

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 16, 1894

CONFESSION BY SILENCE.

The Kamloops Sentinel having commended the division of electoral districts as "a necessary step," it is invited by the Kaslo Times to explain why Cariboo is left to return its two members at large, while Lillooet will return its two by ridings. No answer will be given wider application. All the Mainland districts except Cariboo are divided, and the differential treatment of the Island districts is even more marked. Victoria and Esquimalt are side by side; they are alike in every respect, and no man can point to any circumstance that would necessitate different systems for the two. Yet one is divided while the other is left as of old. Nanaimo and Cowichan are in a similar position. The ministers and the government organs have been pressed time and again to mention one reason why this discriminatory plan should have been adopted, but they take refuge in silence. There is not a man in British Columbia who does not understand the meaning of that silence and thoroughly comprehend the purposes of the government in following out this plan. The simple truth is that the premier and his colleagues are seeking an unfair advantage by dividing some districts and not others. They were afraid to face an untrammelled and impartial expression of public opinion, which they knew would be much against them. They broke through their rule of dividing the districts for the same reason that they gave some sections greater proportional representation than others—merely that they might overcome by such unfair means the adverse judgment of the majority. There are surely very few people in this province so dense as not to be able to see that the adoption of the coward's tactics is an admission of the weakness of the government's case. In the assumption that the electors cannot see the significance of the government's action there is an amount of impudence which none but Theodore Davie would think of displaying, but we trust that as his operations have brought the credit of the province "to the straining point," they have pushed the patience of the people even a little beyond that point.

PROTECTED "SWEATERS."

In a recent issue the Toronto Star said editorially: The Star has knowledge of two instances of underpaying men which it would not have credited if it did not have the information upon indisputable authority. They are employed in a large industry in Toronto, a concern that is very wealthy, has its factory in constant operation and pays its proprietors large dividends. One man, experienced at his employment and a good, steady workman, is paid at the rate of two cents a piece for the articles he finishes, and at that rate managed to earn an average of \$2.50 a week. The firm thinks he is making too much money, and has asked him to accept one cent and a half per piece. In the same factory another man makes the magnificent sum of \$3 a week, and he is a man who used to be a boss mechanic in a factory in a town near Toronto. Comment is needless. Some people wonder what makes hard times and why the money gets into the hands of a few. As the Star says, the facts as stated need no comment; and there is no reason to suppose that the paper was stating anything but facts. But it is good guessing that the industry in which the two workmen are "sweated," is in the full enjoyment of the privilege of "sweating" the public at the same time, under the protection of a 40 or 50 per cent duty. There are in Canada very few establishments of the kind described by the Star which do not enjoy "protection." Bearing this in mind, the facts stated by the paper reflect with double severity on the cruel methods of the employers mentioned. They should at the same time carry their own moral to the minds of the workmen, who are told at election times that their only hope of keeping employment and earning wages is in voting for the N. P.

THE ORGAN'S POLICY.

To borrow a phrase from our amiable neighbor, "we are, wholly at a loss to imagine what the Colonist expects to gain" by repeating its falsehoods and misrepresentations in regard to what we have said on the subject of provincial revenue and expenditure. What the Times said and what the Colonist represented us as saying are totally different things—the difference is so marked, in fact, that the falsification evidently must have been deliberate. We were first represented as saying that the provincial revenue had decreased since 1887, though there never appeared a word in the columns of the Times to that effect. Next the Colonist suddenly changed its ground and said we denied that the revenue had expanded during the seven years. That was quite as straight a falsehood as the other, for no such denial had appeared in the Times. What does our neighbor expect to gain by persevering in this fashion? What can it hope to accomplish by the addition of lies which it indulges this morning? In one place it says—"According to our contemporary's admission it did not in terms deny that there was an expansion, but it did its best to show that what was claimed as an expansion was no expansion at all. That is a deliberate and inexcusable falsehood, for the Times never made any admission of the kind. And in another place the Colonist commits a similar offence by quoting a portion of Mr. Brown's speech in the budget debate and asserting that the Times got "inspiration" therefrom. That is an untruth, and

without the shadow of an excuse. All comments that have appeared in the Times' columns were founded solely on the published figures relative to the public accounts; we have received no "inspiration" from any other source. The Colonist published a set of figures showing that the provincial revenue had expanded since 1887. The Times added another column to the statement, showing that the expenditure had "expanded" to a much greater degree, the deficiency having been made up by borrowing. We have further shown that owing to the reckless squandering of the public funds the government must go borrowing again to meet obligations already incurred. Here comes in the Vancouver organ's declaration that the credit of the province is "already at the straining point," and that "the country is already pledged for all it can carry." What the necessity for further borrowing means in such circumstances as these any man capable of thinking can see for himself. A heavier interest burden and higher taxation are plainly in view if we keep on in our present course. For pointing out this danger the Times is accused of "decrying" the province. The charge is so very childish and absurd that it gives us no trouble of mind whatever. British Columbians are too intelligent to be misled by columns of Colonist twaddle intended to show that the Davie government and the province are identical. The Davie combination is looking to its own interests, and if the interests of the province come in its way they are sacrificed without a scruple. We see not the slightest reason to suppose that the people will be further hoodwinked by the efforts of the combination and its journalistic mouthpieces. And that is why the organ is in so desperate a state of mind. If patriotism consists in wasting the public money and plunging the province into debt in order to provide a carnival for scheming politicians, then may the Lord save us from being "patriots."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The premier, if he acts consistently, will have to vote to uphold Mr. Adams' amendment to the Cariboo railway bill, which provides that the legislature, not the government, must approve of the route to be taken by the railway. When this amendment was passed in committee the premier was not present, but the chief commissioner and other members of the executive opposed it. When Mr. Kelle's bill to incorporate tramway, telegraph and telephone companies in Kootenay was before the house, the premier said it was a dangerous measure, as it allowed the government, not the legislature, to give companies power to construct tramway, telephone or telegraph lines. If it is dangerous to give the government that power it must be equally dangerous to give the government power to say where the Cariboo railway company shall build their line. The people's interests can be more easily trampled upon by a railway company than they can be by telephone, telegraph or tramway lines leading from mines. The premier evidently cannot trust his government as Mr. Booth wished to do.

Premier Davie is trying hard, in view of the approaching general election, to please the people of the cities. Some weeks ago a committee of the house was appointed to revise and draft amendments to the municipal act. For fear the committee would bring in amendments for which the people of the cities were crying out, and thus obtain the credit from the voters, the premier yesterday introduced a municipal bill embodying amendments that he thought would be pleasing to the voters. But he was a little late; the committee had already presented their report recommending all the important amendments proposed by Mr. Davie's bill. In all courtesy to the house, the premier should have referred his amendments to the committee appointed by a unanimous vote and allowed them to bring in one bill. His attempt to forestall the committee looks very much like an insult both to the committee and to the house. But the Hon. Theo. is not overlooking any chance to catch votes, even if he has in mind to repeal the legislation in case of his being returned to power, as was done with regard to the mines' regulation act. But the people of the province know him too well, and they are getting heartily sick of him and his methods.

It was very amusing to see the chief commissioner stand up and "roast" Mr. Eberts, when the Hall Mines' bill was before the house, and then turn to Mr. Eberts and with a smile, beseech him not to hit back. The member for Victoria district had pity on the chief commissioner and let him off.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion trade and navigation returns shows that Victoria takes third rank as an ocean port, following closely after Montreal and Halifax. The tonnage of the sea-going vessels for the chief ports in 1892-93 is given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Port and Tons. Montreal 1,880,130; Halifax 1,338,896; Victoria 1,247,522; St. John, N. B. 1,128,530; Quebec 842,900; Nanaimo 738,022; Vancouver 579,101; Sydney 371,251; St. John's 228,741; St. Andrew's N. B. 218,562; New Sydney 147,471; Charlottetown 137,401; Windsor, N. S. 115,284; Charlottetown 83,553.

that Sifton, the Brandon lawyer, beat Sifton, the attorney-general. Mr. Sifton is called on to explain the occurrence, and doubtless the people of Manitoba will look closely into the character of the explanation.

The Colonist has a long and laborious article this morning in defence of the government's gerrymander bill, but it studiously refrains from referring to the fact that some of the districts were divided while others were not. Perhaps the government organ is really so blind as to be unable to perceive that silence is a confession of wrongdoing on the part of the government. Again, when a sinner is caught in his sin it may be his wisest policy to keep his mouth shut.

Edward Van Ingen, a New York gentleman, sued the Mail and Express for libel because during the last presidential election it stated that he had procured "British gold" to be spent for the purpose of electing Cleveland. The jury awarded him damages to the amount of \$4000, notwithstanding the ingenious plea advanced by counsel for the newspaper, namely, that the story was so improbable no one was likely to believe it. It is to be hoped that the outcome of this libel suit will be a warning to those Tory journals which are so fond of stating at every election that "American gold" has been brought in to help the Liberals. They have circulated this falsehood time and again, and it may be worth while for some of the Liberals to follow Mr. Van Ingen's example if the offence is repeated. The trouble is that the offending Canadian papers are never so bold as the Mail and Express, as they content themselves with vague and indefinite slanders.

Eastern papers freely state that McGreevy and Connolly were not in very bad health when they were released from prison. It is said that no ordinary, unimportant prisoner would have been set free without some stronger ground from the doctor's point of view. That is very likely the case, and at all events there is very good reason to believe that Sir John Thompson was ready to jump at the first excuse offered for letting the two trouble-making prisoners go. The public has never lost sight of the fact that McGreevy and Connolly were only minor offenders, and that their imprisonment should have been shared by the men who made their delinquencies possible. All men could see through the farce of punishing the smaller villains while the bigger ones were not touched. No wonder Sir John was anxious to put an end to the little play as soon as possible.

There seems to be no doubt that Matabele prisoners were killed by the South Africa Company's forces operating against Lobengula. Captain Lloyd Francis, who was all through the campaign, was interviewed by a Pretoria Press reporter, and part of his story reads as follows: "Did you take any prisoners during the war?" "Speaking for myself, my orders were to shoot every native male person we came across. Some natives, wounded before shot off hands, I well know of, were shot off hands. A well known officer told me he saw this."

"Where they actually disarmed, wounded, and helpless when they were shot?" "Captain Francis replied in the affirmative. "Just one more question. You have said something about shooting the wounded. Did you yourself actually see any wounded men killed?" "I have seen wounded men killed. I myself shot two native prisoners—shot them with one bullet; but they were not wounded men. I also saw six prisoners shot. The Bechuanaland Border Police shot one of these. All these were unarmed and helpless. I must say, in fact, the six were shot stark naked before our men shot them."

Another man, who served as a trooper in the "war," wrote in this way: "Loben has probably heard that we shot five prisoners that we got at Changani after getting the information we wanted. We brought them along with us for two or three days, and then, finding them a nuisance, they were left behind one day with a few of the native contingent, who shot them when the column moved off, and also two messengers sent to Gold-Adams; one was killed, and the other managed to get away. Eberts' Hall will probably cry out when this comes to their ears. The whole British people would be untrue to their traditions if they did not 'cry out' against the murder of defenceless prisoners. We hear a good deal about 'empire-builders,' but this is one phase of South African empire-building that must disgust all honorable and brave men."

Rome, March 8.—A bomb exploded in front of the chamber of deputies this evening. The windows of the building were shattered and other damage done. Two persons are known to have been injured. There is no clue to the perpetrators. The police say this evening that eight persons were wounded seriously by the explosion. Two men and two women have been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the plot. Soon after the explosion police were stationed on the Piazza di Citorio and in the streets leading to the open space between the parliamentary buildings. This evening the streets in the neighborhood are doubly patrolled. The bomb was concealed in an old silk hat. The fragments indicate that the explosive had been loaded into a tin box about large enough to fill the hat crown. A deep hole was dug beneath the bomb, and the pavement for a hundred yards was strewn with glass. One of the persons injured by the explosion is believed to be dying. Several additional arrests were made late this evening. Military and special watchmen have been stationed at the offices of the government departments. The proceedings of the chamber of deputies to-day were largely devoted to the question of prosecution of the Socialist Deputy Joseph Felice, who was concerned, it is alleged, in the recent anarchist uprising in Sicily.

SILVER AND GALENA.

News of the Week From the Kootenay Country.

THE LATEST MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Lesser More Promising Discoveries Made—Kaslo Recovering From the Fire—The Dangers of Sawhiding—A Missing Rancher.

(From our own Correspondent.) Trout Lake City, B. C., Feb. 21.—A. Coakley, E. Buchanan and J. Brown left for Revelstoke on the 6th. Tom Edwards and Hoare arrived on the 6th. They are now working an auriferous quartz lead on Five Mile creek. This claim is said to have been staked by Hoare and Hagg Brown of the Dominion, near Revelstoke, and sold by them to a syndicate of Vancouver and Winnipeg men. The lead is reported to assay 37 ounces of gold to the ton. This is the first company to work a quartz lead in this district.

French, Joe and his partner propose drifting beneath their cabin, commencing on the face of the bluff. They expect to strike the lead of a former channel of the Lardeau. Charlie Matheson and Brown are still busy with their respective placer claims. Dan Steery is making a nice box preparatory to opening a placer claim in the canon. Twelve inches of snow fell last night, making eight feet on the flat. The weather has been unusually mild and the snow has not melted. Tom Downes and Pete Walker, of the Silver Cup, are daily expected in to re-commence work on the claim. Pringle, who is living at the foot of the lake, has shot three caribou recently.

Feb. 28.—The question for the past two months has been, "How are we to send our mail out? No one seems able to pick up courage to journey to Revelstoke. Ben Ramey, from Thompson's Landing, has been in town for some time, bringing in just sufficient Lardeau news to keep us alive. The Silver Cup mining company, T. Downes, Pete Walker, C. Holden and L. McDonald, arrived from outside on the 28d. After a day's rest proceeded to break the trail up to the mine, by no means an easy job. They are now hard at work developing the property and intend to stay until summer. Tom Downes brought in quite a large package of letters which came like reinforcements to a beleaguered garrison. Dave Ferguson is now at his cabin at the Forks getting logs ready for the new building he proposes to erect in the spring. Charlie Matheson and J. H. Holden are prospecting on Gaimor creek, where they appear to think some heavy gold is to be found with less difficulty than down in the canon. Joe Brown and his partner are working up on the South Fork. They appear not to have made a great fortune this winter. Too much running around seems to be the trouble. Dan Savoy and James Keery are working very steadily in the canon and seem to be doing pretty well. Dan evidently finds mining more profitable than his favorite amusement—caribou hunting. A. H. Harrison and his partner are building a dam on the mouth of the canon, and make the hills around with explosions of dynamite. Jack Knowles has opened new work on the river, as has Angus White. Their respective properties are good. The great quartz lead at Five Mile creek has made a poor showing as yet. It was reported a month ago that the shaft was already fifty feet deep, but an inspection shows it to be under fifteen feet. The rock consists of quartz with small quantities of iron pyrites in a compound state, with occasional thread-like veins of galena. Work is at present suspended.

