of china silk should be made to lay in the bottom of the box. This plentifully sprinkled with sachet powder will give the vells a delicate perfume.—Modern Priscilla.



BOX FOR VELLA.

the most recent styles for evening and afternoon occasions are all black bonnets made with flat crowns or shapes of net closely spangled and trimmed with rosettes of net or mousseline de sole beaded on the edge, and gaudy wings of wired mousseline, with spangles. Where flowers are used they are made in the form of rosettes. Artificial flowers in millinery include violets and primroses and large silk peonies and roses occupy the prominent place. Foliate without flowers is a fashionable garniture.

An Old Lady of Over 80 Years. HER RIGHT SIDE WAS BADLY PARALYZED.

Her Sufferings Were Such That She Wished to Die. Paine's Celery Compound Saved Her Life and Renewed Her Strength.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR THE OLD AND YOUNG.

It is now an established fact that our dear fathers and mothers and our grandparents can have their lives prolonged, and their years made happy and joyous by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Many old people suffer from nerve troubles, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaint, sleeplessness, and terrible weakness. With such dangerous diseases clinging to them, they are liable to drop off at any moment.

If we are truly and honestly interested in the welfare of the old people, we will anxiously seek to use the agency that will best meet their troubles. In the past, thousands of our aged people have been rescued from death by Paine's Celery Compound, and are now enjoying

a happy old age. Every week new testimony is received from old people, as well as from their friends and relations, lauding the strengthening and rejuvenating powers of earth's best medicine.

Mrs. James Cain, of Perot Settlement, N.S., now in her eighty first year, has just sent in convincing and cheering testimony regarding the value of Paine's Celery Compound; she writes as follows:

"I am happy to state that Paine's Celery Compound has been a great blessing to me. In November, 1893, the whole of my right side was paralyzed, and the doctor said I was too weak to take much medicine; I managed, however, to use a little, and was able to sit up for a short time, but felt so bad, that

I wished to die, as I thought death would be a great relief to me.

"In my weak condition I began using Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle gave me relief. I continued to use the compound, and I have gained health, strength and flesh, and my friends say I look quite healthy. Although in my eighty first year, my limbs are getting stronger, and I hope soon to be quite myself again.

I would advise all who are suffering from paralysis and other troubles to use Paine's Celery Compound and the Will's English Pills that accompany the compound, and if properly used, they will surely cure."

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNS.

Interview With Hon. J. H. Turner—The Policy and Prospects of the Province.

Mining Development—The British Pacific Railway—Grievances of the Sealers.

(From the Canadian Gazette.) There is no secret about the main object of Mr. Turner's visit to London. At the last session of the British Columbia Legislature a loan of \$240,000 was authorized, but interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent; and it is Mr. Turner's purpose in visiting this country to supervise the negotiations, and, at the same time, to enjoy some respite from official cares. For seven successive years Mr. Turner has held the portfolio of finance in the provincial cabinet, and last month, upon the elevation of Mr. Davis to the chief justiceship of the province, he also took upon himself the duties of the premier-ship.

THE DEPRESSION. "Times are not at their best with you in the Pacific Province," remarked a Canadian Gazette representative to Mr. Turner on Monday. "No; times have been very bad with us. One of our chief industries—the lumber business—has been depressed, and the fishery business has been depressed. The depression has been general all along the coast and throughout the American continent, and, indeed, throughout the world. We did not feel and Japan upset another branch of the lumber trade, but we have now just beginning to ship lumber to Europe, and—a new departure for us—to Egypt, too. The Australasian trade is very poor as yet; you know how depressed all business has been in the Australasian colonies. Of course, the opening up of China as a result of the war should mean much to us, for heavy works are certain to be undertaken there, and ours is the lumber for such building, and the like. We have always done a little with Japan, and that too has, of course, ceased, but a large demand may be expected now."

THE JAPANESE TREATY. "But the cable tells us, Mr. Turner, that your government is determined to do all it can to check the development of Canadian trade with Japan by opposing Canada's inclusion in the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese treaty." "I know nothing of any such government proposal, and I am sure that your government is determined to do all it can to check the development of Canadian trade with Japan by opposing Canada's inclusion in the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

EXPERIENCE AND CAPITAL. "When then do you encourage?" "I would encourage experience and capital, which will be satisfied to go into British Columbia on our coast lands especially, or in the interior of the island and the mainland, where there are splendid fruit-growing and general farming prospects. We import one million dollars' worth of dairy products in the year. Did you ever hear of such a thing for a land so abundantly endowed as British Columbia is? and yet it is not everyone that can farm, and we want, as I say, men with experience and some capital; not raw youths with neither."

COLONIZATION NOT ISOLATION. "Experience has also brought home to us the great benefit of settlement in colonies as opposed to settlement in isolated colonies. We have, as you know, drawn up regulations to encourage settlement in colonies so that settlers may not be shut out from one another, but may have their schools and churches and social organizations."

THE SEALERS' GRIEVANCE. "I suppose, Mr. Turner, you feel sorely in British Columbia the action of the United States Congress in throwing out the sealers' award?" "It is a great injustice to the sealers; and we think, in view of the great hardship to these deserving British subjects, the British government should advance the \$425,000 which the United States government agreed upon as reasonable compensation for the injury done them and their industry by the unwarranted United States seizure. An international court of arbitration has declared that they were pursuing their lawful calling on the high seas. They were flying the British flag, and they look for the protection of that flag. It is no sense to say, as Senator Sherman does, that the claims are made by United States citizens. The British Columbia sealers fleet consists of about sixty-five vessels, and of these two or three may be owned by United States citizens; the rest are owned by British subjects, and they look to England for justice."

REV. MR. FAIRBANKS. An American missionary in India, attributes a large part of his success to the use of a bicycle. Not only is he enabled to convey a more extensive territory with it, but the natural outlying of the natives brings large crowds to see "a horse that needs neither grain nor grain."

BLOOMFIELD, May 11.—Benjamin G. Corcoran died this morning from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday last by being knocked down and gored by a bull.

and all white man's land as a place for money-making, not for home-making. China remains his home, and there he takes his savings and dies. Not so the Jap."

"No doubt that is so, and until the session before the last no attempt was made to legislate against the Japanese in British Columbia. But the question was raised in that session—upon some railway bill, I think, when a clause was under discussion forbidding the employment of Chinese labor—and someone then said that the Japs would be just as troublesome to working-men as the Chinese."

"Yes, what would you do without the Chinese and the Japs?" "It is a difficult question. They certainly are our market gardeners, our washer-folk, and furnish our cheap labor. A few white men have lately taken up market gardening, and there are good openings in that way for men with capacity and small capital."

NO RAW YOUTH MEN WANTED. "What classes of Englishmen do you want?" "None, unless they have money or are hard workers. Business, as I have said, is in a depressed state just now. Not only is the lumber business bad, but in many districts the fishery business has not been paying, though the Fraser fishery is happily an exception. The coal-mining industry is also not what it was and what it will be again. We have been overrun with young men who were situations. Now, we really have no room for them as things are."

"Not even if they mean hard work on, say, the land?" "Ah, they say they will do anything, and they are willing enough. They set to work with tremendous spirit, and work splendidly at the outset, but from want of experience they may not use the best judgment, and seeing little progress made, especially in some of our heavily-wooded sections, they give it up in despair. They have not enough grit and persistent patience for a new country, and it is better for them to stay here at home in England and do the best they can."

BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY. "The talk of British Pacific railway is planned to run through that country from Victoria across Seymour Narrows to the Yellow Head Pass, is it not?" "Are you as a government helping the road?" "It has a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile for its length, which would be 800 to 800 miles; that is a large grant."

"And also a money subsidy?" "No, none has been asked, and seeing this large land grant and the position of the province, it could not be expected at present. Mr. Rithet, M.P.P., who is largely interested in the project, has spoken of some proposal he has made to the government for aid at some future time; but nothing is in contemplation at present. The present loan is not for the purpose of aiding railway undertakings, but for public works and roads."

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SO MANY THINGS I DO FORGET.

So many things I do forget,
And faint would I remember
Bright things, glad things, my footsteps met
Before they touched December,
But the home where my childhood learned its
songs,
And the trees where my father set them,
And the brook and the bank where the pine
belongs,
I never can forget them.

So many things I do forget,
And faint would I remember,
Bright things, wise things, my footsteps met
Before they touched December,
But the friends of childhood's long ago,
By the mountain shadowed river—
With a fondness light their names shall glow
Forever and forever.

So many things I do forget,
And faint would I remember,
Bright things, sweet things, my footsteps met
Before they touched December,
But the bliss of my angel mother's eyes
And the tears of love that wet them,
And the kisses of one beyond the skies,
I never shall forget them.

So many things I have forgot,
Nor wish I to remember,
Sad things, hard things, I tell them not
To April or December,
But the vines of the mountain wood,
And the scarlet plums behind them,
Would I forget them if I could,
Forgetting who could find them.

So many things we do forget,
And faint we would remember,
Ere feet that danced the minutest
Have walked to slow December,
But the songs that silence have sung
Our memories silhouette them,
We sing them over, we are young
And never can forget them.

—Julia H. May in Boston Journal.

MAN IN THE MOON.

It was the last day of the late great
frost and, unmindful of my 50 odd
years, I undertook to skate 20 miles or
so along the frozen Lea. When I re-
turned home, I was tired—so tired that
scarcely was I seated in my armchair
when I found myself nodding, and un-
doubtedly I should have fallen asleep
had not an exceedingly strange circum-
stance happened.

To be brief, then, I was lifted from
my chair in my home in North London,
whirled through space for a couple of
hours and then deposited gently but
firmly on the moon.

Scarcely had I recovered my breath
when an aged man of venerable aspect,
whom I at once recognized as the man
in the moon, approached me and in-
quired my business. I explained that I
was an involuntary trespasser on his
hospitality, and then, thinking as I was
there I might as well learn something
about the history of our satellite and its
inhabitants—supposing there were any—I
proceeded as respectfully as might be
to question the old fellow.

"Yes, you are right," he exclaimed
in answer to my query as he placed the
load of fogots he was carrying on a
projecting mass of granite and rested
his back against the cone of an extinct
volcano. "I have seen a lot of changes
in my time. How old am I? Well, I
don't know exactly, but it is some mil-
lions of years ago since my first birth-
day."

"Why, bless my heart, when I was a
lad, this old dried up moon was as bright
and fresh as your earth is now."

"Seas sparkled in the sunlight, brooks
gleamed and flashed through the valleys
and forests clothed with verdure the
mountains lay dead and silent. Aye,
these were glorious times. The birds
sang in the woods from early dawn to
nightfall, the fishes leaped and plashed
and leaped and plashed again in every
eddy and pool of our prehistoric rivers.
Great mammals, some uncouth and
some beautiful, but mostly the latter,
roamed at will amid the glades of our
highly forests. Then, after a million
years or so, man came."