The weather has been unusually mild this winter. The lowest temperature has not been below 25 degrees F. at any time yet. Snowstorms alternating with soft weather and occasional frosty spells have been the order of the day, and the more disagreeable state of things would be hard to conceive. Since November last the snowfall has been 108 inches, or 16 feet 6 inches, surely enough to satisfy any of moderate desires, and spring is yet afar off. Nelson Tribune. One of George Hughes' sleds drawn by four horses and laden with ore went over the precipice a mile east of the Fifteen Mile house this morning. One of the horses was killed outright, and the others have been so badly crippled since that it is not likely they will be necessary to kill them. The driver escaped unhurt by jumping from the sleigh. Bob Carlin, who is charged with having broken into E. E. Lemon's store at Three Forks and stolen a rifle, which was afterwards attempted to shoot Bert Crane, is now in jail at Nelson awaiting trial. It is expected that navigation will open on the Columbia about the middle of next week, the water now being considerably higher than at this time last year. The Le Roi mining company of Trail creek have over 600 tons of ore on the wharf at Trail, awaiting the opening of navigation on the Columbia river. Charles Ewin, one of the owners of the Lizzie C., reports that property looking well. He and his partners are engaged in extending the old tunnel that was driven last summer. Word has been received here this week that the bond on the Josie mineral claim, situated in Trail creek district, has been taken up. George Hughes, owner of the Mountain Chief mine, Slooan district, was in town this week, and reports that property looking better than ever. The Nakusp Ledger. The Hall's mines company have discharged a portion of their staff because of insufficient storage room. Upwards of forty ore teams have been thrown out of work by the partial shutting down of the mines in the Slooan. High Mann recently lost a fine bay team valued at \$450. They were carried over a precipice in a dance took place last Saturday night at a dance took place at Three Forks, at which R. Carlin and Bert Crane were present. During the evening, it is said, Carlin became intoxicated. For some reason or another, and under the influence of liquor, he seized a loaded rifle and fired at Bert through the building, but fortunately missed him. Carlin was promptly arrested, and on Monday morning was taken to Nelson to await his trial.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Efforts made to import oleomargarine as butter have been detected at Sault Ste. Marie and the prohibition enforced. A number of leading Anglicans are seeking incorporation at Ottawa as the Church of England Literature and Publishing House. T. D. Williamson & Co. dry goods, of Guelph, have settled with their creditors at 90 cents on the dollar. They owe about \$90,000. The customs department has been watching the importations of spurious teas from New York. Certain brands have been analysed and not allowed to enter this country. The retirement of J. Y. Reid, head of the well known wholesale stationery firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto, is announced, owing to ill health. The conditions will be carried on by Alexander Buntin. The nominations took place on Thursday for the Nova Scotia elections, which take place on the 15th. The candidates in Halifax are: Government—Fielding, Power and Roche. Opposition—Black, Morrison and Walsh. The Dominion government has appointed A. H. F. Gourley, barrister at law, Melbourne, Australia, to be commissioner to administer oaths, take affidavits, etc., in the colony of Victoria for use in the supreme and exchequer courts of Canada. James Ford, of Niagara Falls, better known as "Long Jim," while intoxicated, stumbled and fell over the embankment and broke his neck. He was 6 feet 8 inches in height and correspondingly thin. He had wealthy relatives, from whom he received an annuity. The bailiff has been put in charge of the O'Neill house, Woodstock, for rent and taxes. The proprietor's liabilities, it is said, are between six and seven thousand dollars. Several merchants are creditors for large amounts besides the wages bill, which is said to be heavy. Hamilton trades and labor council has endorsed the proposal to petition the Dominion government asking that a plebiscite be taken on the future of Canada involving these propositions: Maintenance of colonial status, imperial federation, Canadian independence and political union with the United States. The man Sprout, who was arrested some months ago on a charge of murdering a boy who accompanied him into the woods near Lake St. John, Que., and who was later liberated on bail, has gone to the United States and as he can't be extradited for murder until the body of his supposed victim has been discovered, the government has offered a reward of \$200 for its recovery. The grand association of the Patrons of Industry in session at Toronto, passed resolutions forbidding members of the order from supporting the candidature of any party candidate on a public platform during the election contest, calling upon the Dominion parliament to enact a law making it a misdemeanor for members of parliament to accept free passes from railways and recommending that a ballot be given only to widows and unmarried women who are property owners. The grand board of trustees will shortly issue an address to the electors of Ontario setting forth some of the more important reforms that the Patrons require the government of the province. The address will be used as a campaign document in the coming election.

Death of Horace Lapierre. Horace Lapierre, a well known business man of this city, was found dead in bed this morning. He passed away while asleep and the discovery was made by his wife this morning when she called for him to awaken. Heart disease, for which he had been under treatment for a short time past, was the cause of death. Mr. Lapierre was a native of Montreal and 32 years of age, and was of French extraction. He lived in Victoria for a number of years and had a successful grocery business on Fort street. He was married just about a year ago and his wife survives him. The interment will take place on Sunday, the funeral leaving the home, North Park and Cook streets at 2 p.m.

Hamburg, March 9.—Prince Bismarck's health has been so exceptionally good during the last three weeks that Dr. Schwanninger has decided to leave him and take his annual holiday in Italy. Preparations are being made throughout the empire to do unusual honor to the old chancellor on the occasion of his next birthday.

Broken in Health That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele St. Catherine's, Ont. "I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that way in my mind for some time, but one day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any of them. I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHAS. STEELE, with Erie Printing Co., St. Catharines, Ontario. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Could Not Reform New York, March 9. St. Stearns, who has been several months in Chicago, to have been a vain of morals and politics of for home to day. He is poor, and his departure from Chicago by either land or sea. In a vaingloriousness, in affairs at home return sooner than he had with Gladstone's meeting of parliament in dear old London's avenue, and it is necessary on the spot. His poor

MADLINE

Commemoration of Prominent

AGAINST COLONEL

The Celebrated Colonel

Miss Pollard Enters

Washington, D. C.,

Col. Thompson for

SELFISH PLU

The Meanness of C

Chicago, March 9.—

Ancient Egyptian

Dose of Prof

Could Not Reform

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, including a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments like constipation, back pain, and general weakness.

THE HOSPITAL AID SCHEME.

Board of Directors and Aldermanic Committee Confer.

STAND TAKEN BY EITHER SIDE

City Council Will Insist on a Guarantee That the Property Will Not be Again Mortgaged, and That Board be Out Down.

The investigation committee of the city council met the directors of the Jubilee Hospital at the office of Yates & Jay last night. The directors gave an idea what the city would require before they would consider the loan proposition. Ald. Wilson, the spokesman, said that if it were given there must be an assurance that the hospital property should not be again mortgaged, that expenses should be out and some guarantee given as to debt in future, and that the city as a corporation be given representation. Mr. Yates said he believed it should be made a city and provincial hospital. Mr. Wilson said there was no objection from the directors as a board it is quite likely that as to future mortgages the saving clause shall be "by and with the consent of the city council," as to representatives of the city on the board it will be given, but the present management will not be given up control. They held that the city as a body corporate has never treated the hospital property, except in the last two years. During last night's discussion the affairs of the hospital were thoroughly gone over. Wilson presided in the absence of Charles Hayward, and the members present were Mr. Chudley, J. S. Yates, E. C. Baker, George Byrnes, Thomas Braden, George Brown and I. Braverman and Ald. Wilson, Humphreys and Styles.

Ald. Wilson was the first speaker. He said that he hoped he would not trespass too far upon the time of the board or say anything unpleasant, but it was a matter that was strictly business. As a matter of fact the hospital was in debt and a serious situation confronted it. Personally he thought the city should come forward to its relief as it cared for the city's sick. The city should be prepared to take care of its sick in a proper way, but at present the hospital was the only city that did so. The report of the doctor says you are running very close financially at present, but the bills for salaries and supplies passed to-night makes the cost per year \$28,000. Unless some one comes forward to help simply go deeper and deeper into debt. I can see nothing for you to do but to run the hospital cheaper. In this connection it might be stated that there is a serious charge of extravagance against the hospital. The speaker was not prepared to substantiate as to expenditures. Personally he believed the board was too large and unwieldy for successful work, and he also thought the training school for nurses an expensive idea. As to aiding the hospital the public did subscribe liberally at present and it would amount to the same proposition. The whole hospital it seemed too far away, but he was not at liberty to say whether it would be better to take up this project or build a hospital in town. At present it was costing \$26,000 a year to run the institution. The province was paying \$8,000 leaving the hospital with \$18,000. He did not think the city would put up that much every year. He wanted to know exactly what the city was going to get in return. He believed the board should be cut down and the hospital prevented from placing a mortgage on its property. In his report to the council he would favor making it a city and provincial hospital. At present the city poor are taken an surerance.

Chorus of voices—No, No, we take any at any time.

Ald. Wilson—If the city had the right to send its people there that would seem to be the right way to proceed. The city and province should have the hospital half and half, but the French hospital would probably have to be represented. Then in his report he would insist upon the mortgage guarantee. At all events these details would have to be worked out. Then there was a complaint that many people did not pay who could do so. He believed it should be made a matter of business to collect the money. Every case should be carefully scrutinized.

George Byrnes—In taking men in we are careful, but have often been deceived. We cannot get proof in every case. I will say that you are perfectly right in expecting that.

Ald. Wilson—You must remember that it is somewhat awkward to week before it was that views for a week ago I did not have any. On the day the by-law was presented 20 people stopped me on the way down town to ask about it. If the by-law was put before the people without a full explanation it will be beaten nearly 10 to 1. If we go into it we must have the assurance that we ask for. What is the average number of patients?

J. S. Yates—About 351, and the cost per head is being gradually reduced. Last year it fell to \$1.20 from \$1.65. Ald. Wilson—Another complaint is that it is too easy to get into the hospital. If that is so it requires your full consideration.

J. S. Yates was the next speaker. He promised to help Mr. Wilson all he could. That gentleman had stated that the government gave \$8,000, leaving a deficit of \$19,000. That was not correct. The government gave \$10,000, the city \$2,000, and this year the pay of the patients reached \$8,000. There were three voluntary donations which varied, reaching one year \$5,900. It is true we are running behind and that too, to the extent of several thousand dollars every year. Where to put the money on to cut down is the question. One idea of our resident medical officer and matron in that direction is that in future we will have our nursing much cheaper. The training school is really a good thing, the point of economy in the long run. The nurses work two months for nothing and at the end of two years course are receiving \$20 a month. We have to give a man a dollar a week. We take them as we take public funds, we take them from anywhere, many having come from us. Vancouver and the South. If a sick or injured man is brought to your door you cannot send him away. To obtain admission the signatures of two directors must be obtained and the responsibility of determining whether or not they are fit patients is placed on the resident medical officer. To outside patients medicine is given. We try to exercise as much care as possible in admitting patients, but are deceived and can hardly help it. We once thought of getting laboring men and mechanics to subscribe 50 cents a week, we promising free treatment in case of accident or sickness, but the doctors set up a "romp" and the rest of the consulting staff threatened to resign and we had to stop.

Ald. Humphreys—Why are the doctors so down on the hospital? Mr. Yates—It is a fact that they are down on the institution. It is called the John Darrin hospital, but that was not just as any doctor could take his patients there. It had been charged that the nurses all "pulled" for Dr. Davis, but he had not investigated that. However, there was charged it was owing to the construction of the building, which was expensive. It was spread over so much ground that the cost of light, heat and help was increased. However, there was not a person in the hospital not fully employed, and the nurses themselves were on twelve hours a day. It had been said that the patients were extravagantly fed. Well, as a matter of fact, the patients were not so well as they should be. The milk bill was large it was because some of the patients were kept on that exclusively. Then the nurses had to be well fed and the whole staff well cared for.

Ald. Humphreys—We don't want economy if you have to starve any one. Chairman Wilson—No, that is so. Then the hospital has the very best medicines, for each man in recovery in the cheap care. Some of the antiseptic dressings cost \$5 a piece. Patients are charged \$15 a week in the city ward. That includes room, bed, food, medicine, washing and attending. Fines, dressings, and other charged extra for. We have the best set of instruments north of San Francisco. They cost \$250 sterling. No worthy patient has ever been refused admission to our hospital. Many have come to a police cell. One reason why they came to the city was because for many long years the city never gave a cent to the hospital. The hospital had to get its money from the medical men, and had it been forced to depend upon them it would have suffered.

And what if this money is spent and you again go into debt? Mr. Yates—Why the money has already been squandered. We owe \$25,000. Ald. Humphreys—Why not give up that machinery? The idea and use the money elsewhere? Mr. Baker believed the board too large. He regarded the stand of the aldermen as perfectly proper. They were doing the duty of their office. They would do were he in their place. They had a duty to the taxpayers to perform. He thought it just as a representation, and as to the mortgage matter he thought it should be agreed to, with the provision that it could be done with the consent of the board of aldermen. It was hard to give assurances that they would not get into debt again. This meeting could hardly decide on any proposition, but he believed it could hold certain assurances. He thought a good feature of the loan was that it would reach certain non-contributors.

Mr. Byrnes was opposed to making the hospital a city and provincial hospital. If the city were represented on it the representatives should be named by the mayor or government. Ald. Humphreys said he did not believe any aldermen should sit on the board. Ald. Wilson—Then, gentlemen, as far as I can make out, it is not the feeling of this board that the city should have a direct interest in the hospital? Mr. Yates—No, it is not a full meeting, and no expression could be given. Ald. Wilson thought the board should have called the aldermen in before the proposition was sprung at all. Ald. Humphreys—You are on the stand of the medical fraternity, and there was a rather warm discussion as to whether the directors or aldermen should furnish information. The aldermen decided that they had gathered before the meeting, and had been in talk of an important nature the board adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, after deciding for a special meeting on Monday night on the subject.

THE SEARS CASE. Another Move in the Suit Against the Seattle Street Railway Co. The old damage suit of Frank and Annie Sears against the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which juries received \$15,000 damages for injuries received in a street car crash, is now before the superior court again yesterday in an entirely new form.

Ever since the supreme court affirmed the judgment of the superior court in the case, the parties have been busy in every way possible to evade the payment of the judgment entered against them together with the railway company, claiming that they were induced to become sureties and "jobbed" by the street car people, who by placing the corporation in the hands of a receiver prevented the collection of its just debts. As a consequence, they claim, they alone were rendered liable to Sears, when in fact it was not their debt at all, but the corporation's, that Sears and his wife were trying to force them to pay. Every legal means was resorted to in vain, for both Judge Langley and Judge Osborn decreed that the sureties were liable and that the street car company had no property available, and execution was accordingly levied by Sheriff Woolery on the sureties' property.

Mr. Kilbourne is the most wealthy of the sureties—Y. H. Gilman, J. S. Porter and himself—and made the hardest fight against the execution. The sheriff, it is said, levied upon 2820 shares of the capital stock of the Union Electric Company, a corporation controlled by Mr. Kilbourne, which have a par value of \$100 and are worth in the market not very much less. In last November the sheriff sold the stock at auction to satisfy the judgment. There was no stock company, and Sears and his wife bought the whole block for only \$655.

The new owners of the stock not long after went, or allege they went, to the office of the Union Electric company and to look at the books with a view to ascertaining the condition of the stock and getting it transferred to themselves. They allege that the permission was refused and that they have not yet been able to get a glimpse of the books to see how they stood. The complaint alleges in their complaint against E. C. Kilbourne, which they filed yesterday, that Frank Kilbourne and Eben Smith have set up a claim to the stock and will not allow the transfer. Mr. Kilbourne, who is brother of E. C. Kilbourne, it seems has set up ownership of a portion of the stock, and Mr. Smith has asserted that he holds a portion of the stock as trustee for parties who have named E. C. Kilbourne money and taken the stock in security. The complaint alleges, however, that Mr. Smith refuses to tell for whom he is trustee, and while the books of the company would show the truth as to the claims of both parties, the plaintiffs are not allowed to see them. The Searses allege that the transfers of the stock, if made at all, were fraudulent and were made with intent to prevent them from realizing on it when they brought in at the sale. They say that they are willing to pay any just claim against the stock, but that they want either the stock of \$28,200 in case it cannot be delivered. They also demand that the parties who claim the alleged interests may be compelled to state exactly what the interests are, and that an inspection of the books be granted. The stock is alleged to be worth \$80 a share.—Post-Intelligencer.

The School Election. There will have to be an election to determine who is to fill the seat of Caleb Bishop, deceased, in the Board of School Trustees, as two citizens were nominated at noon to-day. They were Dr. Lewis Hall, dentist, and George Glover, contractor. Dr. Hall was proposed by Helen M. Grant and seconded by Helen Russell, and Mr. Glover was proposed by James Baker, and seconded by Thomas Catterall. The election will take place on Monday, and the polling place will be at Room 5, of the Public Market building. It is quite likely that the lady voters of the city will in this election hold the balance of power over the trustees of the school. The law provides that all who are qualified to vote for mayor and have paid the revenue tax for the present year, can vote for school trustees. Now the women do not pay the revenue tax, and are not affected by that provision, and many of the male voters who have not paid the tax. The provision will be strictly enforced.

EDISON'S LATEST. A Machine which Shows Every Motion of the Subjects. New York, March 10.—Edison exhibited his new invention, the kinograph and kinoscope to a Sun reporter yesterday. The latter says: Every body has seen the nickel in the slot machine which contains photographs and play any kind of picture previously stored into them. Mr. Edison has now ready for the market a similar machine containing moving pictures, which is set a going when a nickel is put in the slot. This machine he calls a kinoscope. The kinograph is the machine which makes the photographs, and the kinoscope is the machine which displays them to the eye. In the top of the kinoscope, which is a polished oak box just like the photograph machines, is a deep hole about two inches long and half an inch broad, covered with glass. The interior of the box is lighted by electricity and shows a picture about two inches broad and one inch high. The kinoscope in Mr. Edison's workshop, which was exhibited to a reporter yesterday, contains a picture of a barber shaving a customer. The picture is held in height standing at his chair, and down and up the picture, and the towels are adjusted in a trio with no gentleness (it's a five-cent shop), and the hand of the barber moves professionally over the patron's face and under his chin. The razor, the proper razor is chosen. The barber is dressed in a five-cent shop, and he begins a five-cent shave that resembles the swing of a scythe in the hands of a farmer. The victim writhes, but he has to stand it. Just at this moment one of the waiting mannikins who tickled up the newspaper and had been reading, is attacked with a fit of laughter at something he sees. He rises from the chair, slaps the paper, and pointing to the place, hands the sheet to the other waiting customer, who rises, notes the man's face and reads the paper and also falls a victim to laughter. The barber all this time has been busy. He rubs the head of the man in the chair and combs his hair. One of the signs on the wall is suggestive. It reads: "With an electric shaver, the only shaver that produces pure motion, pictures must be taken with sufficient rapidity to record movements of less than an inch in any part of the body, a longer movement than that of a hand, which would be quick in jerky motions. The eye is so quick in such photographs. I saw that to produce pure motion, pictures must be taken with sufficient rapidity to record movements of less than an inch in any part of the body, a longer movement than that of a hand, which would be quick in jerky motions. The eye is so quick in such photographs. I saw that to produce pure motion, pictures must be taken with sufficient rapidity to record movements of less than an inch in any part of the body, a longer movement than that of a hand, which would be quick in jerky motions. The eye is so quick in such photographs. 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5 Cases New Spring Sewing Machine JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

SHORT LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

C. C. Sutton has applied to be called to the bar.

Captain Gordon, father of J. B. Gordon, of this city, died at Glasgow on the 10th ult.

The Great Northern has reduced the rate on boots and shoes from Chicago to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The old charge was \$2.10 per hundred pounds.

The Nanaimo Poultry Society has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$25,000 divided into 2,500 shares. Those who applied for incorporation were Andrew Haslam, M. P.; E. A. Praeger, M. P.; D. S. W. Lobb, Robert E. McKechnie, J. E. R. Taggart, F. W. Teague and Richard Nightingale.

The Cariboo and Kootenay Prospecting and Mining Company, limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 50,000 shares. The provisional trustees are W. A. Kendall, Benjamin J. Cassidy, Edward J. Penzer, Francis M. Robertson and John Williams, all of Vancouver.

The Presidency of Vancouver Island adjourned last evening, and will hold their next meeting in Nanaimo on the 23rd inst. During the afternoon Mr. Rogers was appointed to dispense ordinances at Northfield, and the business to be submitted to the synod, which meets in Calgary in May, was discussed.

A joint stock company has taken over the business of Thorpe & Co., manufacturers of soda and aerated waters. The name of the company is Thorpe & Co., limited, and the capital stock is \$25,000 in \$100 shares. Victoria is the principal place of business and the trustees are William McCombie Hutchinson, J. H. Price and Wm. Bryce.

Messrs. Grevoy and Adams have commenced work on the bark Wreath. They will remove all the rigging and everything movable on the bark and then patch up the hole and pump the water out. These large centrifugal pumps have been taken across to the bark, and should this prove unsuccessful they will build a cofferdam around her.

The Diocesan Literary and Scientific society met last evening and debated the question: "The existence of a standing army is a menace to civilization." Mr. Cassidy opened the debate in the "firmly." The other speakers were: Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, Ven. Archdeacon Scrivan and Messrs. Scalfie, Bosstock and Stevens. The audience decided in the negative.

The cabin passengers by the steamer City of Puebla for San Francisco this evening will be: Mrs. James Christensen, Mrs. W. McNish, Mrs. J. McLean, Mrs. P. J. Olson and children, Miss Axelsson, John Bowron, John McLean, J. F. Hawks, Miss A. Hays, Mrs. Perry and children, W. McNish, J. G. Carl, J. Mav, J. Kinkup, George Wilson, Bloomfield, R. A. Sheppard and A. R. Shewan.

Those invited to dinner at the Government House last evening were: Thos. Macle, M. P., the Hon. F. G. Vernon, Hon. C. B. Poirer, C. A. Semlin, John Grant, G. W. Anderson, A. W. Smith, J. P. Booth, J. C. Brown, R. H. Hall, J. W. Horne, C. G. McKenzie, J. M. Kallie, T. B. Egan, J. P. Finch, C. B. Sword, Thomas Forester, Thomas Keir, D. A. Stoddart, Thomas Fletcher, Wm. Adams, M. P.; A. G. Smith, D. A. G.; Major P. A. E. Irving, acting A. D. C.; G. A. Keefe, F. C. Gamble and E. A. Jacob.

The executive of the Canoe club met last evening and made further arrangements for the annual ball, which was postponed to April 6th to April 13th on account of an entertainment to be given on the former date by Mrs. M. Yim. The ball is to be held at the Oak Bay hotel. A committee was appointed to arrange for the music and another committee was selected to see the managers of the tramway company respecting a car service on the night of the ball. The tickets have been issued and can be obtained from the members of the committee or at J. E. Crane's office, Broad street. Another meeting will be held on the evening of the 22nd inst.

The fire department was called out shortly before 10 o'clock last evening to extinguish a fire in the cellar of Campbell's grocery store in the Clarence block, Douglas street. When the department arrived the store was full of smoke, which was pouring through the doors. Three streams, one of them a spray, were turned into the cellar, and the fire was soon under control. Not a drop of water went into the store, so none of the stock was damaged. An investigation this morning showed that the fire had started in the rear of the cellar among several cases of coal oil, butter and eggs and a lot of empty cases. The butter was destroyed and the coal oil boxes were charred. If the fire had not got a good start in the rubbish that was stored away in the cellar, nothing could have saved the Clarence block. Mr. Campbell claims that \$600 worth of stock was destroyed, but that will probably be settled by arbitration. There is no furnace on fireplace of any kind in the cellar.

At a meeting of the Public Hospital directors last night a number of matters were disposed of. The resignation of T. H. Worlock as director was accepted with regret. Dr. Pfeiffer wrote in regard to an alleged statement made by Mr. Chudley, who was reported as saying that a member of the K. of P. had detained free treatment. Mr. Pfeiffer said if anyone had made such a request as a member of the order he was an impostor. Mr. Chudley denied ever making this statement and Mr. Pfeiffer will be so informed. The reports of the matron, treasurer, steward and doctor were received. It was shown that on Feb. 1 there were 51 patients in the hospital and 37 were admitted during the month, making the total 88. There were 33 discharged and five died during the month, leaving 47 in on March 1. Bills totalling \$2,500 were passed and ordered paid when funds are available. Mr. Chudley announced that the English relatives of Henry S. King, who left the hospital suddenly some time ago, would pay his bills.

From Saturday's Daily.

Weller Bros. will furnish the wire woven mattresses for the new provincial jail at Nanaimo.

Some time between Thursday afternoon and Friday morning the home of T. H. Lantry, 15 Simcoe street, was

burglarized. Between \$60 and \$70 was stolen. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

The date of the charity entertainment to be given under the direction of Mrs. William Martin has been fixed for April 6.

The B. C. Canning company's cannery on the Naas river has been purchased by W. Morris of the Pictou company.

L. E. said that work will begin on the telegraph line of the Great Western Telegraph company between Brownsville and Nanaimo within sixty days.

The E. & N. telegraph line being extended from Nanaimo to Northfield. The office will be at the residence of W. Young, manager of the Hamilton Powder Works, and the operator will be Mrs. Young.

Those who attended the monthly dance of the Daughters of Rebekah, I.O. O.F., last evening enjoyed several very pleasant hours. The ladies had complete control of the affair, and very successful management was proved.

J. N. Campbell, a tipsmith and hardware man, who made his home in Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria at different times during 1892, has disappeared. He is believed to have been in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, has written to Chief Willard, of Seattle, for information.

Frank Carlo and George Rosson, two Spring Blaine boys who disturbed the public school in that district last Friday were tried for the offence. They were convicted but were dismissed with a lecture and a warning not to repeat the offence.

The law firm of Davis & Cassidy has been dissolved. The latter retires, and both members enter practice alone, retaining the same offices as at present. R. T. Elliott will relieve the assets and discharge the liabilities. The premises and Mr. Cassidy entered into partnership less than a year ago.

George Peacock, charged with larceny growing out of the claim that he had removed some household goods which had been levied on for rent, was given a hearing before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Alan S. Dumbleton appeared for the defendant. The defense showed that the goods removed, which were in court, were not in the inventory of the goods levied upon.

The steamer Maude, from the west spoke the sealer Triumph with 213 seal skins and the Wanderer with 20. The Katherine, C. D. Hand, Anoko, Borealis and Saucy also spoke. The skins of the Triumph constitute the first shipment of any proportion for the season. The Maude passed a large amount of new lumber floating in the straits.

B. W. Hartnell, the insane man, is still in the city lockup, but the government will probably order his removal to the Westminster asylum, despite the fact that he has not been long in the province. He is perfectly harmless, and with proper treatment will probably recover. He has one peculiar trait. He insists upon working before he will eat, and has swept the jail yard probably 100 times in the last few weeks.

Six of the best swimmers and divers who frequent the Leander baths, intend to give an exhibition of these arts some evening next week. One of the items on the programme will be the performance in which it is expected a well known diver will execute a double somersault in his dive from the rafters at the Electric Light bath. Some of the long dives will astonish the spectators, several of the swimmers being able to go three lengths of the tank under water.

A deputation from Vancouver consisting of Mayor Anderson, Ald. W. F. Salisbury, G. W. Murray, secretary, and D. C. Eldred, acting chairman of the school board and Principal Robinson of the high school, will this evening interview the minister of education respecting school matters. They will ask that high schools attaining a certain standard may be allowed to prosecute studies for the pupils and may affiliate with one of the Eastern Canadian universities for the purpose of carrying on this higher work.

While testifying at the coroner's inquest in the case of Jacques Esauie yesterday, Dr. John A. Dunlop said he regarded the inquest as superfluous, holding that when a reputable physician was prepared to give a certificate that it was sufficient. Coroner Hassell held that he was there simply to give his evidence not his advice or comment, and that inquests were necessary. Dr. John Lang, who held the post mortem examination said he was positive the man died from dropsy of the lungs and not cold and exposure. The funeral of the deceased and Peter Sene took place from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. met last evening for the purpose of organizing the resignation of the old directors having been handed in and accepted with regret, the following were elected: Dr. Lewis Hall, H. G. Waterston, G. A. Piddock and W. S. Terry, for three years; R. Marwick, F. Davey, B. H. Roper and J. A. McIntosh, for two years; T. M. Henderson, W. Gleason, R. Roper and D. Sprague, for one year. At a subsequent meeting of the board officers were elected as follows: Dr. Lewis Hall was elected president; W. S. Terry, vice-president; H. G. Waterston, treasurer and F. W. Davey, secretary.