"Man?" I repeated incredulously.

"Yes, man," he reiterated rather
heavily. "Man, of course. Do you think
your earth alone has been the home of
man? I tell you he lived and flourished
here while the earth was yet formless
and void, a vast white hot mass of semi-
fluid granite. At first he was weak for
lack of knowledge, and fought—often
unsuccessfully—with the wild beasts of
the forests for food and drink and
raiment. Then as he grew older he grew
wiser and carved for himself weapons
of flint and wood, just as the earth man
did a million or two years afterward.
Our lunar men were very clever, too—
very clever. Not so large or so strong
as terrestrial man, perhaps, but quicker
to learn. Why, it did not take us more
than 200,000 years to perfect our civiliza-
tion."

"And what happened then?" was my
next query.

"Ah, there you have asked a question
hard to answer," quoth the old man
sadly. "All I know is that one year
there came a blight over all things. It
was not exactly a plague. It was rather
a want of vitality in the atmosphere
that reacted with terrible effect on all
animate nature. Man, being the most
highly organized of all things living,
was the first to feel its baneful effects,
and he dwindled and pined and finally
perished, and the places that had been
wont to know him knew him no more
forever."

"Then as the sunny atmosphere grew
more and more attenuated the mam-
mals first and afterward every form of
animal life grew cold and dead. The
lowest forms of plant life lingered for a
few thousand years longer, until the
last drop of water had evaporated into
space, in fact, and then they, too, van-
ished, and the moon was left as you see
it today, a dead world, without heat,
atmosphere or moisture."

"A sad fate surely, but you must
have become resigned," I said soothingly,
for the old man was sighing heavily
and gazing fixly into space as though
he saw again the lost visions of long
youth he had been describing.

"No, I am not resigned," he said
and he shook his head slowly from side to side.
"Both myself and my sister look for-
ward to better times to come."

"Your sister?" I exclaimed wonder-
ingly. "I was not aware—"

"What I had a sister?" he interrupted.
"Oh, yes, I have, but I forgot! Of course
you have never seen her. She lives on

the side of the moon opposite to the
earth, amid mountains and valleys, up-
on whose ledges and cliffs no earthly eye
has ever gazed. It is by far the best side
of the moon, too, but she is getting
rather tired of living there and talks
about changing places with me. I ex-
pect you would be rather surprised down
below there if some fine day—or night,
rather—you found a woman in the moon
instead of a man. Ha, ha, ha!" and for-
getful of his recent fit of the blues the
old chap gave vent to a hearty guffaw.

"We should indeed," I replied,
laughing in my turn, "although I fancy,
unless your sister's appearance differs in
a marked degree from your own, that
we should scarcely be able to distin-
guish the difference. You must admit
yourself that one must possess good eye-
sight to tell a man from a woman 240,-
000 miles away."

"Oh, but," answered the old man,
with a touch of family pride, "she is a
fine woman! Not bent and bowed with
age like me. Indeed she is really 6,000,-
000 years younger than am I. Then, of
course, she dresses in—"

"The habiliments suitable to her
sex," I ventured to say.

"Precisely, and, like all the women
here, is fond of dress. Why, when I last
visited her, some 25,000 years ago, al-
most her first question was, 'How do the
women dress now on the earth?' Of
course there wasn't much to tell her be-
cause—well, the women of that day
didn't trouble themselves much about
dress, but I am thinking of paying her
another visit soon, and then I shall have
a different budget of news for her."

"But tell me," I interrupted, for I
was not much interested in the old fel-
low's sister, "something about the
earth. You must have seen almost as
great changes in the earth as in the
moon."

"Almost," was the answer, "but not
quite. My world is cold and dead.
Yours is still alive, as was mine once,
but your turn will come some day, and
then we shall both go circling through
space, cold, silent and lifeless. But
that," he continued, "will be many
millions of years from now, almost as
many millions as it is since I first set
my eyes on your planet. Then, as I said
before, it was a mere mass of molten mat-
ter—a vast white hot ball whirling
round the sun and carrying me with it.
I remember as though it were yesterday
the first beginning of earthly life. At
first the seas covered everything, and
beautiful specimens of marine flora
floated everywhere upon the surface of
the water, while in its transparent
depths fishes of strange form and
splendid coloring disported themselves.
Then the dry land began to appear, and
by slow degrees the great forests that
shrouded as with a mantle all the earth
not covered by the waters. For millions
of years what you are pleased to call
the lower animals were the only deni-
sations of their somber depths, and even
after man came it was hundreds of
thousands of years before he even par-
tially dominated the face of nature."

"But was there not," I asked, "an
ice age?"

"A what?" he exclaimed, with a pu-
zled expression of countenance.

"An ice age," I repeated. "A period
of time when the ice, which, as you are
aware, is always present at the poles,
spread northward and southward until
it enveloped almost the entire globe."

"Oh, yes," responded mine host,
with the air of a man trying to recall
some long forgotten and altogether triv-
ial incident. "I believe something of
the kind did happen, and not more than
100,000 or 150,000 years ago either.
But it only lasted about 20,000 years,
and I had quite forgotten all about it
until you mentioned it."

"This concluded the interview, for
although I would have liked to have
pursued my inquiries further the old
chap suddenly snatched up his bundle,
bent his back and resumed his orthodox
position, at the same time indicating by
a gesture that he was not inclined for
any further conversation. "We are right
over Greenwich observatory," he ex-
plained in answer to my look of sur-
prise, "and I don't want the astronome-
rs there to see me without my bun-
dle and talking to a stranger too. It isn't
respectable."—London Amusing Jour-
nal.

Paper Money and Disease.

There is no place in the world where
more dirty paper money is handled
from day to day than in the national
bank redemption division of the treas-
ury department. There are in existence
some 3,500 national bank notes, each of
which has outstanding bank notes rang-
ing in amount from \$10,000 or \$12,000
up to nearly \$500,000. Every dollar of
these notes passes through the hands of
the men and women employed in the
national bank redemption division.
This office has been in existence now
for about 80 years. There are employed
in the division somewhere about 25
girls and women. They handle "un-
sold millions" of bills in the course of a
year, and if there was any danger from
contagious and infectious diseases in old
bank notes it would seem as though
this would be the place to find symp-
toms.

Yet Mr. Rogers, who has been chief
of the division for ten years, and who
has been connected with it since it was
organized, assured the correspondent
that there has never been a case of in-
fectious or contagious disease contracted
by one of the employees of his office.
Every one of them handles the bills sent
in for redemption. They are counted
and sorted time after time. They are
the dirtiest specimens of money to be
found in the country.—Rochester Post-
Express.

Looking Forward to the Chase.

"You ought to take some rest," said
the sympathetic friend. "Can't you go
fishing or something like that?"

"Well," replied Mr. Weary, "I'm go-
ing duck hunting pretty soon."

"Where?"

"Up on F street. My wife has seen a
duck of a bonnet that I have to go in
pursuit of."—Washington Star.

IMPORTANT TO WOMEN.

Two Lady Draftsmen—Fads, Fashions and Domestic Matters.

A number of women in New York are
working as draftsmen with architects.
The first two to set up in business for
themselves are Miss Mary Nevan Gannou
and Miss Alice J. Hands. These two
young women are graduates of Mrs.
Dunlap Hopkins' school of applied de-
sign. The only women competitors, they
succeeded in winning the plans for the
Florence hospital recently built in
San Francisco. They also entered the
competition for the Woman's building
at the Atlanta exposition. Their plans
got second place. They have recently
solved the tenement house problem by
drawing the plans for a model tenement.
The plans have been accepted, and 15
model tenements are to be erected by a
public benefactor who wishes his iden-
tity unknown. The sanitary investigat-
ing committee has asked Miss Gannou
and Miss Hands to become the only
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SUCCESS IN HER ART.

AMALIA KUSSNER AND HER CAREER AS A MINIATURIST.

Her Struggle to Get a Start—Work With the Magnifying Glass—Notable Portraits. Personal Sketch of the Young Artist. Absorbed in Her Art.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Associa-
tion.]

Nowhere in the annals of art can be
found a more picturesque personality or
a more remarkable career than that of
Amalia Kussner, the miniaturist who
is at present attracting more general at-
tention than any other artist in America.

About two years ago—in the winter
of 1892 and 1893, to be exact—this
young girl, then scarcely more than a
child, came to New York. She was
alone, without influence, brought no
letters and was as absolutely unknown
as if just descended from another planet.
Moreover, she was a miniature painter,
and miniature painting had been prac-
tically a lost art ever since photography
had come into popular use. When
Amalia Kussner arrived in New York,
the miniature was known only as a
somewhat rare antique, generally the
likeness of one's grandmother, painted
in short wavy and high comb by some
foreign artist. Yet less than two years
afterward, at the exhibit of the por-
traits of women last fall, Amalia Kus-
sner's collection of miniatures constitu-
ing a veritable book. From the jew-
eled crests hung in the satin case the
face of many of New York's most beau-
tiful and fashionable women looked out
with the fascination that no picture
save the miniature radiates. There is
an indescribable charm about it that
touches the heart, a spiritual beauty
that is lacking in all other methods of
likeness making, and Amalia Kus-
sner's work possesses this indefinable
quality in an irresistible degree, which
may partially account for her phenom-
enal success.

The difficulty she first encountered af-
ter coming to New York was that which
many others have met in different lines
—an opportunity to show what she
could do. Art so supreme and costly as
hers belongs exclusively to a small
charmed circle composed of persons hav-

she has painted two, and Miss Lillian
Russell, of whom she has painted three.
Among her notable portraits of well
known Chicago persons is that of the
late General Strong and two of Mrs.
Armour. The recent miniature of the
last named lady is a radiant gem of
Amalia Kussner's art, and its beauty is
enhanced by the sumptuous richness of
the setting, which is a dazzling serpent
of emeralds, with diamond eyes.

The public is naturally interested in
knowing something of the personality
of the girl artist. She is very small,
scarcely taller than a child of 13, with
an exquisitely modeled little figure, a

Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammoniac or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

STIRRING TIMES AHEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—It is probable
the next sixty days will develop some very
exciting scenes in Hawaii. Private infor-
mation recently received by Clarence W.
Ashford in this city indicates that several
kinds of trouble are gathering around the
government of Sanford B. Dole and his col-
leagues.

The Japanese, who are numerous on the
Islands, and who are friendly and elated
over the victory of their mother country in
the war with China, threaten to come for-
ward and become serious factors in the gov-
ernment of Hawaii and the adjustment of
its affairs. Among the Japanese now on the
Islands there are several hundred trained
soldiers; in fact enough of them to seize
control of the government at any time,
should they so choose. The natives are
restless and dissatisfied, and only await
an opportunity to fly into the thick of another
insurrection. It is plain, judging from the
information received by Mr. Ashford, that
the basis of operations in the next outbreak
will be the island of Maui.