D. H. Gilman of Seattle has floated a \$3,000,000 scheme in New York for the establishment at Seattle of a blast furnace and car shops, and British Columbia will in the event of the plan being carried out furnish the iron for the works. Mr. Gilman has been investigating the iron deposits of Barclay Sound and the samples he submitted aided in the advancement of the project. It is said that an expert acting in the interest of the capitalists has been to the west coast in the past two weeks examining the iron deposits. It is expected if the money is forthcoming to go ahead this summer with the furnace and the shops.

After the Times went to press yesterday several interesting matters were brought up for discussion at the meeting of the Teachers' Association. The most interesting query in the question drawn was one regarding the teacher's right to appeal from the decision of the board of examiners. The new regulation reads that the examiners shall re-examine papers, and several teachers point-

ed out the inconsistency of appealing from the board of examiners to the board of examiners. The matter was referred to the secretary of the council of public instruction and his answer will be interesting to the candidates for the coming teachers' examination. A committee consisting of Miss Munro, Messrs. Paul, Ross and the president was appointed to make arrangements for a convalescence for the teacher and their friends to be held after Easter. Miss E. G. Lawson enlivened the proceedings with a humorous recitation. There was a lively discussion on Mr. Tate's paper, "How I teach History." The president and Mr. Ross contended that the method of teaching Canadian history, the topical, was uninteresting and impracticable with junior pupils, and that as each event in history depends on some preceding one those events should be taken up in their proper order, while Mr. Tate, McNeill and Nerbery supported the topical method. The meeting was a very successful one, all the teachers being present but two, who were absent on account of illness.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Special Agent Phipps of the U. S. treasury department was reported to have returned to San Francisco. He did not succeed in getting the two members of the Emerald ring living here to return to San Francisco with him.

The Vienna restaurant in the Wilson block was reopened today by Mr. Spears, formerly with the Hotel Victoria. It is planned to run the institution on first-class lines.

Frank Sullivan summoned for being a habitual frequenter of houses of ill fame did not appear and a warrant for his arrest issued. The police are having their annual spring clean-up.

Port Angeles is to have an electric lighting plant at a cost of \$60,000. It will be operated with water power brought from a dam behind the city through a pipe three feet in diameter.

Rev. E. Robson left for Nanaimo today to assist in revival services there. This week in the Harbour street Methodist church, Mr. D. Robson of New Westminster.

The home of Frederick Hall, of the firm of Hall & Renouf, on North Park street, was entered by burglars last night while the family were at church. As far as is known nothing of value was taken. The police have been notified, but there is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is selling first and second class tickets to Cape Town, South Africa, via Sydney, N. S. W. Passengers go by the Oceanic Steamship Line to Sydney and by the Aberdeen Line from Sydney to Cape Town. The fare is \$335 cabin and \$160 steerage.

Two Saanich Indians, both named George, were in the police court this morning charged with having wild ducks in their possession and in violation of the Game Act, 1892. They were convicted in each case, a fine of \$25 was imposed, if in default the imprisonment will be 30 days.

The Easter manoeuvres of the B.C. B.P.A. began last week, and probably repeated this year. One force will defend some point from attack while another will make an onslaught upon them. The very valuable suggestion that when the "12 o'clock whistles blow" a true be declared for lunch has already been made.

Notices for the election on the Electric Light Loan by-law of \$55,000, which takes place on Tuesday, March 20, have been issued by Returning Officer W. K. Bull. The polls will be held at the usual places as to be open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The election may be carried by a simple majority as provided by the municipal amendment act, 1893.

The deputation who came over from Vancouver to the minister of education respecting school matters, returned home satisfied with the result of the interview. They met the premier and minister of finance on Saturday evening and were assured that the government would give the proposition every consideration.

There was an unusually large attendance at the funeral of the late Joseph Despard yesterday afternoon. The members of the A.O.F. and St. George's Society attended in a body. Rt. Rev. Bishop Oridge conducted impressive services at the Reformed Episcopal church. The pallbearers were J. Robertson, W. Hartnell, J. P. Finch, W. Blacklocks, Ald. Baker, and A. Jack.

A London cable of March 7 says: Prices at the Hudson's Bay company's fur sales this week are showing a marked decline, largely owing to a receipt of 5000 red foxes from New York. This goes to show that London is the only certain fur market. The price of marten has fallen 25 per cent; other, silver fox, cross fox and red fox have all tumbled 5 per cent, while fisher has dropped 2-1/2 per cent.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Seattle, occupied the pulpit of Calvary Baptist church yesterday, and to the general satisfaction of the congregation announced his acceptance of the tender of the pulpit of that church. The offer was made to him some weeks ago, and he asked for further time to consider it. His request was granted, and after visiting Seattle he returned and accepted as stated. He will enter fully upon his new charge at an early date.

The Supreme Grand Lodge, A.O.U. W., will meet in San Francisco in June and it is probable that most of the delegates will visit Victoria after the meeting. The regular March sitting of the full court commenced this morning before Crease, McCreight, Walkem and Drake, J. J. About half an hour was taken up at the opening in arranging the list. The first case was the C. P. B. assessment appeal from the assessment of Judge Harrison, judge of the court of revision and appeal, made in 1891. The appeal has been heard before but comes up again now in order that evidence may be given as to the meaning of several technical terms such as road-bed, bal-

lasting, height of road-bed, life and value of ties, rails, and depreciation in value, etc. Several witnesses are down from Vancouver and Messrs. Cambie, E. A. Keefe, Abbott, A. G. Ferguson and J. C. Ferguson are in court willing to give evidence. A. G. Smith for the attorney-general and E. P. Davis and H. D. Heimcken for the C. P. B.

THE PUEBLA DISABLED.

Sighted Twenty Miles South of Flattery - A Tug to the Rescue.

The captain of the bark Glory of the Seas, which arrived from San Francisco last evening, reports that while about twenty miles south of Cape Flattery on Saturday morning he sighted a disabled steamer, supposed to be the City of Puebla, which left here on Friday evening. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and he lost sight of the vessel before long. During the time she was in sight, however, the colliers Costa Rica and Montserrat were alongside the vessel. The former was trying to tow her north, but the hawser broke several times. Later on he met the American tug Wanderer bound for the wreck of the colliers having evidently come north for a tug boat. It is supposed that the Montserrat remained with the Puebla until the tug arrived, as the Costa Rica passed up to Nanaimo last evening. The captain of the Costa Rica said nothing about the disabled steamer to the men who went out in the pilot sloop, so it is evident that he was sure that the Wanderer would be able to take her to a safe anchorage. It was reported this afternoon that the Wanderer had reached Port Angeles with her in tow. The Pueblo left here at 8 o'clock on Friday evening with a large number of passengers.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Joseph Walker, Accidentally Kills His Child and Wounds His Wife.

A man named Joseph Walker, a farm laborer, who lives in a cabin on the cross road between Mount Newton and the Prairie Tavern, in South Saanich, yesterday shot and accidentally killed his five months' old baby girl and wounded his wife. News of the terrible accident was sent to the city last evening and Supt. Husey and Constable Hutheson of the provincial police with Dr. George Duncan went out. It was found that the child had been shot through the head and instantly killed and the mother was wounded around the neck and shoulder. The mother's wounds are not serious.

Walker was in the kitchen and his wife and child in a room adjoining where the accident occurred. The charge of shot going through the panels of a door before it struck its victims. The father had just returned from hunting and was in the kitchen removing the caps from an old musket which he had been using when it exploded. The charge went through the panel of the door and struck the baby, who was sitting on the table in the head. Mrs. Walker was sitting on a chair holding her baby and received part of the charge of small shot in the neck and shoulders. The baby died instantly. The mother's wounds were dressed by Dr. Duncan.

The coroner went out this afternoon to hold an investigation.

Brother Pratt of the Evangelical L. O. G. O. M. training home at Wolverhampton, England, is on his way to Vancouver. He was sent out by the Bishop of Lichfield diocese to engage in church work among the miners in the Rockies. Bro. Pratt is the first of the Brothers to come out to Canada. They will establish mission homes in British Columbia.

The fire was of incendiary origin. Blake, Lesli & Cassels, acting for the Consumers' Cordage company of St. John, N. B., have commenced a suit against Thomas H. and John Connor, formerly owners of the Canada twine factories at St. John, now the property of the plaintiffs. The latter claim that the Connor by accepting the position of managers of the government's new cordage factory in Kingston penitentiary violated the agreement made with them to the effect that they should not again engage in the manufacture of cordage in Canada.

Rheumatism cured in a day. - South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

The trial of Burton v. Woods has been adjourned on account of the absence of several witnesses who are coming down from the north by the Danube.

Judgment was given to-day by the divisional court, consisting of Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake, in the Gordon v. Cotton appeal. The chief justice, who sat during the argument, was absent on account of a severe cold, but the other judges stated that no objection in the judgment they were about to deliver. The appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Crease directing a writ of attachment against the defendant, Francis Carter Cotton, M. P. P.; Vancouver, for his refusal to answer certain questions on his examination. The grounds of appeal were that no affidavits were served with the notice of motion, and that there was no endorsement on the order as to the consequences of disobeying it. The first objection was held fatal by the court and the order was accordingly reversed but no costs were allowed on the second objection. No decided opinion was given. E. P. Wilson for the appellant and E. P. Davis for the respondent.

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lasted, height of road-bed, life and value of ties, rails, and depreciation in value, etc. Several witnesses are down from Vancouver and Messrs. Cambie, E. A. Keefe, Abbott, A. G. Ferguson and J. C. Ferguson are in court willing to give evidence. A. G. Smith for the attorney-general and E. P. Davis and H. D. Heimcken for the C. P. B.

THE PUEBLA DISABLED.

Sighted Twenty Miles South of Flattery - A Tug to the Rescue.

The captain of the bark Glory of the Seas, which arrived from San Francisco last evening, reports that while about twenty miles south of Cape Flattery on Saturday morning he sighted a disabled steamer, supposed to be the City of Puebla, which left here on Friday evening. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and he lost sight of the vessel before long. During the time she was in sight, however, the colliers Costa Rica and Montserrat were alongside the vessel. The former was trying to tow her north, but the hawser broke several times. Later on he met the American tug Wanderer bound for the wreck of the colliers having evidently come north for a tug boat. It is supposed that the Montserrat remained with the Puebla until the tug arrived, as the Costa Rica passed up to Nanaimo last evening. The captain of the Costa Rica said nothing about the disabled steamer to the men who went out in the pilot sloop, so it is evident that he was sure that the Wanderer would be able to take her to a safe anchorage. It was reported this afternoon that the Wanderer had reached Port Angeles with her in tow. The Pueblo left here at 8 o'clock on Friday evening with a large number of passengers.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Joseph Walker, Accidentally Kills His Child and Wounds His Wife.

A man named Joseph Walker, a farm laborer, who lives in a cabin on the cross road between Mount Newton and the Prairie Tavern, in South Saanich, yesterday shot and accidentally killed his five months' old baby girl and wounded his wife. News of the terrible accident was sent to the city last evening and Supt. Husey and Constable Hutheson of the provincial police with Dr. George Duncan went out. It was found that the child had been shot through the head and instantly killed and the mother was wounded around the neck and shoulder. The mother's wounds are not serious.

Walker was in the kitchen and his wife and child in a room adjoining where the accident occurred. The charge of shot going through the panels of a door before it struck its victims. The father had just returned from hunting and was in the kitchen removing the caps from an old musket which he had been using when it exploded. The charge went through the panel of the door and struck the baby, who was sitting on the table in the head. Mrs. Walker was sitting on a chair holding her baby and received part of the charge of small shot in the neck and shoulders. The baby died instantly. The mother's wounds were dressed by Dr. Duncan.

The coroner went out this afternoon to hold an investigation.

Brother Pratt of the Evangelical L. O. G. O. M. training home at Wolverhampton, England, is on his way to Vancouver. He was sent out by the Bishop of Lichfield diocese to engage in church work among the miners in the Rockies. Bro. Pratt is the first of the Brothers to come out to Canada. They will establish mission homes in British Columbia.

The fire was of incendiary origin. Blake, Lesli & Cassels, acting for the Consumers' Cordage company of St. John, N. B., have commenced a suit against Thomas H. and John Connor, formerly owners of the Canada twine factories at St. John, now the property of the plaintiffs. The latter claim that the Connor by accepting the position of managers of the government's new cordage factory in Kingston penitentiary violated the agreement made with them to the effect that they should not again engage in the manufacture of cordage in Canada.

Rheumatism cured in a day. - South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

The trial of Burton v. Woods has been adjourned on account of the absence of several witnesses who are coming down from the north by the Danube.

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The Improved Royal Incubator Simple and reliable, hatches all kinds of eggs. Hundreds of successful operations. Send for circular, free. Address J. B. MITCHELL, Incubator Works, Oshkosh, Wis., U.S.A.

MEDICAL.

For Sciatic & Neuralgia

TRY ONE APPLICATION OF THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER IT WILL DISPEL THE PAIN LIKE MAGIC

OLD DE GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY Cures Last Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Dropsy, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Weakness.

A Cure is Guaranteed! To everyone who tries this remedy according to directions or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

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ESLIP'S LIVER LOZENGES

THE GREAT

REPORT LOST MANHOOD

Constitution, Diarrhoea, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strenuous, fatigues and loss of the entire system. Hudson cure debility, restore weak organs, raise the tone, and stop weakness quickly. Over 2,000 private cases.

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IT WILL DISPEL THE PAIN LIKE MAGIC

THREE SCORE YEARS AND
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN
127 LBS. 134 LBS. 147 LBS.
BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH
ABSOLUTELY
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharges, Headaches, Backache, Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headaches and Wakefulness.
Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.
RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed!
To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, a money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.
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121 King St. W., Toronto.

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ESSELBY'S LIVER LOZENGES
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

THE GREAT
Hudyan.
This extraordinary rejuvenator is the most powerful discovery of the age. It has been known by the leading physicians of Europe and America.
Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 30 days.
Cures LOST MANHOOD
Impotency, Debility, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other troubles. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan stops debility, nervousness, and develops and restores the organs. Put in a course of Hudyan. You will be quickly over 2,000 private testimonials.
Prematureness means impotency in the age. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and impotency. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.
The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the Grand Central Medical Institute. It is the strongest "valerian" made, it is powerful but harmless. Sold for \$1.00 by six boxes and are not entirely "gone" more will be sent you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 213 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

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Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. PREPARED BY MRS. GREEN'S TANSY PILLS. From all Druggists or mailed free from observation, on receipt of \$1.00. Send particulars, 5 cents.
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KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases, sold by chemists throughout the world.
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LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

ACROSS THE HOUSE

Discussion Upon the Amendments to the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech
Want of Mature Consideration Was Displayed.

Dignees Labouchere Vigorously Denies His Amendment—Joseph Chamberlain Says the Government Must Dissolve Parliament and Go to the Country for Further Orders.

London, March 14.—The House of Commons was convened to-day, Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that the government had decided that the amending of the address in reply to the Queen's speech last evening did not show mature consideration. The government proposed to present the new address merely to acknowledge the speech from the throne. Hon. A. Y. Balfour, conservative leader, said the opposition had no desire to take advantage of the government's difficulty, but were prepared to assist in extracting them from it.

Henry Labouchere, amid cheers and laughter, defended his amendment. He said it was not intended to hinder the ministers in regard to those purely formal documents, the Queen's speech and the address in reply thereto.

Hon. Jos. Chamberlain said the vote last evening must either be rescinded or remain in the shape of a vote of want of confidence. (Cheers.) It was obvious the government ought to dissolve parliament and seek a fresh mandate from the country. Lord and Hon. Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist leader, followed Mr. Morley and moved that the debate be adjourned. The amendment was supported by Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Balfour expressed the hope that the government would be prepared to state its policy to-morrow.

The Daily News, in commenting on the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment, says that the results are significant of public opinion; that the adoption of the amendment will do the government no harm, but will stimulate the agitation against the House of Lords.

The Morning Post says the adoption of Mr. Labouchere's amendment "An amendment to the address, successfully carried, has always been treated as fatal to the government, and resignation has immediately followed." Lord Rosebery and his colleagues can hardly fail to treat the matter seriously.

The Standard Conservative says of the government's course in the House of Commons yesterday: "Whatever explanation the government might have obtained from certain quarters by denouncing the House of Lords, they have assuredly forfeited by this exposure of their insincerity. They have brought disaster upon themselves, and they fully deserve the ridicule which they will have to endure."

The Daily Chronicle, advanced Liberal, says: "If the government is going to be a stable one, the sorry situation created on Tuesday must have no successor. We warn the government that the Liberals cannot win the next election unless a clear statement of policy respecting the House of Lords is given to the country. The crisis had done more good than harm all round. Mr. Davitt thinks, and has cleared the air of many unworthy rumors."
London, March 14.—The Daily News publishes to-day an interview with Wm. T. Stead, who recently completed his studies of Chicago life. Mr. Stead made a violent and general attack on the corruption of Chicago, its aldermen, law courts and other organs of authority. He said Americans generally had more to learn from the old world than the old world had to learn from them. "In England one is more likely to be converted to republicanism," he said, "than in the United States. Nothing in America strikes an Englishman more forcibly than the radical distrust of the sovereign people, one simply stands against on coming to the country from England. I have never been in a more conservative country since I left Russia."

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

Willis Friendly Towards Provisional Government.
PRESIDENT DOLE'S INTERPRETATION Of Gresham's Qualifications to Thurston's Report.

Senator Morgan's Views Give Great Satisfaction—Steven's Character is Held in Veneration by Hawaiians—Japanese Question on the Islands—Minister Irwin's Efforts Fail.

London, March 14.—The last reports received in Honolulu were that the barkentine was a total wreck.

The Society of Souls.
London, March 14.—The new mysterious society called "The Souls" founded by Miss Margot Tennant, who is engaged to Home Secretary Asquith, has caused much club comment. The "Society" idea comes out all over it, pillulation or pillation, whatever it is. There seems to be a feeling prevailing that "The Souls" do not take kindly to marital ties, as ordered in the church rubric. Of course men and women claim "affinity" and refer to spiritual and not to sequel. Good church people don't like the plan. It is not considered indecorous for a male adherent to sit in the bedroom of a female member during sickness, for instance, and administer medicine, etc. Mrs. Grandy frowns upon it and declares it a communal. Shaker sort of plan which won't work here.

United States Craven's Costume.
The young Countess of Craven attracted more attention than any other dress at the Queen's drawing-room last week. She wore a dress of pure white satin draped with old point d'Alencon lace, said to be worth more than diamonds, because it is practically matchless. The train was bordered with silver in a way which gave it an imposing appearance. A shower of lilacs of the valley was carried with long trails of pure white orchids falling down over the dress, and with spikes of similar flowers standing out from the lilacs and mingled with white and green foliage.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Half-Yearly Meeting Attracts Great Attention—The Ex-Cashier Condemned.

Hint at Legal Proceedings Against May—Possible Losses at \$250,000.

London, March 15.—There was a crowded attendance at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England to-day. Governor David Power said the conduct of Ex-Cashier May had been a very serious matter which had been thoroughly sifted. Whoever anything was found wrong, steps had been taken to meet the difficulty. The directors had done their best and legal proceedings might be taken which would evoke further details, but if this course were not adopted, the matter had better be allowed to die. A feeling of suspicion had been thrown over the entire establishment in consequence of the deplorable affair. This feeling, however, was not justified to anything like the extent imagined. The report of the governor shows that the bank set aside \$250,000 to meet all possible losses in respect to May's advances.

Smallpox at Honolulu.
San Francisco, March 15.—The Maritime news of the arrival at Honolulu of the whaling bark Horatio, with thirteen cases of smallpox on board. The Horatio left San Francisco on November 23rd last. Six of the cases were very bad, two having died, while the others were convalescent.

Famous Tammany Braves.
San Francisco, March 15.—Dook Commissioner J. J. Phelan, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Abel Cook, all famous Tammany men, who left town on March 14th arrived here last night. They deny that they are on their way to Honolulu to escape the investigation of the New York grand jury.

Clabbed, Robbed and Shot.
San Francisco, March 15.—Martin Smith of Truckee, was clabbed, robbed and shot last night by footpads in Golden Gate park. A bullet struck Smith in the wrist. The robbers secured his gold watch and chain, diamond scarf pin, silver matchbox and about \$150 in money.

Precious Old Stamps.
New York, March 15.—At the rooms of the philatelic society last night, there was a sale of collection of U. S. and colonial postage and revenue stamps and a few rare foreign stamps, the property of William F. E. Curley, of Springfield, Ill., and other persons. A fine lot of Confederate provisionals on the original envelope brought good prices. The sum of the collection was a 5-cent Livingstone, Alabama, on the original envelope. On this the bidding started at \$80, and was extremely lively, the prize being finally knocked down at \$376. A five-cent Macao with plain frame on the original envelope brought the high figure of \$102.

Another Dynamite Blast.
Paris, March 15.—A dynamite bomb was exploded this afternoon inside the main entrance to the church of La Madeleine. The man who threw the bomb was killed by the explosion. A number of others were seriously hurt.

Denver's Civil War.
Denver, Colo., March 15.—The situation in municipal affairs is decidedly critical. Militia are assembled and getting ready to march upon the city hall, where hundreds of patrolmen are awaiting the attack. Chief of Police Stone says he will hold the hall if it takes dynamite to do it. A call for a mass meeting is being circulated this afternoon to organize a committee of safety. While probably no violent action will occur, the possibility of violence is imminent. There are even threats of an attempt to lynch the governor.

3:30 p.m.—The militia are now marching upon the city hall and bloodshed is almost certain.

Benham Ordered to Honolulu.
Washington, D. C., March 15.—Secretary Herbert this morning called Admiral Benham at Rio to proceed at once with one of his vessels to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to look after American interests.

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LORD ABERDEEN.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

GREETING SENATORS AND COMMONS

At the Opening of Dominion Parliament To-Day.

A Felicitous Address—A Comparison of Progress Canada's Status—Best-Kept Measure to be Submitted for Consideration—The Atlantic and Pacific Steam Services.

London, March 15.—The Dominion Parliament assembled for business to-day. The speech of His Excellency the Governor-General was as follows: (Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In the Queen's name I greet you for the first time since the inauguration of the functions intrusted to me by Her Majesty, and it is with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction that I thus meet you assembled at the labor of another session of parliament. The feeling of satisfaction is enhanced by the opportunities which I have already enjoyed of visiting in my official capacity and renewing acquaintance with several of the chief centres of enterprise and activity of the Dominion; nor do I refrain from assuring you that I have been deeply impressed by the heartiness of the reception accorded to me as Her Majesty's viceroy and representative. A reception which has once more manifested the loyalty, the cordiality and the public spirit of the Canadian people. My predecessor was able to express gratification to you last year on the increase in trade and on the continued progress of the Dominion. It is gratifying to me to observe that the expectation which was then formed, that the volume of trade during the then current year would exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion, has been fully realized, and that Canada's progress continues, with every mark of stability and permanence. It may be observed with satisfaction that a large proportion of this increase is shown to have been due to an expansion of our commerce with Great Britain. It is a cause of thankfulness that our people have been spared in a very large degree from the sufferings which have visited the populations of some other countries during many months past, and that while the commercial depression prevailing abroad could not but affect the activity of business in the Dominion, we have been free from any extensive financial or industrial distress. The revenues of the year have been ample for the services which you provided for, and have met the expectations on which the appropriations of last year were based. The peaceful conclusion by the board of arbitrators at Paris, of the controversy which has prevailed so long with respect to the seal fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, and the rights of British subjects in Behring sea, has removed the only source of contention which existed between Great Britain and the United States with regard to Canada. There is every reason to believe that Her Majesty's government will obtain redress for those Canadian subjects of Her Majesty who were deprived of their property and liberty without just cause while the controversy was in progress. At an early date a measure will be laid before you having for its object a revision of the duties of customs, with a view to meet the changes which time has effected in business operations of like kinds throughout the Dominion. While my predecessors do not propose to change the principles on which the existing enactments on this subject are based, the amendments which will be offered for your consideration are designed to simplify the operation of the tariff and to lessen, as far as can be done consistently with those principles and with the requirements of the treasury, the imposts which are now in force. These will also be laid before you as a measure on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency, which will, it is hoped, make more adequate provision than now exists on that subject for the increasing trade and commerce of the country, and for the greatly expanded trade between the several provinces of Canada. Measures will also be submitted to you making more effective provisions for the Attorneys General, and for improving the law with regard to Dominion lands and with regard to the management of Indian affairs; also a bill respecting joint stock companies, another with respect to the fisheries, and several less important measures, which experience has suggested with regard to various matters under your control. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The public accounts will be submitted to you at an early date, and also the estimates of the expenditure which has been considered necessary for the ensuing year. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons: While it is hoped that the public measures which will be presented to you will be of great weight and importance, and that the care and zeal which you will apply to the deliberations of the session may be aided by the abundant blessing of the Almighty.

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His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 16, 1894.

MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The usual "improvement" of the municipal act is in process, there being two bills now before the house with this end in view. One of these comes from a committee appointed earlier in the session to consider the question of amending the act and the other from the Premier, who contrived to forestall the committee. Whether Mr. Davie was afraid to trust the committee with the work, or whether he was anxious to get the credit of making certain amendments that have been earnestly urged, so far remains undetermined. In any event it is obvious that he should have had the common courtesy to allow the committee to report first, when he could have introduced a measure supplying any defects in the committee's work. The Premier is probably anxious to create the impression that no one but himself can properly legislate for the good government of the people municipally. As to the merits of the amending schemes it will be easier to speak definitely when they are consolidated.

Some of the changes proposed by the two bills are undoubtedly in the right direction. For example, it is but right that the property-owner should not be deprived of his franchise because he happens to have left some rate or tax unpaid. The city has a lien on his property for his taxes, and it is hardly fair to mortgage his franchise in addition. We suppose that it is with the view of improving the city's security for taxes that the committee proposes to require registration as owner as well as appearance on the assessment roll before the person's name can be placed on the voters' list. Nevertheless this is a new and somewhat startling innovation, and the provision will no doubt be closely scanned before being adopted by the house.

There is another provision in the committee's bill which appears to call for close examination, namely that which changes the property qualification for mayor and aldermen of Victoria. It is proposed to change the mayoralty qualification from \$1000 to \$2000, and that for aldermen from \$500 to \$1000. When did the citizens of Victoria ask for this change? Are the legislators at liberty to make such alterations without consulting anything but their own whim or fancy? To make the change in Victoria look the more marked, the mayoralty and aldermanic qualifications in Nanaimo are left at \$500 and \$350 respectively, while for all future cities the amounts of \$1000 and \$500 are named. Perhaps there is some good reason hidden away somewhere for making these distinctions between which are all supposed to be working under one general act, but we confess that for the present we are quite unable to find it. Perhaps a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming when the bills are under discussion.

HIS LATEST TRIUMPH.

The Supreme court of the Dominion has upheld Sir Oliver Mowat's bill claiming for the provincial executive the prerogative of pardon so far as regards offences against provincial laws. As this decision is in agreement with those of the two lower courts it is not likely to be reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and another will be added to the Ontario premier's long list of victories in the line of constitutional law. It is only a few days since the validity of his legislation in regard to bankrupt estates was upheld by the Privy Council, though it had been pronounced ultra vires by the supreme court at Ottawa. If this pardon law is similarly upheld, we believe Sir Oliver will not have a single defeat on constitutional questions placed to his credit. It is at least the fact that he has been in the right on every disputed point of any importance. His unbroken list of successes is a remarkable attestation to his ability in the line of law, just as the sound state of Ontario's affairs witnesses most emphatically to his ability and integrity as an administrator. Every outsider will feel most strongly inclined to say that the premier province has been fortunate in having its business under the control of a man of Sir Oliver's stamp. Its people have shown their high appreciation of the quality of his government on a good many occasions, and we should be sorry to find any degree of probability in the prediction that he will be defeated at the coming election. Undoubtedly the situation in Ontario is considerably unsettled by the appearance of new political factors on the scene, but as time goes on the indications increase that there will be a very solid body of voters to pronounce against the dismissal of the province's "grand old man," whose talents have been so well employed for the public welfare, and whose sterling character has been as a strong bulwark to the ship of state.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Lord Rosebery has contrived to create a decided sensation at the opening of his career as prime minister. He has very plainly told the peers that he considers the continuance of their house in its present position an impossibility. The statement from the premier is emphasized by the adoption by the Commons of Mr. Labouchere's amendment calling for the abolition of the veto power of the "upper house." But Lord Rosebery had something still more sensational to say when he referred to the Irish question, and it is not surprising that a furor has arisen over his declaration that the majority of the electors of England must be brought to see the justice of home rule for Ireland

before it is granted. His lordship is not given to the use of ill-considered expressions and opinions, so it must be assumed that he meant just what he said. This is assuredly a new departure, if the cabled version of his remarks is correct. The Conservatives and the Irish party at all events look on the incident in this light, with consequent jubilation on one side, dismay on the other, and surprise on both. It may be that subsequent developments will cause a modification of the various views taken of the new premier's position, but in the meantime the situation appears decidedly mixed. There is one point to be kept in mind, namely that Lord Rosebery favors the federal system for the United Kingdom, or "home rule" for all the component parts, and he may expect to find the majority of the English electors favor the wider application of the principle while objecting to its partial adoption. There will probably be more light thrown on the subject in the next few days, but for the present Lord Rosebery's declaration must carry with it a good deal of mystery.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Dr. Milne's amendment to the elections regulation act provides that besides the proposer and seconder of a candidate for the legislature, there shall be 10 assenting electors to the nomination paper, and the nomination paper may be delivered to the returning officer by the candidate's agent. The bill decreases the amount of the deposit required from candidates from \$200 to \$50, and does away with the numbers and foil on ballot papers, adopting the Dominion system. It also proposes to change the hours of polling, opening and closing one hour later, viz. from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The bill introduced yesterday by message provides that the time for completing the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Nelson shall be extended until April 1st, 1895.