"I have nothing to do with these oper-
ations," said Mr. Ashford, "but as I am
known to be an enemy of the Dole crowd
and a sympathizer with any movement that
will bring about a real republic, a govern-
ment by the people and for the people of
Hawaii, my friends naturally keep me ad-
vised of what is going on. It is my firm be-
lief that Mr. Dole and his fellow officials
will not be in office on the first of next
August."

Advises received here to-day from Hon-
olulu dated May 2, per steamer Mariposa,
are as follows: "The letter demanding the
recall of Minister Thurston is here and
was read at the executive session of the
council yesterday afternoon. This letter
had been to Honolulu. It went past Hon-
olulu in a bag with several hundred others.
The ground of the objection to Thurston is
confined to a single transaction. The sole
offense alleged is that Thurston, at the leg-
ation, showed to reporters private letters ad-
dressed to himself from Honolulu. The
particular letter that gave such offense to
the Secretary of State intimated in strong
terms that Cleveland and Graham were
largely responsible for the January uprising
here."

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.—The in-
ternational convention of the Y. M. C. A. opened
its annual session here yesterday, about 500
delegates representing nearly forty states
and territories, besides several Canadian
provinces being present. C. N. Biorce, of
Dayton, O., the retiring president, was in
the chair. A nomination committee having
been appointed consisting of one member
from each state, territory and province, to
bring in a list of officers for the convention,
the following list was presented and was
unanimously approved: President, Henry M.
Moore, of Boston; Vice-Presidents, John E.
Irving, of St. John, N. B.; James Stokes,
New York; E. H. McCoy, California; T.
S. W. Woodward, Washington City; J.
W. Gilluly, Colorado; Prof. J. D. Bobyns,
Mississippi; S. P. Peen, of Ohio; George
Sutherland, Ohio; Secretary, Wilbur M.
Lewis, Georgia; Treasurer, E. C. Van Ness,
Michigan; and E. H. Gorman, Tennessee.

The principal address of the afternoon
session was made by Rev. Theodore Cayler
of Brooklyn, who spoke of the "Jubilee
Conference and Its Message to This Con-
vention." T. D. Potter, president of the
Springfield Y. M. C. A., then welcomed the
visitors in the afternoon. Mayor
Charles Legg did the same on behalf of the
city, and Rev. R. Brockway on behalf of
the churches. The biennial report of the
international convention given by Chairman
pro tem, Frederick B. Pratt, shows an in-
crease in the property held by the Y. M. C. A.
of more than \$2,000,000 with a total of
\$16,252,576. The educational work is a
gratifying condition.

BRITAIN'S INDEMNITY.

MARAGUA, Nicaragua, May 9, via Galves-
ton.—Many prominent Nicaraguans, among
them some high official positions, openly
favor the establishment by the United
States of a protectorate over Nicaragua, or
the incorporation of the country into
the great Republic. They declare that
peace and prosperity would then
result; the wonderfully rich natural
resources of Nicaragua would be developed
and a financial system be organized by
which all of the country's just debts would
be cancelled. The \$15,000 sterling for set-
tling the British demands has been depos-
ited by Nicaragua in the agency of the Lon-
don Bank of Central America here for
payment in London in accordance with the
agreement reached by Nicaragua and Great
Britain.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTERS.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 10.—Reliable in-
formation comes from the department at
Washington city that the revenue marine
officers have under consideration the plan
for constructing three new revenue cutters.
Two of them are to be over 250 feet long and
it is expected they will be built on the Pa-
cific coast. The importance of Western
commerce and the needs of adequate protec-
tion to shipping in the winter season have
caused the department to take steps to pro-
vide the Coast with proper vessels. How-
ever, it will be necessary for congress to
make the necessary appropriations for con-
structing the vessels. If built the cutters
will require not less than fifteen additional
commissioned officers.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.



MINIATURE—MISS STRONG.

perfect miniature woman. Her hands
are the smallest that ever wrought
magic, her eyes are very large and long
lashed and dark, her hair is brown and
her complexion brilliantly brunette.
She lives quietly absorbed in her art
and rather shrinking from the social at-
tention showered upon her. It was her
purpose to go abroad in the early sum-
mer and to open a studio in Paris and
later in St. Petersburg. But it now
seems unlikely that she will be able to
sail earlier than September.

NANCY HUSTON BANKS.
New York.

EMPIRE EMBROIDERY.

This Most Popular of Many Classic Styles
Is Especially Adapted to Linen.

The empire is the most popular of the
many classic styles from which beau-
tiful lines may be borrowed for embroi-
dery work. Although for some years past
it has been laid aside to make room for
charming plant and flower designs, it is
with the revival of the classic in all
ornamental designs, becoming again a
popular style for embroidery.

These empire designs may be em-
broidered on any suitable material, but
they are particularly adapted to linen.
Many useful pieces, such as pillow and
bolster shams, lambrequins, scarfs, table
covers, centerpieces, doilies, carving
cloths and others of a similar nature
may be made of antique linen or of
other suitable material on which the
embroidering may be done with equally
good and satisfactory results.

The majority of empire designs for
small pieces appear to best advantage
when worked in outline stitch, but



AMALIA KUSSNER.

ing both the taste and the means to ap-
preciate it. To reach them was the ques-
tion, and while the girl artist pondered
ways and means she struggled along as
best she could, painting several exqui-
site miniatures of beautiful women in
professional life. The youth of the artist
seems to preclude the possibility of her
work in this country, and yet these first
miniatures are as fine as any she has
since done, a fact so singular as to go
to prove that Amalia Kussner's artistic
performances must be accounted for,
as many other otherwise unaccountable
things have been, by the one word
genius.

But even the inborn gift needs scope
for full expression, and it came at last
to her in the shape of an introduction to
Mrs. Havemeyer, who, recognizing the
ability of the artist, not only commis-
sioned her to paint her miniature, but
exercised her great influence in Miss Kus-
sner's interest. This was opened to her
the golden door to the charmed circle
which she had so longed to enter, and
fortune, as fame, was henceforth hers.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer was another en-
thusiastic and influential patroness, and
her miniature is one of the finest that
Miss Kussner has painted.

About the most remarkable feature of
her work is the amount of it. To prop-
erly estimate this, one must know some-
thing of the great labor involved—the
unerring accuracy with which each
stroke of the tiny brushes must fall, for
no painting over is possible, as in other
branches of pictorial art; the all but
endless detail in hair-line touches; the



A NAPOLEONIC CENTERPIECE.

where the solid embroidery can be
employed to good advantage the com-
bined modes of treatment will be very
satisfactory. The colors used in the em-
pire furniture, draperies and ornaments
were red, green and gold, but where it
was necessary the other colors figured
in a measure, so that when embroider-
ing empire designs, if these colors or
shades of them are employed, the effect
of design and color will be more pleas-
ing and in keeping with the style.

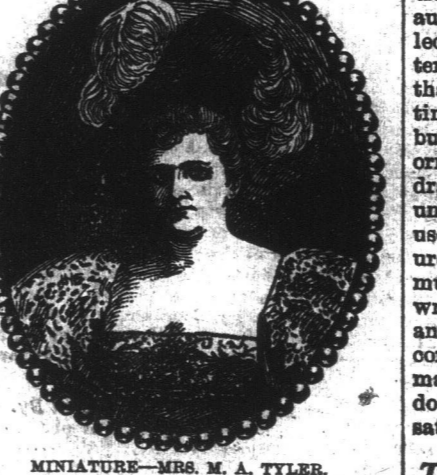
Numbered with other designs illus-
trated in The Ladies' Home Journal,
authority for the foregoing, is a Napo-
leonic design especially suited as a cen-
terpiece to a pillow sham. It is one
that was employed extensively at the
time of Napoleon, and without the torch,
but with the letter N substituted, this
ornament was profusely embroidered on
draperies, tapestries, household linens,
uniforms and furniture coverings in
use at the European court. It also fig-
ured prominently in dresses and in
mural decoration. For table linen a
wreath surrounding your initial letter
and worked in one or each of the four
corners will be a very beautiful way to
mark the pieces, and the time spent in
doing so will be amply repaid by the
satisfactory results.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

NANAIMO, May 10.—The firemen's twenty-
fourth of May contest will take place on
Front street, as the filling in of the bridge
on Commercial street will not be completed
before that date.

The old Reform club has been replaced by
what is styled the Liberal association.



MINIATURE—MRS. M. A. TYLER.

strain on the eyes of the almost constant
use of the magnifying glass, since each
touch must stand the test, and much of
the painting indeed is done under the
glass. Yet within two years this young
artist has painted scores of miniatures
of the most prominent men and women
of the country. Several who are familiar
with the highest art of Europe prefer
Amalia Kussner's miniatures—as, for
example, Mr. G. P. Morosini, of whom

ICE'S
REAM
KING
WDER
PERFECT MADE.
TARTAR POWDER. Free
Alum or any other adulterant.
THE STANDARD.

TIMES AHEAD.

May 9.—It is probable
will develop some very
Hawaii. Private informa-
received by Clarence W.
city indicates that several
are gathering around the
ford B. Dole and his col-
leagues who are numerous on
the feverish and elated
of their mother country in
sion, threaten to come for-
serious factors in the govern-
ment and the adjustment of
the Japanese now on the
several hundred trained
enough of them to seize
government at any time,
chose. The natives are
ified, and only await an
to the thick of another
in plain, judging from the
by Mr. A. Dole, that
tions in the next outbreak
of Maui.
ing to do with these oper-
of Ashford, "but as I am
enemy of the Dole crowd
with any movement that
a real republic, a govern-
and for the people of
is naturally keep me ad-
doing. It is my firm be-
le and his fellow officials
fice on the first of next
here to-day from Hon-
per steamer Mariposa,
"The letter demanding
thurston is here and
and executive session of
afternoon. This letter
kong. It went past Hon-
several hundred others.
objection to Thurston is
is in transaction. The
that Thurston, as the leg-
porters private letters ad-
self from Honolulu.
State intimidated in strong
land and Gresham were
for the January uprising

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

Mass., May 9.—The inter-
of the Y. M. C. A. opened
here yesterday, about 500
nating nearly forty states
besides several Canadian
present. C. N. Biorce, of
retiring president, was in
mination committee having
consisting of one member
territory and province, to
officers for the convention,
was brought in and an-
ned: President, Henry M.
Vice-President, John E.
ohn, N. E.; James Stokes,
ry J. McCoy, California;
rd, Washington City;
erado; J. D. Bohn, N.
P. Feen, of Ohio; George
Secretary, Wilbur M.
Assistant-Treasurer, T.
tobias; Elgin C. Van Ness,
H. Gorman, Tennessee.
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by Rev. Theodore Chrysler
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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

Can a Peer Sit in the House of Com-
mons?—Amnesty for Irish
Prisoners.