TALK OF INDUSTRIES.

Several letters have been written to the papers on the advisability of establishing new industries in Victoria, or restoring industries that are for the moment dead. One writer in the morning paper goes the length of saying: "It is indeed sad beyond measure to pass along the principal streets of Victoria and see group after group of idle men and ponder upon the loss and misery inseparable from such a state of things, affecting all in a greater or less degree, from the trolley with his family to support, the tradesman, the city treasury, to the government of the province. That such a state of things is possible in this young country with its vast resources, capable of supplying in abundance raw materials of various kinds capable of profitable manufacture, reflects upon the intelligence and honesty of purpose of all alike." No one can doubt that an increase of industrial establishments would be a good thing for the whole city, as well as for the unemployed, but we come in contact with the law that industries can flourish only when there is a demand for their products, and the presence of a demand presupposes the presence of a population. If there is an unsatisfied demand for any class of industrial product for which the city or the province furnishes facilities at present unused, then indeed reproach is cast upon our people. That indeed is the case with regard to farm produce, and it may be the case also with regard to other industrial products. With that possibility in view, it would seem only rational to canvass the field thoroughly in order to ascertain the truth. But it is a very evident fact that the great obstacle in the way of all B. C. industries is the scarcity of population and the many miles of blank space left on our map. Once this trouble is remedied and the means of transportation improved, the road will be cleared for industrial progress. But, in the meantime, what is the matter with the N. P., with which this province is so much in love that it sends six men to Ottawa in its support? The government's fiscal policy is supposed to act like the wand of a magician and bring forth industries in all places, no matter whether the surrounding conditions are suitable or unsuitable. Is the N. P. dead, or is it only sleeping, that we should now be hearing the plaints of the unemployed and the noise of falling commercial structures? If matters do not mend soon the people may begin to doubt as to the efficacy of the Tory nostrum.

An Early American Loan. New York, March 13.—The heirs of John de Haven are trying to secure payment from the government of \$400,000 with interest from 1776. They say de Haven lent the government that amount when it was in great need and was never repaid. De Haven was a wealthy Frenchman, who came to this country before the revolution and espoused the cause of the patriots. After his death papers were found, it is claimed, giving evidence of the loan. The claim was first presented in 1858 and received some favorable consideration, but was lost sight of at the commencement of the civil war. Recently the matter has been revived and \$5,000,000 is the amount demanded. There are thirty heirs of John de Haven living in Lancaster, Warren and Venango counties, Pennsylvania.

A Doctor's View. One of the most noted physicians of modern times says: "When the system is weakened by bile and the liver needs a powerful stimulus to excite it to duty, then it is that we use powerful cathartics to obtain the necessary relief, often attended, however, with prostrating effects, and he might also add, 'often causing by their reaction worse constipation and biliousness than before.' Now this is not the case with Bessley's Liver Laxative. They do not prostrate nor react. They act gently yet powerfully. They loosen the bowels, relieve constipation or a bilious habit that has lasted for years, maintain their use for some time, but they will do their work and permanently cure those thus afflicted."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

To the Editor:—When I took upon myself the task of writing on this question, it was for the purpose of the fact that there was, in sea-going nations, a long and a short; and that is to say, I should incite the anger and incur the ill-will of those who are now making money by Chinese labor. The advice that one man's meat is another's poison, can be construed in this case, one man's gain is a hundred men's loss, and when many of these who are a wife and family to provide for the proportion is much greater. I firmly believe that I understand this question thoroughly, therefore, considering it my duty, on behalf of my fellowman, to ventilate the same. I also think that many of those who now disapprove of these writings are the most simply ignorant of them. The greatest evil of our times is the prevailing cowardice; people do not dare to assert their opinions and in consequence thereof many are great sufferers, as is most amply illustrated in our province at the present time. I earnestly desire to be thoroughly understood, but in order that there may be no mistake in the matter the following avowments may not be out of place.

First—That I do not write these letters with a view of injuring any person now employing Asiatic labor. Second—That I did not write these letters with the view of injuring either Chinese or Japanese, and I do not intend to stir up race from contamination and disastrous competition. To effect this it was absolutely necessary to disclose, as far as possible, in the public press, the facts of the case, and the reasons therefor. Third—That I did not write these letters with the view of exposing the malicious workings of the typical missionary. The actions and writings of these men are a great factor of the evil, therefore, to write on the Chinese question without showing the evil effects of these workings would be impossible. I will deal with this part of the question as far only as the nature and importance of this question demands, showing examples of such results. Should it be necessary at some future time to enter fully into this matter I will produce evidence to prove to the world generally, not only their futile efforts to convert Asiatics, but to show that these men are doing work most injurious to our race.

Just a little history. The empire of Annam, which was tributary to China (the emperor of China was suzerain), comprised Tonkin, Cochin-China, part of Cambodia and various islands in the China Sea; and over 120,000 square miles (equal in area to the United Kingdom), with a population estimated at 22,000,000. In consequence of missionary intrigue and intervention in the affairs of bad characters who to escape punishment claimed to be Christians, endless trouble and bitter hatred among the people was engendered. The teaching of the Christian religion was prohibited, and for non-compliance with this edict a missionary named Scoffer was publicly executed on the 4th May, 1851. On the 25th July, 1853, Bishop Melchior, of the French colony of Annam, was murdered. The nearly constant missionary troubles brought about a Franco-Spanish attack on Cochin-China, and the taking of the province of Gaidinh, of which Saigon is the chief port, and the planting of a French colony there on the 17th February, 1859. On the 22nd April following the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, was defeated with great slaughter. There is no doubt but that this was the cause of our entry into the province of Annam, and following 25th June, while on his way to Pekin, which resulted in our losing three war vessels, 51 men killed and 300 more or less wounded.

The Annamites were simply powerless; they could not resist French aggression. The three provinces of lower Cochin-China were taken and the several outlets of the magnificent Mekong river patrolled by French war vessels. The landing of French troops after their pleasure excursion to the interior, and the secured the conquest, and in 1862 the three provinces of lower Cochin-China and the islands of Pulo Condor were ceded to the French. The Annamites, among others, other nations, found the exactions of the French very onerous. After the departure of the greater part of the Chinese fleet and troops they essayed resistance against many of the burdens forced upon them. This was insurrection and led to the further invasion. Three more provinces were annexed by proclamation on the 25th June, 1867. Resistance by the Annamites was always followed by further annexation. By treaty concluded in March, 1874, amongst other things, the cession of the Christian religion was secured. Cochin-China became part of the French empire.

Treaties where the rights and welfare of the people are not the first considerations may be compared to a house built upon quicksand, not likely to stand. Such was the Franco-Spanish treaty. The Tonkinese would not tolerate the missionaries. They recognized the fact that Cochin-China now belonged to France through their machinations, and their bitter hatred of France was increased only the more deeply and as might be expected from time to time, when chance offered, they made a raid on their enemies to avenge the wrongs they had suffered. These raids gave the French much trouble. It was well known that China furnished the Black Flags with funds to keep them on the war path.

The kingdom of Annam includes the ancient kingdom of Tonkin and the king of Annam was held responsible for the actions of the Tonkinese. Annam has an estimated population of 8,000,000; Tonkin from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Hue is the capital of Annam. The forts at the mouth of the Hue river were bombarded by the French in August, 1883, when the Hue government at once capitulated and after months of vain resistance the treaty of Hue was signed on the 6th of June, 1884, by which the Annamite government passed to France. Under a French protectorate and under the administration of French residents. By treaty also signed in June, 1884, the administration of the kingdom of Cambodia was handed over to French residents.

There is no doubt that the sinking of the Chinese fleet at Fochow on the 23rd of August, 1884, and the bombardment and destruction of the Black Flag vessels following days, causing great loss of life, and what to the Chinese was of infinitely more consequence, some millions of dollars, was in retaliation for the Chinese government keeping up the Black Flags to harass the French at Tonkin. The French possessions are now comprised under the title of Indo-China, and consist of the colonies of Cochin-China and Tonkin, and protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, and the country of a governor-general, who with a few French troops and a few gunboats keep this empire in subjection, making one port

responsible for the action of the other, like unto the Manchue rule of China. From the best authority there has never at any time been 15,000 soldiers in the empire of Annam.

The Indo-China peninsula is as rich as any part of the world of equal area, a great portion being alluvial—the rice fields that help to feed China's millions and furnish food for the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

Here we have the result of missionary work—under Christian guise—an empire subjugated. The Philippine Islands are another example. China and Japan, among the same race, desire to drive them out and are endeavoring by their helplessness. Africa and other parts of the world are also suffering from these people. The trail of these men now and always has been a trail of blood and misery. It would require many volumes to tell even a portion of the crimes committed by the typical missionary under Christian guise. The saying of the African king Cetewayo is most appropriate here: "First come missionary with his rum; then come soldier with his gun."

At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago, over 4000 men and women sprang to their feet and shrieked out in protest against the Japanese priest made public some of the works of the typical missionary. Mythology says that out of Pandora's box came all the evil that flesh is heir to. Out of 214, Pandora avenue, B. C., comes the work of C. A. C. to the Chinese. "Such letters as those of H. J. Robertson carry with them their own antidote." It affords me great pleasure to hear that my letters are producing the desired effect—opening the eyes of all sensible men to a sense of their duty to their families, race and country. We may therefore conclude the days of Asiatic invasion and aggression are numbered.

C. A. C. says: "I know that at one time there were 25,000 French soldiers in Annam." I have pointed out that this is not true. I have dealt with Lord Wolsley's opinion about Chinese in another letter. This gentleman writes from a soldier's standpoint. Had he been a civilian he could possibly have seen what would have been more like the writer's C. A. C. gives the names of several men, some of them known to the writer to be true specimens of the typical missionary, but he fails to mention the names of the Chinese. "Such letters as those of H. J. Robertson carry with them their own antidote." It affords me great pleasure to hear that my letters are producing the desired effect—opening the eyes of all sensible men to a sense of their duty to their families, race and country. We may therefore conclude the days of Asiatic invasion and aggression are numbered.

As an example of Exeter Hall ranting, I will cite the following: "The typical missionary could be produced than that of C. A. C. 'Will the fact that a man who goes to a gambler, an opium smoker, and almost everything else that is vile, upon hearing the love of God to sinners, and the death of Jesus Christ, should not be turned from all these evil ways and therefore forward lives as a Christian? Do you have more evidence that that man is a Christian? If so, a Chinaman may become a Christian, for every man has a conscience given this evidence. Will the turning of a proud, blaspheming persecutor of Christians into a humble, devoted worker for Christ, patiently enduring persecution for his sake, prove that man to be a Christian? I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to a great many friends, and they are using it with success. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and should be used by all who desire good health."

Is not this an insult to our intelligence? yet the vicious glibness that is brought forward to impose on benevolence, to what effect I will show later on. C. A. C. quotes Col. Denby, United States Minister to China. From what I know of his gentleman I should judge him to be the most intelligent and sane man to be given this evidence. Will the turning of a proud, blaspheming persecutor of Christians into a humble, devoted worker for Christ, patiently enduring persecution for his sake, prove that man to be a Christian? I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to a great many friends, and they are using it with success. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and should be used by all who desire good health."

The people of the United States gave to foreign missions during 1893, \$4,935,518, notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of our race were actually starving. British contributions to foreign missions during 1890, £1,301,579; 1891, £1,421,509; 1892, £1,369,153; total, £6,082,647—over \$20,000,000. In three years during these years hundreds died of starvation and thousands suffered from hunger. May this not be charged as a disgraceful imposition on our people? I opine that the English language is totally inadequate to describe this outrage. Should this question not be ventilated? Nestorian Christians were permitted to preach in China in the seventh century, the Catholics in the 13th century. We are now close to the end of the 19th century; 1200 years is surely sufficient time to effect a change, yet I here reiterate that it is impossible to convert or produce such men as C. A. C. could be gathered together in one place and be asked the question, can a Chinaman become a Christian? there would arise to heaven such a "Yes" as would shake the earth. Is this true? I desire to know the result of experience. It is equally so a par with the statements about Christians in China. For many years men have been able to tell the good or bad qualities of many animals. The Pharusse may put on the coat of the chief attributes of men, but he is weak and strong points, and other things that can be seen at a glance. The phenologist can tell blindfold whether the person examined is either fool, fanatic, brute or thief. The Pharusse may put on the coat of humanity but he can no more hide his bad points than the ostrich his body when he hides his head in the sand. Notwithstanding this we see men affecting all kinds of things, forgetting that they carry signs as plain to see as the animal or the letter in yesterday's Times, and will think, furnish the very best proof that of his assertions concerning the

H. J. ROBERTSON. Morebay Island, March 8th, 1894.

SHE ALMOST PERISHED. Mrs. Trinder Was Saved by Paine's Celery Compound.

Her Physicians Told Her to Use the Great Remedy That Makes People Well



"Having used your wonderful remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, with great success, it gives me pleasure to write in its favor. For a long time dyspepsia and indigestion made life miserable to me. I was so bad that I could not get out of the house, do housework or get regular sleep. I bought six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound from Mr. Austin, our druggist, and commenced to use it regularly. I was obliged to consult a doctor about another trouble, and he advised me to continue with your Compound, and told me if I had not been using it he would have recommended it to me. Your Compound has done for me what no other medicine could do; it has banished the indigestion, dyspepsia and sleeplessness, and given me a new life. I can now eat, sleep, do all my work, and walk over half a mile to church in any kind of weather. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to a great many friends, and they are using it with success. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and should be used by all who desire good health."