Stormy Session of the Hungarian
Legislature—The Contemplated
Chinese Loan.

LONDON, May 13.—Lord Rosebery, the
Premier, and Earl Spencer embarked on the
Ehrenbreit at Portsmouth to-night. They
will arrive on Saturday. The trip is ex-
pected to be for the benefit of Lord Rose-
bery's health.

The Chinese legation has been informed
that the convention fixing the indemnity to
Japan for the relinquishment of the Liao
Tung peninsula will shortly be signed at
Tokio.

A dispatch from Rome says Signor Sol-
limbergo, formerly member of the Italian cham-
ber of deputies, has been appointed Italian
ambassador to London.

A Berlin dispatch states that the govern-
ment met with another defeat to-day. The
reichtag rejected the whole of the proposed
tobacco tax bill.

A dispatch from Brussels says the British
steamers Emerald and Mariana sailed to-
day for Armer Lighthouses. The Mariana
sank; eleven of her crew are missing.

The Kaiser's speech at Koenigsberg last
week was the subject of the following
announcement: "The Kaiser's speech, which
distinguished himself during the war,
and who is now living here, is about to
return to the old kingdom of Prussia. The
late Lady Kimberley represented the latter
creations."

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Bourse
Gazette says that the Daku kerosene manu-
facturers have agreed to establish a union of
interests with the other hand that while it
is possible the American petroleum ring has
entered into a private understanding with
the Russian union, any agreement will not
receive official recognition.

LONDON, May 14.—The Chancellor of the
Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt,
in the House of Commons to-day, moved
the appointment of a special committee to
consider the question raised by the Earl of
Selborne yesterday as to whether a peer of
the realm can sit in the House of Commons
after having succeeded to the House of
Lords, or whether a peer of the realm can
be elected to membership in the House of
Commons.

The Conservative leader in the House of
Commons, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, seconded
the amendment of Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, to the
effect that the House should consider the
question raised by the Earl of Selborne,
member of the St. James' Palace division
of Glasgow, a baronet who claims several
dormant Scotch peerages, be also con-
sidered. The motion of Mr. Chamberlain
was rejected and that of Sir William Ver-
non Harcourt adopted by a vote of 330 to
143.

Mendel Howard, the American who was
arrested on April 22 last on the charge of
having engraved materials for counterfeiting
notes in his possession, was again ar-
rested in the Westminster police courts
this morning on the charge of having
been found guilty of the same offense. He
is now in the Bank of France division
of the House of Commons, where he has
been confined since the prisoner's resi-
dence and declared that to be forgotten.
The prisoner was remanded.

A great demonstration was held in Phoen-
ix park on Sunday in favor of amnesty for
Irish political prisoners. Archbishop Walsh
sent 40, with which it is proposed to start
an amnesty fund. Elmhurst Harrington,
Parliamentary member for Dublin, in an
address said that whether the Irish
political prisoners were guilty or innocent of
the crimes charged against them, they had
fully explained their position. A resolution
was adopted by the meeting to the effect
that the further detention of the prisoners is
divisive and revengeful, unworthy of
a civilized government.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says
that in the negotiations for the Chinese loan
Germany has formed a powerful group which
is inclined to issue the loan on condition
that the customs and other receipts shall be
controlled by German officials. It is agreed
that it shall be issued in equal shares by
Germany, Russia, France and England.

A Paris dispatch says M. Joubert, presi-
dent of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas,
is dead.

A dispatch from Cairo reports that the
outbreak of cholera at Mecca, announced in
the dispatches of April 22, is confirmed from
official sources. Cholera prevails at Mecca
and the villages of the peninsula, and
pilgrims to El Hejaz are the chief danger
in Mecca and Medina and the regions of Jed-
dah and Yembo. The number of Egyptian
cases in El Hejaz this year is smaller
than usual.

The foreign office declines to make any
statement as to whether or not the ap-
proaching visit of Sir Julian Pauncefote,
British ambassador at Washington, to Bag-
dad, is connected with the Behring Sea ne-
gotiations. It is stated that in any case the
fact that the United States has not settled
the claim for damages, on the basis sug-
gested by the Paris arbitrators, would not
interfere with or delay any negotia-
tions which may now be pending. It is
further asserted that the proposal of the
United States Secretary of State, Mr. W.
Q. Gresham, for a joint commission for the
Behring Sea, to be composed of representa-
tives of United States, Great Britain, Russia
and Japan, is still under consideration.

A Berlin dispatch says the National Zet-
tung states that Emperor William has ac-
cepted the resignation of Freiherr von
Der Goltz, admiral commander-in-chief of
the German navy. It is added that Ad-
miral von Knorr succeeds as commander-
in-chief.

It is learned that the proposition to ex-
tend, for two and a half years, the Central
Pacific mortgage bonds, which mature in
July, 1895, will be advertised in London and
New York.

A dispatch received at Madrid from
Havana reports Col. Arizan with a force of
seventy cavalry has defeated a band of in-
surgente numbering 200. The dispatch adds
that a band of rebels commanded by Carlos
Castillo was also dispersed.

A dispatch from Corfu says a strong
shock of earthquake was felt there at mid-
night. No damage was done.

John R. Rogers, theatrical manager, has
obtained a divorce against his
wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress. Mr.
Rogers filed a petition for divorce from his
wife on the ground of unfaithfulness.
The case is now before the court. Rogers
is a theatrical manager, as co-respondent. The
suit was not defended.

There was a stormy session in the lower
house of the Hungarian diet yesterday.
Herr Ugron, member of the left, declared
that the government had attacked the papal
representative without cause, thus dragging
the prestige of Hungary into the mire, and
the treaty.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Military Drills—New Dominion Flag
Proposed—Vancouver Case Be-
fore the Supreme Court.

Quimet's Next Rejoinder to McCarthy—
Beacon Hill Magazine—North-
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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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Mr. Davin wants the duty on butter in-
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arrival of the Glad Tidings passengers.
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Beacon Hill magazine to the Imperial author-
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information that Hon. Mr. Bond had left
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SEALING PROTECTION.

Arrangement Between the U. S. and
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Text of the British Regulations—Dif-
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"A Seizure."

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has been effected between the United States
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rent year is \$22,150,180, exclusive of the
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2,000 over last year.

John O'Brien, a well known Winnipeg
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last year, which prevent the carrying of
firearms by sealing vessels which engage
north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the
closed season. The U. S. officials look
upon this as disastrous to the seal fishery,
holding that the result will be to relieve
the pelagic sealers of the only restriction which
has operation to prevent an unlimited
slaughter of the herds. While killing by
firearms remains illegal it is realized that it
will be impossible to enforce this provision
if arms can be freely carried, for the sealers
would kill freely unless they should happen
to be under the very eyes of a
revenue cutter. Meanwhile, the U. S. offi-
cials have gone out under the old instru-
ctions to seize all vessels carrying arms which
are not under seal. These must be notified
speedily by orders sent through the Alaska
Commercial Company's steamer, which
leaves San Francisco in a day or two, or else
there may be another big claim for dam-
ages on account of illegal sealers filed by the
British government. The attitude of the latter
is regarded as an evidence of unvarnished
conscience in the case of the seal fisheries.
It is also held that the effect of the British
action is to practically nullify all the mes-
sages of protection for the seals that were
issued by the Paris arbitrators, and it
would not be surprising that, if this course
is persisted in, it resulted in a declaration
by the United States of the abrogation of the
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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY MAY 17 1895

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It is also held that the effect of the British
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sages of protection for the seals that were
issued by the Paris arbitrators, and it
would not be surprising that, if this course
is persisted in, it resulted in a declaration
by the United States of the abrogation of the
treaty.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Reception at Westminster to Chief Jus-
tice Davis—Further Out in Van-
couver Salaries.

Fatal Accidents—The Barbers Will
Ignore Vancouver's Sunday
Law—Libel Suit.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 13.—Through the third-
class clerks and letter carriers positioned
the government for the provisional allow-
ance, two months have gone by and they
have not yet been answered. The matter
will, it is said, receive the attention of the
council of the board of trade at their next
meeting.

While William Carney was working on
the C.P.R. line at Spuzzum, grading the
road, a granite pile was struck and killed
him. His companions were from 9 a.m.
to 5 p.m. digging him out.

Word has been received that John Farrell,
who was working twenty feet down in Mc-
Donnell's quarry, was killed by a falling
stone. He was buried at the cemetery and
instantly. His companions were from 9 a.m.
to 5 p.m. digging him out.

The council informally decided to-night to
hold a meeting on the 14th inst. The
barber shops will not be closed on
Sunday, the city solicitor giving it as his
opinion that there is no legal machinery
convenient to put such a regulation in force.

VANCOUVER, May 14.—Mr. Browning
says that if the July wash-up of the Cariboo
and Foresty mines is satisfactory, two
million dollars will be spent at once in min-
ing developments in the Cariboo country.

The developments in the Cariboo country
are being watched with interest. The
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Mr. McCarthy questioned Hon. Mr.
Oulmet in reference to the latter's recent
interference on the occasion of the unveiling
of the national monument at Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Oulmet said in order to better
understand his remarks he would have to
give them in French. The house roared at
this statement.

It is announced at Pekin that the Japa-
nese have renounced their claim to the Liao
Tung peninsula without demanding pay-
ment of an increased amount of indemnity
for so doing. It is announced that the con-
duct of Japan in this matter was disap-
proved. It is feared that the disbanding
of the Chinese braves will cause a dis-
turbance.

Meantime an American fleet of cutters has
sailed with instructions supposed to cover
every contingency, and they undoubtedly
enforce the condition to which Great
Britain objects.

The American Commercial Company's
steamer leaves San Francisco to-morrow for
the seal islands. It is expected that Eng-
land's acquiescence in the United States
government's instructions will be received
before that time.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—An ugly crisis
has been reached in the negotiations be-
tween the United States and Great Britain
looking to the adoption of uniform regula-
tions for the government of the seal fisheries
this season. The British government pos-
sively refuses to re-assert the regulations of
last year, which prevent the carrying of
firearms by sealing vessels which engage
north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the
closed season. The U. S. officials look
upon this as disastrous to the seal fishery,
holding that the result will be to relieve
the pelagic sealers of the only restriction which
has operation to prevent an unlimited
slaughter of the herds. While killing by
firearms remains illegal it is realized that it
will be impossible to enforce this provision
if arms can be freely carried, for the sealers
would kill freely unless they should happen
to be under the very eyes of a
revenue cutter. Meanwhile, the U. S. offi-
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The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Opium will, no doubt, surprise many who read it and shock nearly as many others. The conviction among English speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic is that the habitual use of opium involves both to body and mind. It is believed that there is no such thing as moderation in the use of the drug. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred will tell us that the man or woman who once begins to take opium in any form habitually, soon becomes a slave to it, and in a very short time it makes a complete wreck of his or her. Those who talk in this way believe that they are saying what is unquestionably true, and would regard the person who doubted their statements as to the effect that "opium eating" has on the constitution as exceedingly ignorant or hopelessly depraved.