MINISTER OF MINES

Presented His Annual Report to the Legislature Yesterday. The minister of mines presented his annual report to the legislature yesterday. The report contains long reports from the gold commissioner and assayers and abstracts from the Kootenay papers. The minister in his report says: The exports of gold dust during the past year, as reported by the banks in Victoria, amount to the value of \$316,270. In explanation of the decrease from the export of 1892 it is stated that a large proportion of the product of the mines in the Yukon district was shipped to San Francisco direct, and that the majority of the shipments from the Kootenay district left the province via Spokane, Washington. The value of the estimated yield of gold for 1893 is \$365,955. While the amount produced by placer mining is somewhat less than that obtained in 1892, the total yield is greater, owing to the returns of some of the quartz claims in the Yale and the West Kootenay districts having been taken into account. The anticipations formed in 1892 of an increased output from hydraulic workings have not been realized, owing to the development work on the majority of the claims not having reached the stage when results could be expected, whilst in other cases operations have been hindered by an insufficient supply of water. This branch of placer mining is yearly attracting greater attention throughout the province, and the amount of capital already invested and to be laid out during the coming season, more particularly in working the bench lands in the vicinity of the Fraser river and its tributaries, is very considerable. Interest is also being taken in the beds of the Fraser and the Thompson rivers with a view to dredging, and judging from the number of applications for leases for this purpose, a serious attempt will be made to prove the worth of the gold hidden in the strata of these rivers. As will be noticed further on, special machinery for dredging is in course of construction at different points on the Fraser.

To return to C. A. C. this man says: "Methods that if all the fair-minded men of every creed in British Columbia could be gathered together in one place and be asked the question, can a Chinaman become a Christian? there would arise to heaven such a 'Yes' as would shake the earth." Is this true? I desire to know the result of experience. It is equally so a par with the statements about Christians in China. For many years men have been able to tell the good or bad qualities of many animals. The Pharusse may put on the coat of the chief attributes of men, but he is weak and strong points, and other things that can be seen at a glance. The phenologist can tell blindfold whether the person examined is either fool, fanatic, brute or thief. The Pharusse may put on the coat of humanity but he can no more hide his bad points than the ostrich his body when he hides his head in the sand. Notwithstanding this we see men affecting all kinds of things, forgetting that they carry signs as plain to see as the animal or the letter in yesterday's Times, and will think, furnish the very best proof that of his assertions concerning the

But One Opinion prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, that no other articles ever attained so widespread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

In Murderer's Row. Chicago, March 13.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, occupies a cell with George Craig, charged with the murder of Emma Werner, and with Pat Rafferty, who last summer, announced in a large dry goods store that he would blow up the place unless they gave him money. Rafferty prides himself on being a writer of verse. Prendergast has passed adverse criticism on several of Rafferty's effusions, and to-day when Rafferty began reading a parody on "After the Ball" the assassin became enraged. Before Rafferty had half finished it Prendergast caught the manuscript from his hands and shouted: "You can't read obscure literature in this cell." Rafferty turned on the murderer who struck Rafferty a blow on the mouth followed by another on the nose. Rafferty seized Prendergast and threw him into a corner of the cell, but before he could strike the guard separated them.

Dick's Condition Powders

Pattens Horses and Cattle

EUROPEAN

Yates's Letter on Portland and Out THE VILLA FABBRICOTT

Wales is Not Quite Was Last Aut Lord Rosebery and Bou Honors for Sir Speu Lord Oxenbridge of society-A Roman Ca suggestion About Mr.

New York, March 13.—in his London letter to the Villa Fabbriotti, where toria will make her home was built between 1865 in the direction of the well known left of the Bologna sent house occupies the most distinguished Florentine longed for five centuries. The sitting rooms are all richly ornamented with furniture of the house is most ranged, either as a winter residence, and the Queen be pleased with it. It is Lord Spencer and Mr. B ministers in attendance during her stay in Florence. A special telegraph wire between the Cap Martin, tope for the exclusive use and Countess Hohenhausen peror and Empress of Austria styled during their stay in the Prince of Wales. Martin on Friday at the Empress comite, with the Empress of Austria. After a over a great portion of which he expressed himself was generally noticed that very much "thinner than autumn, but he seemed very and in excellent spirits. In the afternoon to Cannes. The anecdotal, as might expected, is buying him rooms and other centres of intelligence with Lord E. related that one day at route to the course, Lord Harry D'Almeida, a leading before he would lay against one of the big races. The maker named a figure who be conceived was not on market odds. Lord Rosebery's pieces, then pulling up "Diplom."

"Yes, my lord," replied ready for a bargain. "I ought to tell you that satisfied Lord Dalme for Rosebery."

Uplu, who, strange to the general election left to vote for a Gladstonian re-elected. The loss of a day's racing, and business from a bookmaker's view was particularly good out that expedition saved for Mr. Gladstone was about, and a favorable currence, Lord Rosebery to the Grand Old Man. The latest royal conveyer the King of the Belgians, will come by two, exercise morning on a Humber ter the avenues adjoining La. The Queen, on the reed Lord Rosebery, has prom St. John, the minister to the grand duchess of the ord and St. George. This Sir Spencer for his values when minister to M. I hear it is probable I will be asked to accept of trees of the Robes. This in commission since the into office, having been the Dowager Duchess of At Dowager Duchess of Ro is well known that looked prospectively for Lord resignation last spring an every influential quarter late president of the L from the office of master probably be offered to ton, and if he prefers to present post, then Lord succeeded Lord Oxenbridge A Roman Catholic Weekly Register, announce the failure of his eyesight late cause of Mr. Gladstone the real motive is to make his soul, as they say. The appointment of a ronaire secretary at the trived general derision at legislators. It is not a ment, and it is regarded inadequate in the instances of the party.

One of the prominent R that the selection of Mr who prospered for Lord hery and Sir W. V. H. belief in the stability of tion, and that he is appo cause it does not matter races awkward squads chief com-missio of the vehement oppositio of the radicals, who has bitterly hostile to him an ighly wrath when Mr. him the place. The position of Herbe a compromise to the appointment of Mr. Lefe government board has been lized by all sections of

PERISHED.
Used by Paine's Celery
Sound.
Use the Great Remedy That
Will Do Well



...could be used by all who desire good
...This is the plain, unvarnished and true
...of Mrs. Edwin Trinder, of St.
...Ont. A powerful and weighty
...woman is contained in this letter
...testimony. It clearly points out how
...made miserable and almost un-
...derable by dyspepsia, indigestion, sleep-
...less and nervousness, may be made
...vigorous and happy.

...ness and missionary work among
...are made without a due regard to
...et truth, and will have a most
...not anticipate, namely the creating
...interest in missions among some who
...hitherto been somewhat indifferent
...that subject. I await his future letters
...with interest.
...just now, I have only time to try and
...le a question of veracity. He says
...my statement that "there were 25,000
...French soldiers in Annam," is not
...He writes to you and says, "I found
...best authority on this matter at the
...time being 15,000 soldiers in the com-
...of Annam." I do not know what he
...ld consider "the best authority." I
...ld from my recollection of what I
...in the English papers in China at
...time, but now, I read in "The
...of Cyclopaedia," new series, vol. X,
...p. 28, "The French army in Ton-
...was now 25,000 strong." P. 30,
...the French army in Tonquin numbered
...this time 35,000 men." From this it
...be seen that H. B. only made a
...ugh and he will hang himself. Yours
...F.

C. A. COLMAN,
4 Pandora Avenue, March 14, 1894.

But One Opinion
...reveals throughout the world, and
...is so strongly in favor of Perry
...is PAINE KILLER, but no other
...dies ever attained so wide-spread popu-
...larity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

In Murderer's Row.
...Chicago, March 13.—Frendegast, the
...derer of Mayor Harrison, occupies a
...with George Craig, charged with the
...der of Emma Werner, and with Ed-
...erty, who last summer, announced in
...large dry goods store that he would
...up the place unless they gave him
...ney. Rafferty prides himself on being
...riter of verse. Frendegast has passed
...severe criticism on several of Rafferty's
...sions, and to-day when Rafferty began
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...assin became enraged. Before Rafferty
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...ght the manuscript from his hands
...shouted: "You can't read obscure
...ature in this cell." Rafferty turned
...the murderer who struck Rafferty a
...w on the mouth followed by another
...the nose. Rafferty seized Frendegast
...threw him into a corner of the cell,
...before he could strike him the guard
...trated them.

To Penetrate Alaska.
...San Francisco, March 12.—Prince Gal-
...an of Russia, who was in this city
...month ago, has returned here on
...to Russia. He contemplates tak-
...a long trip on horseback from San
...sburg to San Francisco via Siberia
...Behring straits, accompanied by a
...e retinue with arms, ammunition,
...and supplies. On reaching Al-
... territory the party will journey in
...terior and work down south over
...mountains.

Black's Condition Powders
...attens Horses and Cattle

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Yates's Letter on Doings Im-
portant and Otherwise.
THE VILLA FABBRICOTTI, FLORENCE

Wales is Not Quite So Fat as He
Was Last Autumn.

Lord Rosebery and Bookmaker Upl-
Honors for Sir Spencer St. John-
Lord Oxborough of the Liberator
Society—A Roman Catholic Paper's
suggestion About Mr. Gladstone.

New York, March 13.—Edmund Yates
in his London letter to the Tribune says:
Villa Fabbricotti, where Enea Vic-
torelli will make his home in Florence,
built between 1865 and 1867 under
the direction of the well-known architect
Michel, and stands on Montughi-hill, at
the left of the Bologna road. The pre-
sent house occupies the site of the fa-
mous Villa Dagli Andressi which be-
longed for five centuries to one of the
most distinguished Florentine families.
The sitting rooms are all large and super-
bly ornamented with frescoes. The in-
terior of the house is most admirably ar-
ranged, either as a winter or a summer
residence, and the Queen cannot fail to
be pleased with it. It is probable that
Lord Spencer and Mr. Bryce will be the
ministers in attendance on the Queen
during her stay in Florence.

A special telegraph wire has been laid
between the Cap Martin hotel and Mon-
te Carlo for the exclusive use of the Count
and Countess Hohenheim, as the Em-
peror and Empress of Austria are to be
entertained during their stay in the Riviera.
The Prince of Wales arrived at Cap
Martin on Friday at noon, to lunch, em-
perit comite, with the Emperor and Em-
press of Austria. After lunch he looked
over a great portion of the hotel, with
which he expressed himself delighted. It
was generally noticed that he had grown
very much thinner than he was last
autumn, but he seemed remarkably well
and in excellent spirits. He returned late
in the afternoon to Cannes.

The anecdotal, as might have been
expected, is busying himself in smoking
rooms and other centres of the latest in-
telligence with Lord Rosebery. It is
related that one day at Newmarket, en
route to the course, Lord Rosebery asked
Harry Upl, a leading bookmaker what
price he would lay against a certain horse
for one of the big races. The ready book-
maker named a figure which, as he may
be conceived, was not an absurd one.
Lord Rosebery rose on a few paces,
then pulling up, said confidentially:
"Upl!"

"Yes, my lord," replied the bookmaker,
ready for a larger bet. Lord Rosebery
then proceeded to tell you that such prices
as satisfied Lord Dalmeiy will not do
for Rosebery."
Upl, who, strange to say, is a Glad-
stonian of the deepest dye, once during
the general election left a race meeting
to vote for a Gladstonian candidate in a
remote district. The journey involved the
loss of a day's racing, and as it happened,
business from a bookmaker's point of
view was particularly good. As it turned
out that expedition saved the election,
for Mr. Gladstone won by one vote. The
circumstance was a good deal talked
about, and a favorable opportunity oc-
curring, Lord Rosebery introduced Upl
to the Grand Old Man.

The latest royal covert to cycling is
the King of the Belgians, who now takes
an hour or two's exercise regularly every
morning on a Humber tricycle in one of
the avenues adjoining Laeken palace.
The Queen, on the recommendation of
Lord Rosebery, has promoted Sir Spence
St. John, the minister to Stockholm, to
the grand cross of the order of St. Mich-
ael and St. George. This is to reward
Sir Spence for his valuable public ser-
vices when minister to Mexico.

I hear it is probable Lady Granville
will be offered the post of Mistress
of the Robes. This post has been
in commission since the separatists came
into office, having been held jointly by the
Duchess of Athole and the
Duchess of Roxburgh.

One of the prominent Radicals declares
that the office of master of the horse. It
will probably be offered to Lord Carling-
ton, and if he prefers to remain in his
present post, then Lord Chesterfield will
succeed Lord Oxborough.

A Roman Catholic newspaper, the
Weekly Register, announces that, though
the failure of his project is the immedi-
ate cause of Mr. Gladstone's retirement,
the real motive is to have leisure to
make his soul, as they say in Ireland.
The appointment of Ellis to be pat-
ron secretary at the treasury, has pro-
voked general derision among separatist
legislators. It is not a popular appoint-
ment, and it is regarded as ridiculous
and inadequate in the present circum-
stances of the party.

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ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

How the London Press Views
the Premier's Speech.

THE TIMES' BREATH TAKEN AWAY
Reported Excitement Among the
Irish Parties.

Labouchere's Amendment to Abridge
the Vote Power of the House of
Lords Carried in the Commons—
Urgency Demanded by the Chamber
of Commerce and an Indian Silver.

London, March 13.—The Times, com-
menting on Rosebery's speech in the
Lords yesterday, says: "The prime
ministers' admission that England must
be convinced of the justice of the Irish
home rule fairly takes our breath away.
It is the argument we have used from
the very beginning of the controversy and
carries with it the emphatic condemnation
of the proceedings of the party which
forced the home rule bill through the
House of Commons by the Irish votes
against the great majority of the votes of
English representatives. All other con-
siderations are dwarfed by the premier's
admission. It must produce the gravest
consequences directly its significance is
perceived. What will Gladstone think
of this? If Gladstone had not retired,
we might almost expect him to hasten
back and move a vote of want of con-
fidence in his successor."

The Chronicle says: "Rosebery's ap-
pearance as leader has been an unques-
tionable success. Nothing can be bet-
ter than his attitude towards the House
of Lords, which has given the home rule
question the stimulant it needs."

The Standard says: "Rosebery takes
over not only Gladstone's seat, but all
the pledges and promises to which Mr.
Gladstone was committed." Rosebery's
statement that England must be con-
vinced of the justice of the home rule
bill, is a declaration of the Standard
to have created great excitement in
both branches of the Irish party, who
will certainly question the government
on the subject.

The reference to home rule made by
Rosebery last night in the House of
Lords, which has occasioned much com-
ment, was as follows: "The Liberal party
(Lord Salisbury) has made one remark
on the subject of home rule with which
I confess myself in entire accord. He
said that before Irish home rule could be
introduced by the Imperial Parliament, Eng-
land, as a predominant member of the
partnership of the three Kingdoms, must
be convinced of its justice."