The British Commission, after long and searching inquiry in the country where the poppy is grown as a crop, and where opium is used habitually by all classes of the population, have not arrived at these conclusions. It consisted of nine gentlemen, eight of whom signed the report, and one dissented from its main conclusions. "The inquiry has been conducted," the London Times says, "on a great scale, and has resulted in the accumulation of a mass of evidence full of strange and instructive information as to the habits, manners and domestic lives of many millions of men belonging to different races, believing in different creeds, and appearing in all ranks in the societies in which they live." Over 720 witnesses were examined by the Commissioners, and of these 162 were called at the desire of the Anti-Opium Society.

It will naturally be supposed that in such an inquiry great weight would be attached to the evidence of medical men. They have a better knowledge of the nature of the drug than laymen, and they have had more and better opportunities of observing the effect that the habitual and occasional use of it has on the constitution. The evidence of the doctors in the service of the Government, the report says, was "practically unanimous; it was corroborated by other medical men in private practice and by some of the medical missionaries."

"The medical witnesses," the report says, "who advocated prohibition, were few, and all of them were equally, if not more, opposed to the use of alcohol than that of opium." Opium is more generally used in India than in any other part of the world. It is, in fact, the favorite medicine of the people of all classes. If anyone is ailing—man, woman or child—opium is the first remedy thought of, and the first and perhaps the only one administered. It is, the report says, "the universal household remedy."

But opium is used in India as a stimulant as well as a medicine. The two uses of the drug are so intermingled, say the Commissioners, that "it is impossible to draw the line between them." It is taken as whiskey and wine are among ourselves by persons past middle age as "a prop to a falling house." Well, it may be asked, is it a prop? The users of it believe that it is. They may, like those who take a little whiskey and water to give them heart, derive themselves. "Opium eaters," we read, "of 15 and 20 years' standing appeared before the Commission. They believed that the habit had done them good. Their appearance and vigor satisfied the Commissioners that at all events it had done them no perceptible harm." Opium in that country is taken in all physical emergencies. It is so used by soldiers, by laborers on the roads, by camel-drivers, to counteract the effects of extreme heat and by those whose duty requires them to face the extreme cold of the mountain heights. Among those who gave evidence before the Commissioners was Sir William Roberts. "Opium," he observed, "does not appear to begot any specific disease. Opium eaters bear surgical operations as well as non-opium eaters, and the manager and actuary of a large insurance company stated that after 20 years' experience his company had charged no extra premium on the lives of moderate opium eaters. It will be seen from this that the ideas entertained in the West as to the effect of opium on the system are not borne out by the witness taken by the Commission. The testimony of the medical witnesses, according to the Report, is to the effect that the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England. Opium is harmless or even beneficial according to the measure and the discretion in which it is used." The Royal Commissioners on opium have come to pretty much the same conclusion with regard to the prohibition as the Canadian Commissioners have with respect to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in this country. They regard it as impracticable and unjust. The truth is, says the Times, that the prohibition of opium would involve a legislative revolution to which the feelings and habits of the Indian population, from the chiefs to the peasants, are utterly opposed. "We cannot," says the Report, "prohibit the use of opium in a manner involving interference with the innermost concerns of personal life, without a clear pronouncement of native opinion in favor of such a step."

There are some good people who denounce the Commissioners very bitterly for having drawn up the report. They declare that it will be productive of any amount of mischief. This is, it seems to us, childish. The Commissioners were instructed to find out the truth about the use of opium. They examined witnesses of all kinds and classes, holding different opinions, and they found out what they believe to be the truth about that drug. Were they not right in publishing the conclusions at which they had arrived? The world can bear to hear the truth about opium as well as about other things.

TOO IMPULSIVE. The way in which the people of Newfoundland have been acting of late should cause thinking Canadians to congratulate themselves that they are not likely to be their fellow citizens. They have blindly rejected confederation before they knew what the terms of union were to be. The majority of them, without waiting for explanations, gave Premier Whiteway to understand that they would not accept confederation on any terms.

When some idiot raised a report that the Bank of Montreal had burst the mass of the people were so ignorant of Canada and its affairs that almost every one of them who had a Montreal Bank or Dominion note, rushed to the bank to get cash for it. It is easy to see that a people so ignorant and so prejudiced against Canada, would be most troublesome if they were inside of the confederation instead of outside of it. They would be continually making demands which the Government could not grant, and would consider themselves ill-used and unjustly treated when they did not get what they wanted. Newfoundland would, if it could be induced to join the Confederation now, be a thorn in the side of the Dominion for many a long day—a hindrance to it rather than a help.

The Newfoundlanders must know more about Canada than they do now, and feel more kindly disposed towards its inhabitants, before it would be wise to allow them to join the Dominion. There is a Confederation party in the country now. Let its members begin a campaign of education. Let them show the Newfoundlanders that they have much to gain and nothing to lose by entering the Dominion. Let the Confederates take the proper means to convince the Islanders that Canada is a far better country than they have been taught to believe it to be, and that Canadian life is as honest as they are, and a great deal more reasonable. Judicial agitation will, in a short time, show the Newfoundlanders that their prejudice against Canada and Canadians is baseless and unworthy of a people claiming to be intelligent. It is to be hoped that the confederation of the colony will not attempt to force a union without the full and free consent of the people. There seemed to be a disposition to do this a little while ago, and it is fortunate that the scheme, if one had been formed, came to nothing.

A LUCID EXPLANATION. Dr. Howard, an American aviator, has been lecturing on the bearing that hypnosis has on crime. The following vigorous and perfectly lucid passage from his discourse is most instructive and will give the reader an idea of the benefits which the English speaking community of the world are likely to derive from his teachings: "Recent studies in psychology," the Doctor said, "seem to indicate that the unity of the human consciousness is not one of its functional attributes. Self is not a separate entity independent of the organism in which it dwells, and its entity is really a product of its structure. It is not the consciousness of self, but the quality of the particular self, that depends on the relations—partly structural, partly relations of adjustment—between the cell or other units which compose the organism. After these relations are brought about by suggestions, and this produces the phenomena seen in the various stages of hypnosis." Dr. Howard disabed from the general impression that hysterical persons are those chiefly amenable to hypnosis.

THE "GLOBE'S" IDEAL. The Toronto Globe is among those who believe, or affect to believe, that there is something wrong, something at variance with the Constitution, in Lieutenant-Governor Schultz asking Dr. Bourinot for his advice on the School question. It says this among other things: "Dr. Bourinot appears to have given the opinion to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz for his private information, but the use which has been made of it is widely different from this. Lieutenant-Governor Schultz was not called upon to seek advice from any quarter except from his constitutional advisers, Mr. Greenway and his colleagues. The letter speaks of his anxiety to have the question settled, but there was no need for anxiety on his part. All that he had to do was to carry out the will of the people of Manitoba as indicated to him in the constitutional way. If the Manitoba Government do wrong, if the Legislature do wrong, if the people do wrong, they, and not Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, are responsible."

The Governor of Manitoba is expected when a very important question is under consideration by his Government, to take no interest in it whatever, to have no intelligent curiosity with regard to it, to be a kind of intellectual sponge, passively to absorb the wisdom and the information poured upon him by his "constitutional advisers." It is nothing to him what Bourinot has to say on the subject. Greenway, Stifton and his associates are sufficient for him. Dr. Schultz has no business to know anything that they do not know, or to go farther and see clearer than they see. The Toronto Globe's ideal of a provincial Governor is a truly wonderful one. It seems to us, that a Governor who knows more than his advisers is a dangerous man. It might be supposed that the more a Governor knows about the constitution of the country the better would he understand his duties, and the more careful would he be not to step beyond them. No one supposes that a Governor always

agrees with his advisers, but every intelligent man must see that the Governor who does not do his best to get a knowledge of the questions that are before the country, and of the business which his government has to transact, is not fit for the position he occupies. Governor Schultz is a man of superior intelligence, and he knows his place exactly. There is therefore not the slightest danger that he will take upon himself any responsibility in this school business which he is not required by the constitution to bear. But, although the people of Manitoba may be quite certain of this, they may at the same time respect him more for making a lively interest in their affairs and acting like a man of thought and intelligence, than if he were content to act as a governor after the Globe's pattern—a mere dummy.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION. The question raised in the House of Commons by the Earl of Selborne is one of the greatest interest and one of the signs of the times. It might be supposed that Lord Selborne would be delighted to exchange his seat in the Lower House for one in the Upper House, to cease to be a representative of others in order to become a legislator in his own right. But it seems that in these days to become a peer of the realm is not to be a member of the House of Commons, from political point of view, an advancement. Lord Selborne, we are told, would rather remain in the House of Commons than take his seat in the House of Lords. So would the Hon. George M. Carson and so would the Hon. St. John Fremantle Broderick, both peers. This evidently means that the House of Commons has become stronger and more powerful and that the House of Lords is weaker and less influential than it used to be. These young men evidently believe that for the young man who is ambitious of political advancement, who desires to become a power in the state, the directest and surest road to eminence is through the House of Commons. It is possible, too, that they see in that body the best field for their exertions. They may see that they can do more good and wield a greater amount of influence as members of the House of Commons than as members of the House of Lords.

With regard to the constitutional question raised by the Earl of Selborne's determination to retain his seat in the House of Commons we do not claim to have an opinion. The special committee appointed to consider it have a most important work to do. It may be that their decision may quietly and peaceably effect a revolution in Great Britain. If it be decided that it is incompetent for a peer who is a member of the House of Commons to retain his seat in that body, it will follow that peers will be eligible for election to the House of Commons. The changes that such a step of things would bring about it is simply impossible to conjecture.

NOT JUST YET. The Assembly of the State of New York has nothing particular to do with the tobacco and bidders taking a day off—adopted a petition to Congress and passed a resolution in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Some of the brightest New York hayseeds seemed to be under the impression that the great majority of the people of Canada were pluing to be admitted into the Union and to possess the unspeakable privileges and powers of citizens of the United States. It is a pity that some one in whom they have confidence did not tell them that Canadian, Anglo-Saxon and French Canadian, are very well satisfied to remain as they are. They see nothing in the condition of the people of the United States to envy and a good deal to disapprove and dislike. Though not disposed to be philosophical, they see much reason to be thankful that the community in which they live is very different in many respects from that which lives a few miles and a troubled life on the other side of the national boundary line. They have, in their difficulties and their drawbacks, but they are not for a moment to be compared to the abuses and the evils which flourish and are fostered among the people of the United States.

We are a peaceable and law-abiding people. We are, too, fairly prosperous. We enjoy a greater degree of national freedom than the people of the United States. We govern ourselves, and the people of Canada have more power in the management of their public affairs than the people of the United States have. Why, then, should we want to change our allegiance. We are literally, as far as our Constitution and our connection with the Mother Country are concerned, without a grievance. We have no negro problem to solve, and the silver question does not give us a moment's uneasiness. We know nothing of lynching in Canada and our law troubles are comparatively insignificant. Our legislative bodies, Federal and Provincial, possess the confidence and the respect of the people. Of none of them will a leading Canadian journal say what Harper's Weekly says of the Assembly of New York. "A proposal of union with Canada," says that very temperate newspaper, "if made in due form, would be a serious affair, and it is well to find, from every expression of sentiment both in Canada and the United States that no one considers the action of the New York Assembly as having any significance whatever."

You've No Idea. How nicely Hood's Sassafras hits the run-down of people who feel all that out of it, the whole mechanism of the body so that it moves smoothly and work becomes a pleasure. If you are weak, thin and nervous, Hood's Sassafras is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver, biliousness, indigestion, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the bowels. The N. P. Steamship Victoria will be due from the Orient on the 23rd inst.

APPROXIMATING SECTION.

FOR THE RECORD.—Few people are probably aware of the valuable and extensive supplies of country at the head of Bute Inlet which the advent of settlers and offers them a unique opportunity for establishing themselves upon the land, which is almost bottomless. The steamer Comox at present supplies monthly communication with Vancouver. A number of us have erected a permanent landing stage to which the steamer Comox will call, and Captain Morgan says it is the best of any kind on the coast which we expect to be opened up in the future. Among the principal requirements, however, are roads to connect the ranchers on the South coast with the Bute Inlet valley, with the salt water—a distance of eight miles. This would be very easily constructed, one bridge only being needed, and would run directly through four or five miles of valuable land. Moreover, we are making this road at our own expense in hope that the government will help to improve it, and in the expectation that the syndicate also, as well as the communication thus afforded, will be very profitable to every one most eligible. Indeed, I believe if a wagon was up on, twenty, forty, sixty or a hundred miles it could be readily disposed of in this country, and a large number of settlers to come in, whose numbers would be materially augmented were the government to try to develop the reserve at the mouth of the Homalika river, which contains about 4000 acres of land.

People who have seen the land in the Homalika and Pigeon river country are very much pleased with it; but they do not like the idea of a road being made through their own expense. Those who have seen the fertility of the soil would not exchange their property for any in the province, their opinion being that it cannot be excelled. About the month of April three men arrived at my place at the head of Bute Inlet, having come through from the Chilcotin country to load. They hold the same opinion as I do regarding the Homalika river valley being splendidly adapted for either a wagon road or railway, having a narrow easy grade from the head of Bute Inlet to the Chilcotin. The timber along the route is comparatively light, and on the other side of the mountains the timber is of the same quality as that of the Chilcotin there is a good deal of well sheltered prairie country with a good soil for either farming or dairying purposes.

Provision has been made in the provincial estimates for the survey and construction of a wagon road from the Bute Inlet settlement to Chilcotin. Last Christmas the settlers were assured that the road would be soon surveyed, but as yet no signs of him have been seen. The construction of the road would be comparatively easy matter, for there are some of the best roads in the province. Waddington road, yet remaining though partly overgrown and choked with trees and brush. "The old Waddington road" is a very fine road, and the most important of the province. It is one of the newest and most recent settlements near Vancouver. In point of fact, it is merely an old one—as old almost as the province itself—taken up again. Twenty-eight years ago, when the late Governor Waddington, as he was called by these parts then—came to the head of Bute Inlet with a little party, and recognizing the desirability of the place as a farming centre and its accessibility for commercial purposes, founded a settlement there.

In view of the well known richness of the Chilcotin country beyond, a wagon road was surveyed for some years ago, but it was never completed. The most favorable route possible, then Waddington left for England to obtain money and tools for the prosecution of the survey. During his absence the Indians, disputing the right of the white men to enter the Chilcotin, fell upon the whites in force, and a general massacre ensued. On this account the settlement was deserted, and the road was never surveyed and choked the work of these pioneers. Waddington road was forgotten, ever the attempt to found a settlement, until January 1882 when three of us chartered a steamer from Vancouver, and coming along found the road, over stump and morass, through brush and forest, over hill and through rock, and the Waddington party had blasted their way through a few feet of rock and a smith's anvil or two, in their descent and daily speaking mutely of the brave attempt to found a home, an abiding place for future generations, what was then a wilderness.

The Bute Inlet settlers, myself among the number, are rather sanguine that the British Pacific railway will come in that direction, and the coming will use the foundation of a railway from the Bute Inlet locality. It is reported on the authority of a well-known local engineer that survey work will commence work at Bute Inlet during the approaching summer, and that the construction of the road will be completed in a few months. We find the climate very agreeable; there is no more rain than is really needed; the soil is a sandy loam, and is very fertile at all times of the year. It is quite different from some land on Vancouver Island and other parts of the province, and the vegetation is really beautiful. The scenery is picturesque and very agreeable. Game is plentiful, and there is good fishing and a snug harbor. Any further particulars can be obtained by addressing M. J. BLACKBURN, Bute Inlet, B. C.

MISS COOK'S RECITAL. The guests who attended the piano recital at the Victoria Conservatory of Music last night enjoyed a genuine artistic treat. Among these were quite a number of musical people, and the manner in which they greeted Miss May Cook's playing, plainly showed how they appreciated it. From the great success Miss Cook achieved as a pianist in Europe and the United States, one was prepared to hear a really good musician, and there was no disappointment. Miss Cook is a pianist of the first rank; her playing was a brilliant success and Victoria is to be congratulated as such an acquisition to her musical circles. The selections from Beethoven and other masters were all so good that they were really beautiful. The thought of "Heavy Applause" was the number of the programme. As showing Miss Cook's wonderful skill, she played "Home Sweet Home" with variations, which she played so admirably that those who were not close to her could not hear the played with both hands. During the playing Miss Sharp sang twice with good effect, and altogether a very charming evening was spent.

San Francisco divers are not necessarily profane because they have taken so many names in vain.—Los Angeles Express.

EASTER FASHIONS.

THESE INDICATE THE FORTHCOMING SUMMER MODES.

HOOPS ARE IN EVIDENCE.—Lace Plays a Conspicuous Part on New Gowns.—Striking Combinations of Colors.—The New Sleeves, Waistings and Millinery. The season for new fashions and the consequent new gowns and bonnets is fairly launched at Easter, for every woman desires to appear in brave apparel in honor of this queen of festivals. As Easter Sunday comes late this year, the Easter exhibit in "way of" clothes may be taken as a fair index of this permanent styles for the late spring and summer.

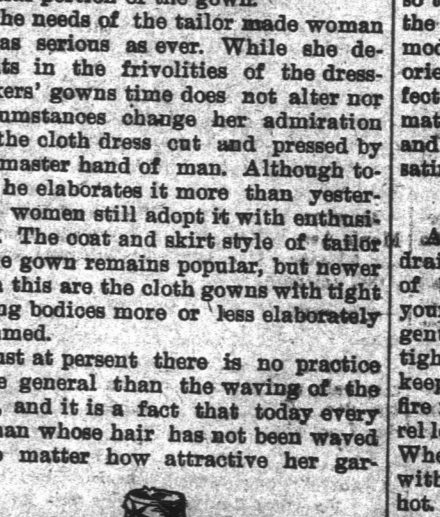
The leading features as expressed in the Easter fashions are skirts worn over hoops or faced with haircloth, new styles of sleeves, striking combinations of color and materials and gorgeous silks for waists. Lace plays an important part on many of the new gowns, and a novelty is a dust colored muslin with an applique of lace upon it. Sometimes this is plain. Again you may see it traced with jet. Green appears to be a favorite color in the dresses, emblematical of the spring that has been so tardy in its coming. A pleasing illustration of the "wearing of the green" is expressed in



GREEN CLOTH DRESS AND COAT. A Napoleonic coat of brilliant green cloth, with velvet collar and cuffs, braided facings and gilt buttons. A close companion to this coat is a billiard cloth dress, with panel braided like the coat. The pointed bodice shows a full yoke and the skirt is green silk.

While on the subject of color it ought to be told that a startling feature of the spring fashions is the utter lack of harmony observed in the combining of colors. For instance, such unwise associations as yellow and navy blue or maroon and pink are of frequent occurrence. The early spring dresses all show discarded skirts. The skirts are extremely full, honest, unimmaculate seams and mostly possess hoops around the bottom. Indeed there are signs of bustles in some of the silk petticoats made to wear under the new dress skirts. While extra material is used for the making of sleeves, these now droop more toward the elbow and are not raised at all above the shoulders. The new sleeve is not only cut very wide above the elbow, but very long, and being close to the arm below the elbow the effect is that of a huge puff. Lace waists, by the bye, have lace sleeves. These waists will be worn over colored silk linings.

Fancy waists in silk of gorgeous hue are to the fore for wearing with black silk or grenadine or crepon skirts. There are any number of fancy fichus, collars and yokes, some made entirely of lace, while others are of velvet, silk or batiste trimmed with lace. These accessories are useful little fancies, inasmuch as they add variety and an air of elegance to an otherwise simple toilet. A pleasing feature observed on some of the new gowns is a collar band devoid of the distorting rosettes at the sides. The tendency is to less trimming of this special portion of the gown. The needs of the tailor made woman are as serious as ever. While she delights in the frivolities of the dress-makers' gowns time does not alter her circumstances change her admiration for the cloth dress cut and pressed by the master hand of man. Although to say she elaborates it more than yesterday, women still adopt it with enthusiasm. The coat and skirt style of tailoring made gown remains popular, but never than this are the cloth gowns with tight fitting bodices more or less elaborately trimmed. Just at present there is no practice more general than the waving of the hair, and it is a fact that today every woman whose hair has not been waved—no matter how attractive her gar-



One Way to Serve Spinach. Spinach, having carefully washed and drained the leaves, melt a small lump of butter in a saucepan, then toss in your spinach, pressing down the leaves gently till you have them all in. Cover tightly and cook about 20 minutes, keeping the saucepan over a moderate fire for fear of burning. Add a few sorrel leaves to give the necessary piquancy. When cooked, season to taste. Garnish with slices of hard boiled egg and serve hot.

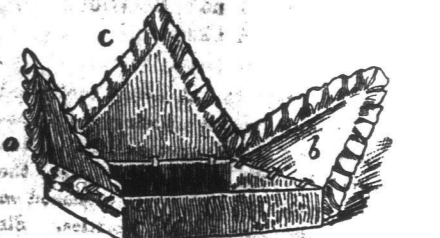
Fashion Ends and Fancies. Bowknots seem to have a new lease of life in chapeleins. Blouse vests for handsome dresses are made of black moire silk, shot with a color. The princess style of dress is used for some of the evening gowns. Fichus make very effective gowns for cool mornings in summer. The skirts are usually plain, but if desired they may be trimmed with rows of heavy lace insertion or embroidery. Open crown bonnets are still fashionable, being devoted to both daytime and evening wear. It is one of the new fads to trim the silk parasols with ruffles of lace almost up to the very top, the lace put on in a zigzag way. All round let trimmings in footstep style are very fashionable for bordering skirts. Bobbies of lace or ribbon are one of the little accessories of dress, and they appear on hats and capes and on the waists, sleeves and skirts with dressy effect. Collars and yokes of sheer linen lawn trimmed with lace and embroidered in section and edging are to be worn with tulle and lawn dresses.

Buckles of gold and enamel are new. Green and blue, with a little red, are the prevailing colors.

BONBON BOXES.

Attractive Packages For Confectionery Which Rarely Fail to Please the Young.

There are few young persons of either sex who do not like confectionery, and when this is presented in an attractive package the present becomes doubly acceptable. The Easter season always brings new ideas in way of bonbon boxes, both costly affairs and the simple homemade ones. These ideas are

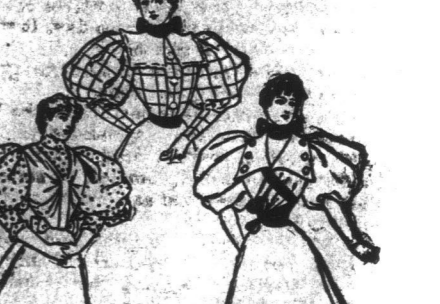


AN OPEN BONBON BOX.

passed on throughout the year and save at birthdays and other gala occasions. Any reader who desires to do so can make a very pretty bonbon box. All that is required is to follow the directions here reproduced from The Householder. "Take a square or oblong pasteboard box that will hold a pound of candy. Cut from a pale rose shade of crapo tissue paper strips the exact size of the sides of the box, both outside and inside. They are pasted at the top of the sides. They are pasted at the top of the sides of the back corners. For the cover cut three triangular pieces of cardboard, two of them, a and b, sufficiently long for the apex to reach to the opposite sides, the third, c, to fold over the other two as the outside cover, the apex to reach just outside of the box.

Cut a strip of the crapo tissue paper 1 1/2 inches wide, pull it out to form a ruffle on one edge by drawing between the thumb and forefinger and paste the other edge around the three sides of each triangle. Then cut triangular pieces from the paper to cover both sides of each triangle, which must fit them exactly when pasted in position. Cut three small holes in one side of each triangle where it is joined to the cover, with corresponding holes in the top of three sides of the box, and attach the covers to the box by means of crapo paper ribbons, which are passed through the holes and tied on the outside in dainty little bows. These ribbons are made by cutting narrow strips of crapo paper an inch in width from the crapo paper. A large bow made from a strip 2 inches wide is tacked to the outside cover for an ornament.

Fancy Waists. Crepons and fancy silks are the materials most employed for dressy spring gowns, and they are made with fancy waists, of some contrasting color and fabric or with waists like the skirts. Plain silks in gorgeous colors are used for waists to be worn with satin and black grenadine skirts, and these bright plaids are also used for the under dress of this black grenadine, which often has a bold and very pretty and yet show-



THREE NEW WAISTS.

the plaid through, says the New York Sun, which illustrates some of the new fancy waists. Some of the most elaborately ornamented waists have the blouse effect, so there is very little similarity between the original idea of a blouse and the modern variety. Silk crepons printed in oriental designs, which give it the effect of being hand painted, is a new material for waists. It is called emillon and is usually combined with plain satin.

One Way to Serve Spinach. Spinach, having carefully washed and drained the leaves, melt a small lump of butter in a saucepan, then toss in your spinach, pressing down the leaves gently till you have them all in. Cover tightly and cook about 20 minutes, keeping the saucepan over a moderate fire for fear of burning. Add a few sorrel leaves to give the necessary piquancy. When cooked, season to taste. Garnish with slices of hard boiled egg and serve hot.

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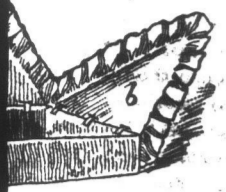
The Post foundland ing the ap Newfound to progress tion, what meet their have failed rightly. If falls to raise only alter accept the p The final day says it completed for man houses, are straining by the Emp The Oper tor in which enjoining first in the tions. The participat trative elect and moreover avoided in the weighty report in Italy upon as no prevent justice liberty his apostolic

At a meet American o decided to r for a year to reduce the Official as S. authorized Spanish gun Alliance to He has been approving his Hon. J. C master-gener of trans-Pacific matters. He sons for a Canada and commission trade and out and of inde any in London crosses liberal resources The Times in which announced that May 23, the return being observed that during the last that it would meet to keep A despatch in says that a Friday night consequence to 16 feet. It the channel is planned in our the canal on J The Viceroy dard believed Count Kaloth has again rose on the ru

BEHRING. Four Towns order came fr the revenue o prepare for a partment ord thirty days to day, when the orders came to pare for a crul This movement actuated by th orties to raise and the desire ment to com paroling the o plated area sales British violation of th complications governments. ready for a search in search of outer Rush, the department London, his saying that a decided not to the United States of arms and in says that the agreement b for their own a up their peign

John Ruskin proved that he is feared the any more than

For Confectionery to Please the Young...



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CABLE NEWS.

Sir Asmead Bartlett Declares Stories of Turkish Atrocities to Be Exaggerated.

Chinese Loan Actively Competed For - New Zealand's Relations With Canada.

LONDON, May 15.-A very animated though thinly attended meeting of the central association of Mohammedans of London was held to-night to protest against the agitation which is so vigorously pushed on regarding the Armenian atrocities.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P. for Cork city and formerly editor of United Ireland, was sent to-day with a notice in bankruptcy for the amount of the judgment of £407, recently awarded Mr. Patrick Glendon, an Irish lawyer, who had acted as counsel for Mr. O'Brien for some eight or nine years.

The Post, commenting upon the Newfoundland question, says: "Notwithstanding the speeches at Ottawa, union between Newfoundland and Canada does not appear to progress."

Official assurances have been given the U. S. authorities that the commander of the Spanish gunboat which fired upon the Alliance has not been promoted as stated. He has been disembarked as a means of disapproving his act.

Hon. J. C. Ward, treasurer and postmaster-general of New Zealand, will shortly save for Canada regarding the proposed trans-Pacific cable and the oceanic matters.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 15.-[Special]-General Superintendent Whyte is gathering information from the agents of the C.P.R. as to the condition of the crops in their respective districts.

Imperial Government Will Not Renew the Agreement Regarding Sealing Up of Arms.

Appointment of a Principal for McGill - Manitoba School Policy Not Settled.

OTTAWA, May 15.-An important statement was made by Hon. Mr. Coustan at the opening of the house to-day in reply to a question by Col. Prior. It was that the government had received a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the colonies announcing that Her Majesty's government had decided not to renew the agreement with the United States as to the sealing up of the arms and implements of sealing vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 15.-[Special]-It is reported that the government will increase the duties on imported goods by from 5 to 20 per cent. when the assembly meets to-morrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TARIFF.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

ANDREWS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE POMERANIAN MURDER - BISHOP SILLITOE MONUMENT.

Sudden Death of Dr. Cooper - Chief Justice Davis and the West - Minister Bar.

FOR A SMALL APARTMENT. A dainty basket especially adapted to the wants of women who indulge in fancy work has been recently illustrated and described by The Delineator.

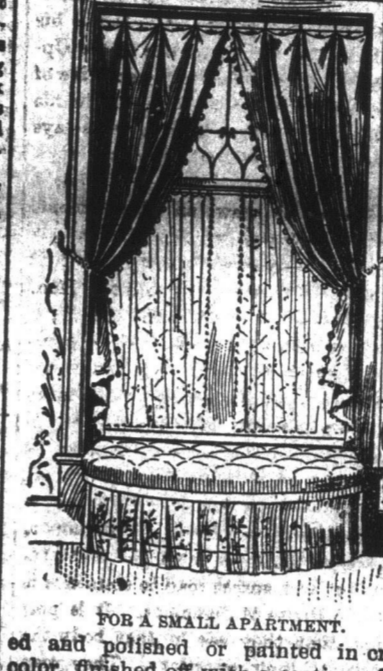
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COZY WINDOW SEATS.

FASHION THAT IS BOTH EFFECTIVE AND CONVENIENT.



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WHY THAT FAILURE?

Reasons For the Non-success of Piano Pupils, Singers and Musical Teachers.

That pupil had better talent than the average. He took lessons since he was seven years old and of good teachers.

That teacher had talent that almost amounted to genius. He had as good an education, both literary and musical, as money could buy.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Preparations Advanced For the International Chess Match, Victoria v. San Francisco.

Vancouver Will Not Accept the Triangles' Invitation - Capitals to Open the Oak Bay Grounds.

THE BURY "CAPITALS."

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TO DYE OR NOT TO DYE.

That is the question - whether it is better to wear faded, shabby dresses and endure the scornful looks of all your well-dressed neighbors.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

It is cheering to observe that the thinking men of Great Britain now take a greater, a more lively and a more friendly interest in Canada than ever they did.

An article in the Edinburgh Review, "The Progress of Canada," is calculated to raise Canadians in the estimation of the most intelligent part of the British public.

"No one will deny," says the reviewer, "that the most important feature of the present reign has been, not the victories won by Great Britain in foreign wars, for these were insignificant compared with those of other times; not triumphs in diplomacy, for they have not been remarkable; not even successes in literature, for more lasting fame has probably been won by writers of other periods; not the extraordinary expansion of commerce and wealth which has resulted from the evolution of sound economic ideas, national enterprise and scientific discovery."

Canada is perhaps the most remarkable of these communities. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, what is now Canada was a number of insignificant communities without any bond of connection.

The Edinburgh reviewer tells the story of Canada's career before and after Confederation graphically and truthfully. This is how he concludes his very interesting article:

Looking at the history of the Canadian dependency for half a century one can see in all the phases of its political development there has been an increasing "purpose."

CANADA'S SHIPPING.

We find in the campaign literature which the Times reproduces with very little judgment a great splurge about the decline in Canada's shipping.

the Maritime Provinces, and consequently in the ships registered, but the reason of this is not because the national policy has been in operation, but because wooden ships have, to a very great extent, gone into disuse.

TRAITORS.

It is humiliating to be compelled to believe that there are men in this Province who are no vindictive, so filled with political spite, that in order to hamper and annoy the Government they do not hesitate to attempt to do the Province serious injury.

Criticism on the financial state of the province where it is understood and where it can be fully and promptly replied to, even if it is unfair and erroneous, must be tolerated. There has been plenty of that kind of criticism in the newspapers of this province, but it has been met in the press and on the floor of the Legislature, and it has consequently done no harm.

AN EMPEROR BEATEN.

The German Government's anti-socialist bill was rejected by the Reichstag on Friday. This was the pet measure of the Emperor.

The German Government has, it appears, incurred the enmity of the landholders, and the agrarian party by refusing to give them the legislation they want. This group is not at all sorry to see the Government hobbled by the defeat of the anti-revolutionary bill.

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ing against opinions, no matter how wild and how mischievous they may be. Such legislation they consider oppressive in itself, and calculated rather to promote the spread of the obnoxious opinion than to stamp it out.

GOVERNOR SCHULTZ.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy affects to be very indignant because Governor Schultz at Manitoba applied to Dr. Bourne for advice on the Manitoba school question.

The Constitution knows nothing about Dr. Bourne. What he says on a given subject is no more authoritative than a speech of Mr. Martin's or than an article in the Nor-Western.

We think that it may have been imprudent for Governor Schultz to allow it to be known that he had asked Dr. Bourne for his opinion, solely for the reason that it would give his enemies a pretext to denounce him and to create difficulties between him and each of his constitutional advisers.

INCONVENIENT QUESTIONS.

The Montreal Star must be considered by the free trade tariffing as a most aggravating or rather tantalizing newspaper. It often appears to side with them, and it has more than once patted Mr. Laurier very energetically on the back.

Sir Richard's budget resolution reiterates the "self for revenue" plank of the party. It is plainly the intention of the Liberals to keep this part of their policy well to the fore.

they do not know wherein it differs from intentional protection. If there is to be no protection at all, they would prefer to know "how" and if there is to be incidental protection, they want to know "upon what."

What makes the Star's questions the more troublesome is that they are precisely the questions which every moderate protectionist and every honest free trader in the country wants to hear answered.

MORE ABOUT SHIPPING.

We were unable for want of space yesterday to complete our exposure of the dishonesty of the organ of the Opposition in what it publishes about shipping under Protection in Canada.

"Shipping," however, is quite another thing, and in this we propose to quote the figures taken from the blue books for the last 20 years, from which the Times' disfigurement will be made quite apparent.

Table with columns: Shipping, Tonnage, and other statistics from 1875 to 1894.

These figures, which we have taken from the Blue Book, may be found on page 542 of the Trade and Navigation Returns, 1894.

THE E. & N. R. BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—As a member of the council for Johnson street ward in 1887 and 1888, when the late Mr. Dunsmuir proposed to bring the terminus of the E. & N. railway from Russel's station into the city, perhaps I may out of respect to his memory, with an appreciation of his generosity in this respect, say a few words on the subject.

My recollection of the negotiation which led to this work being accomplished, Mr. Dunsmuir wrote to the council to say that he would be glad to confer with some of my colleagues on the council and the Mayor on the question under consideration, and the Mayor (the late Mr. Fall) and council determined to ally upon him to ascertain what concessions he might require before doing this.

After a more than usually prolonged trip from the North, she brought very little freight, but a large number of passengers. In the North the weather has been fine for some weeks past, and the ordinary preparations in progress are causing a stir among the people.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of Sealers—All in Hard Luck—Wreck of the Tug "Mogul."

Extension of Privileges to the Australian-Canadian Steamship Co.—Lime for Australia.

Sunday night's stiff gale of wind brought a fleet of six sealers into port from down the Straits. The vessels are the Oscar and Hatlie, Capt. T. Magnus; Katharine, Capt. J. Gould; W. L. Rich, Capt. B. Belmont; Annie C. Moore, Capt. G. Hackett; Maud B., Capt. R. E. McKiel; and Aurora, Capt. T. Harold.

Three miles east of Cape Flattery the British Columbia Tug Boat Company's fine tug Mogul was, so far as is now known, a total wreck.

The Mogul was built in Tacoma in 1886; she was 123 tons gross, 94 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 10 feet deep. She is supplied with powerful machinery, and as a Victoria tug was second only to the Aurora.

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GLAD TIDINGS.

As expected, the steamer Danube, which arrived from the North Sunday night, brought news of the disastrous wreck of the Glad Tidings, on whose account there has been considerable uneasiness during the last few days.

The Glad Tidings left Port Simpson May 1 for Victoria with her party of conference delegates, and on her way was obliged to put back to port to make several minor repairs, and afterwards she was delayed through calms, etc., for many days.

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TO THE EDITOR:—A letter which appeared in the Times of April 30, signed "Citizen," contains such statements that I desire to place the facts before the public.

TO THE EDITOR:—Fifty-three colonists arrived at Bella Coola by the steamer Danube on the morning of May 6. The newcomers were mainly the families of settlers who came out last fall; but a few had come to look for land on which to locate their future homes.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE

Temperance Committee Want the Curfew Bell and a Pledge on Prohibition.

Theological Union Meeting in the Afternoon and Question Drawer in the Evening.

The little trouble that arose over the resolution disapproving canvassing for elections in the Methodist conference was finally quelled Saturday, and the air is clear again.

The Epworth League committee report was read by Rev. E. Thompson. It commended that Mr. F. W. Davey, of Victoria, be chosen as representative of the Epworth League and Sunday school board to the General Conference.

Rev. Professor Cooley, of the New Brunswick conference, presented teaching at the Columbian Methodist college, Westminster, was introduced to the conference and made a short address, partly touching on the work he is doing at the college.

A communication was received from the Central Methodist church of Westminster asking that inasmuch as the members were pressing for interest and capital and the Sapperton property failed to provide it...

The temperance committee's report was read by Rev. E. B. Bovaird. It was that prohibition only was the effectual remedy against the evils of intemperance...

Rev. J. A. Wood wanted the clause repealed. Even if the government would not grant it this year the conference ought to ask that it be given.

At this point the debate was adjourned and the conference rose.

The afternoon was devoted to the meeting of the theological union of the annual conference, Rev. James Turner presiding.

Rev. J. H. White during the morning session read the annual pastoral address of the conference...

At the afternoon session the reports of the examining board, the educational committee and the Epworth League committee were read and adopted.

Rev. D. Jennings read the memorial from the Simpson district conference. One request was that a grant for the Kitimo school for Indian boys and girls.

Rev. Mr. Tate took exception to this last clause. The Glad Tidings was held, a regular white elephant, and was not doing satisfactory work.

Rev. Mr. Cooley took issue on this point. In reply to questions, he said that Captain Oliver, of the Glad Tidings, was a competent man.

A resolution was read from the district conference of Fort Simpson, stating that the letter should be forwarded to Rev. Dr. Gushkiel, general secretary at Toronto, asking for the removal of Rev. Mr. Cooley as missionary.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 16. THE CITY. The streets committee have awarded the contract for raising the sidewalk below Government Yards street to Hales and Bell for \$257.

The Ancient Order of Foresters are arranging for a May pole dance at their picnic on June 15. Advice just received from the Grand state that they will be represented by several hundred members.

Deputations of Ladies Received From the W. G. T. U. and Women's Mission Society.

Consideration of Committee Reports Takes Up the Entire Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the Methodist conference Tuesday morning, a resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Bess, commending to the Women's Mission Society the home for boys and girls at Bella Bella, was referred to the committee on Missions.

The funeral of the late Alexander McKinnon was held yesterday afternoon from the hall of Victoria's Odd Fellows.

Last night the educational anniversary of the Methodist conference was held in the Metropolitan church, a large number of people attending.

This following is a more extended report upon several subjects which came up before the city council on Monday night.

The convention of the Christian Endeavor societies was formally opened Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock with a praise and prayer service led by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

The convention of the British branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church was continued yesterday.

On the resumption of business the report of the committee on memorials was presented by Mrs. Tate and adopted.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS. Mayor Tesague extends a hearty welcome to the delegates now gathered here.

Business Session to Open at Nine This Morning—Dr. Clarke Closing This Evening.

The first session of the second annual convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor of the province opened in the First Presbyterian church on Tuesday.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING. Three tugs were busily employed about the Mogul, ashore near Cape Flattery, yesterday, but the result of their efforts was not announced in the brief messages to the owners, the R. P. Ritchie Co.

The following telegram of greetings was received: President of the C. M. Convention, Victoria: Northwest Territorial Union news greetings, 7 Thess., B.S.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in the case of owners. Read proof below. Dr. J. F. KENDALL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WATCHES. The following schedule will show that the prices of our firm are Rock Bottom Prices. MOVEMENTS. Walham Watch Co. stemwind, 7 Jewel, 11 jewels, \$ 5.00. Ditto, 15 jewels, P. S. Bartlett, 8.90. Ditto, ditto, 15 jewels, fine Damascus, 10.50. Ditto, Appleton, Tracy & Co. 15 ruby jewels in gold settings, Breguet half spring, gold case, 20.00. Ditto, non-magnetic, 20.00.

SILVER CASES. GOLD FILLED CASES. Open face, from, \$6.00 to \$12. Ditto, hunters, \$8.50 to \$15. Ten to twenty-one years warrants to equal gold. Fourteen karat Gold Cases, 30 cents a case. A 50-dwt. Case is strong enough to last a century.

S. A. STODDART, 88 Yates Street - Victoria, B.C. Charles Callbreath, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands upon or against the estate of Charles Callbreath, late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on the 28th day of October, 1894, administrators of whose estate and effects were granted to James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 14th day of April, 1895, should present their claims in writing, to the said James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, at his residence, 100 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of July, 1895, and notice is also given that the expiration of the last mentioned day, the 31st day of July, 1895, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Charles Callbreath, and the said James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, will not be liable for the assets of the said Charles Callbreath, or any part thereof, after the said day of distribution.

James McCarthy, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands upon or against the estate of James McCarthy, late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on the 31st day of October, 1894, administrators of whose estate and effects were granted to James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 14th day of April, 1895, should present their claims in writing, to the said James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, at his residence, 100 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of July, 1895, and notice is also given that the expiration of the last mentioned day, the 31st day of July, 1895, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said James McCarthy, and the said James Porter, Charles Callbreath, and John Cowan Callbreath, will not be liable for the assets of the said James McCarthy, or any part thereof, after the said day of distribution.

NOTICE. Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 100 acres of land, five miles in northern direction from Mr. C. Drummond's meadow, on Mackinac Creek, Victoria, B.C. M. G. DRUMMOND.

NOTICE. After thirty days I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for cutting purposes, situated 2 1/2 miles south of my lower meadow, on Mackinac Creek, Victoria, B.C. M. G. DRUMMOND.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that in 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 100 acres of meadow in Victoria, B.C., commencing at a place marked 'A' on the plan of the said meadow, and containing 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains to point of commencement. CHILCOTE, April 17, 1895. THOMAS MELDRUM.