The Chamber of Commerce has presented
to the government the urgency of the
re-assembly of the international mon-
etary conference, with a view of final-
ly settling the gold and silver question
which is causing grave injury to the
eastern trade.

A dispatch from Bathurst, Gambia,
says Chief Fadihall has been captured
by the French troops.

Washington, D.C., March 13.—The
state department, advised by Minister
Thompson at Rio that Peixoto began
bombarding the insurgent ships at noon
to-day. The fire was not returned.

BRAZIL'S WAR ENDED

The Insurgents Under Admiral
da Gama Surrender

UNCONDITIONALLY TO PRES. PEIXOTO
Da Gama Seeks Refuge Aboard a
Portuguese Ship.

While His Gallant Tare Battle With
Shore Batteries—His Cowardly Con-
duct Universally Execrated—Later
Advice Say He has Fled—A Thirty
Minutes' Fight Finished the War.

New York, March 14.—The attempt of
Admiral da Gama to surrender to the
Brazilian government was discussed by
military and naval people last evening.
An army officer who enjoys an enviable
reputation took a novel view of the sur-
render.

He said: "Admiral da Gama placed
himself in a most ridiculous position, and
the government could not do otherwise
than to accept the surrender, which
has been made." The idea of Admiral
da Gama's abandoning his fleet and seek-
ing protection on a foreign man-of-war,
leaving his officers and men to shift for
themselves, is preposterous. It stings
him precisely as it would sting a man
in a similar position, if reports are true, has
not a parallel in modern naval history. If
he had made up his mind that the time
had come to surrender he ought to have
communicated with President Peixoto by
flag of truce, remaining on board his
own flagship until arrangements had
been made. He not only compromised
himself, but he placed his officers and
men in the position of pirates deserted
by their leader and left to take care of
themselves and save their necks as best
they could."

President Peixoto was quite right in
paying no attention to the conditional
surrender, and has nothing to do but go
on with the preparations which has been
made. The course affairs will naturally
take now is that eventually some officer
of the abandoned fleet will go ashore un-
der a flag of truce and unconditionally
surrender the fleet."

New York, March 14.—At the coffee
exchange the following dispatch from
Rio de Janeiro was read this afternoon:
"The fleet has yielded; da Gama has fled."
New York, March 14.—Ellitt & Co.
have received the following from E. O.
Baker of the Brazilian cruiser, Niteroy:
Rio de Janeiro, March 14.—Finished his
good shape. Baker. It is believed
from the foregoing that the rebellion in
Brazil is ended. The Brazilian admiral
Washington, D. C., March 14.—Sec-
retary Gresham received the following
from Minister Thompson to-day: "After
the ships for 30 minutes the latter sur-
rendered unconditionally. da Gama, hav-
ing previously gone aboard a Portuguese
man-of-war."

New York, March 14.—The revolt at
Rio has collapsed. The cable mes-
sage received by Ellitt & Co. to-day
was as follows: "The Brazilian admiral
to the Exchange Telegraph Company, say
Mello, with the warships Republica and
Aquidaban, has arrived at Santa Cathar-
ina. The same advice say the surren-
der of the fleet is complete. It does not
necessarily mean that the war is ended.
It is believed Rio Grande do Sul and
Santa Catharina eventually will achieve
their independence with the assistance of
Mello."

MOODY CAUGHT HIM.
A Jolly Kentucky Senator Forsook the
Path of sin.
Washington, March 14.—Every United
States senator found in his mail yester-
day a little package of tracts, enclosed
by a light rubber band, and bearing on
its face the words: "Compliments of J.
S. C. Blackburn." This was the popular
Kentucky senator's device for announc-
ing to his associates that he had aban-
doned for ever his old life and entered
upon a new and untried existence as the
result of the convincing eloquence of
Evangelist Moody, who has been holding
revival meetings in Washington for a
month.

Chicago, March 14.—As if to empha-
size and trumpet to the world the fact
that, so far at least as Chicago is con-
cerned, the era of commercial and finan-
cial depression has become a thing of the
past, society entertained to-night upon a
week's orgie of grand Italian opera at the
Auditorium, with prices ranging from
three dollars for a single seat to thirty
and forty dollars for a box. It is true
that the various relief associations are
still issuing appeals for funds, but
over their operations until the opening of
spring, but it is equally certain that there
is plenty of money in Chicago for amuse-
ment purposes, the advance sale of tick-
ets for the grand opera season having re-
alized fifty thousand dollars, while the gross re-
ceipts of the season are expected to foot
up in the neighborhood of a quarter of a
million dollars.

THE BAZILIAN REBELS

Surrender to the Portuguese Man-of-
War and Sue for Mercy.

The Ignoble Ending of a Kilkenny
Cat Fight—Peixoto Triumphs.

Rio de Janeiro, March 10.—There now
seems to be a definite prospect of a naval
battle and prompt ending of the rebellion
as far as Rio de Janeiro is concerned.
The dynamite cruiser Niteroy, the tor-
pedo boats Avrova and Destroyer, and
the three torpedo boats brought over from
Germany have arrived here. When the
sun rose this morning, Peixoto's fleet was
seen at anchor in a small bay at the
entrance of the harbor, well protected by
the guns of Fort Santa Cruz.

The Niteroy, from the position which
she now occupies, is expected to be able
to throw dynamite shells into Fort Vil-
legagnon, and when Vallegagnon has been
silenced, it is expected that the Niteroy
and consorts will steam into a sheltered
position under the island upon which the
Villegagnon fortifications stand, and will
from there shell the rebel fleet, which
from the insurgent ships. The Parahyba,
the guard-ship of Pernambuco, and the
frigate Amaroa are inside the bay,
watching it, is presumed, against a sur-
prise upon the part of the Aquidaban or
other rebel ships.

All the insurgent war vessels, as well
as the government fleet, have cleared for
action, and a battle now seems imma-
nent. The U. S. cruiser San Francisco,
the flag ship of Admiral Benham,
has anchored in a small peculiar position
near the small island on which Fort Lago
stands. The San Francisco is but a little
way out of the line of fire, should the
Niteroy open upon Vallegagnon with
her dynamite guns. On the other hand no
better position could have been chosen
by the United States admiral for judging
of the effectiveness of dynamite guns.

The other United States war vessels are
just outside the harbor, and it is pre-
sumed they will come inside when the
action commences. The general opinion
seems to be that the battle will com-
mence either to-night or to-morrow night.
Buenos Ayres, March 10.—Advice to-
day from Porto Alegre, the capital of
Rio Grande do Sul, are that the insur-
gents in that state have received a severe
blow through the defection from their
ranks of Gen. Sulgido. This is said
to be a body blow to the insurgents.

London, March 13.—Rio dispatches con-
firm reports that da Gama has taken
refuge on board the Portuguese corvette,
Mindello. The commander of that vessel
has asked the Portuguese government
for instructions in regard to restoring the
insurgents comprising da Gama's squadron
to the Brazilian government.

Rio de Janeiro, March 13.—It is be-
lieved that President Peixoto is disposed
to deal leniently with da Gama and his
insurgents. The insurgents are all the
forts in the bay now in the hands of the
insurgents and all warships which have
been made under their command, and to
surrender the garrison of the forts and
the crews of the vessels, but da Gama and
his forces are allowed to leave the coun-
try under Portuguese protection, and
that the rebellious soldiers and sailors be
spared their lives.

Washington, D.C., March 13.—The
state department, advised by Minister
Thompson at Rio that Peixoto began
bombarding the insurgent ships at noon
to-day. The fire was not returned.

THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS HIS
PARDONING-POWER CONTENTION.
Ottawa, March 13.—In the supreme
court today judgment was given in fa-
vor of the Oliver Mowat in the appeal
of the Dominion government against the
constitutionality of an act of the legis-
lature taking the power of pardon into
the hands of the lieutenant-governor. In
council in cases arising under the provin-
cial statutes. Mowat's legislation, has
been upheld in all the courts, and the
supreme court has also done so, except
Justice Gwynne, who dissented.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Queen's Speech Contains Many
Remarkable Points.

How the London Press Views
the Premier's Speech.

THE TIMES' BREATH TAKEN AWAY
Reported Excitement Among the
Irish Parties.

Labouchere's Amendment to Abridge
the Vote Power of the House of
Lords Carried in the Commons—
Urgency Demanded by the Chamber
of Commerce and an Indian Silver.

London, March 13.—Parliament re-
assembled to-day. The Queen's speech was
read by the Lord High Chancellor, and
the chamber of the House of Lords, in
which the Commons were also assembled.
The speech in part, is as follows:
My Lords and Gentlemen:
My relations with foreign powers con-
tinue to be amicable. Negotiations be-
tween my government and Russia, for
the settlement of the frontier question in
Central Asia, are proceeding with the hope
of an easy adjustment. Negotiations are
also in progress with the United States
for the purpose of executing the award
of the court of arbitration on the ques-
tion of the seal fisheries of Behring Sea.
Two collisions, accompanied by a lament-
able loss of life, have occurred between
the French and colonial forces in West
Africa. I await the result of the in-
quiry which has been instituted in re-
gard to these deplorable occurrences, in
full confidence that they will be ex-
posed in the open and dignified manner
which befits two great nations on such an
occasion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
The estimates of the public service for
the year will be found to make full and
adequate provision for the defence of the
empire. The recent improvement in the
state of Ireland has been marked. Agricul-
tural crime has been reduced to the lowest
point reached in the last 15 years. Meas-
ures will be submitted to you with a view
to a reasonable settlement of the ques-
tion affecting deeply the welfare of Ire-
land. Bills will be submitted for the
amendment of the registration law and
the abolition of plural voting in parlia-
mentary elections and measures dealing
with the ecclesiastical establishment in
Wales and Scotland will also be sub-
mitted. There will also be presented to you
bills with the object of the equalization

of rates in London and the establishment
of local government in Scotland on the
same basis as that recently accorded to
England and Wales. You will also be
pleased to consider a measure for the pro-
motion of conciliation in labor disputes.
A meeting of the Liberal leaders was
held to-day. Lord Rosebery in his
speech referred feelingly to the absence of
Mr. Gladstone. There was no need for
a declaration of policy since there would
be no change in the party. The party was
safe in their hands. The Welsh church
question would be pressed to the earliest
opportunity. (Cheers.) Regarding the
group of Irish members, the party was
bound by every tie of honor to continue
Mr. Gladstone's policy. If there were
any doubts on that point they ought to
be set at rest by Mr. Morley's decision
in favor of the Liberal office.

With Mr. Gladstone's last declarations
concerning the House of Lords, the
Queen's present advisers entirely agree.
He himself, perhaps, had used in the
House of Lords even stronger language
than Mr. Gladstone had made use of.
What the Lords had to understand was
that with their Irish revision was deli-
cate and rejection dangerous. (Cheers.)
With the democratic suffrage the coun-
try now enjoyed a chamber constituted
by the House of Lords was an anomaly.
(Hear, hear.) Lord Rosebery said it
was the greatest inconvenience to him to
be in the House of Lords, but it was
no fault of his. (Laughter.) He did
not think it could be referred to as a
stigma. He asked the party to judge
him by his deeds. (Cheers.) When the
party were tired of him they could dis-
miss him, but while leader he should
steadfastly carry out the Liberal policy.
(Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt said he was
gratified to hear this exposition of their
leader's policy. The party felt as the
British fleet felt over the loss of Nelson,
but the same spirit remained among
them as amidst Nelson's crew. Though
they had suffered a great loss they would
do their duty. Though Lord Rosebery
was a lord, the Liberals in the Commons
could be relied upon as a compact party
in support of his policy. (Cheers.) He
wrote to Mr. Harcourt, that he de-
sired to drop home rule.

The members of the cabinet then dis-
persed.
The opening of the new session of par-
liament was a very tame affair, so far
as any manifestation of public interest
is concerned, and indeed, the Lords and
Commons seemed to share the indiffer-
ence in a large degree. Very few Peers
were in attendance, and when the House
of Commons was summoned to hear the
reading of the speech from the throne
only about 50 members walked into the
House of Lords.

MR. BRYDEN NOMINATED.

Electors of Wellington Meet to Talk Politics.

NOT QUITE A GOVERNMENT MEETING

There Was a Decided Independent Tone—Captain Dillon to the Fore—No Cry to Government—Mr. Bryden Accepts.

Wellington, March 17.—In pursuance of a notice calling a meeting of "the government supporters" to take into consideration the present political situation and the future representation of the North-Nanaimo district, a large audience assembled in the forenoon hall this evening at 7 o'clock.

John Matthews read a lengthy resolution endorsing the past and present policy of the government. It was seconded by G. H. Haggart. The chairman was introduced by Robert Scott, manager of the Rupert.

Mr. Yarwood, of Yarwood & Young, solicitors, Nanaimo, said the present government deserved the support of the Nanaimo district for various reasons. The Nanaimo district had three members representing it in the present legislature, and what had they done?

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lection than Mr. Bryden. All the speakers up the speaker's way to whom he had spoken were unanimously in favor of Mr. Bryden, who, he hoped, would accept the nomination.

Several other speakers strongly endorsed the nomination of Mr. Bryden. Mr. Bryden again addressed the meeting, warmly accepting the nomination. He said that for fifty years he had been connected with mines, forty as 'boss' and thirty-one years were spent in this country.

After some more discussion the meeting adjourned. The feeling of the meeting was for a candidate on the independent platform.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Balfour, Morley and Chamberlain Express Their Views.

London, March 13.—In the course of his speech on his address, Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "I can testify," he said, "to the regret we all feel for the loss of the late Prime Minister from the post which he has filled so long and so splendidly.

Mr. Balfour, a rancher, said four years ago he did not know under which flag he was going to be, whether the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes, thanks to the Derby government. It was still the Union Jack. The present members had neglected the roads and bridges. Nobody ever saw them and nobody wanted them, so the best thing to do was to send them about their business.

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THE GOLDEN STATE.

A Victoria Exporter of Dope is Taken Charge of in 'Frisco.

San Francisco, March 13.—Henry Housing, one of the persons under indictment for smuggling opium and Chinese on the Diamond, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Monckton last evening. Housing is supposed to have been the agent of the gang at Victoria. He made his trip by land when he came to this city.

The United States man-of-war Marion, which should have been well on her way to this port, is at Yokohama undergoing extensive repairs. About a fortnight ago a cablegram was received here from Yokohama saying the vessel had sailed, but was obliged to return for repairs.

The first of a series of congresses which are to be held in connection with the Midwinter exposition was held in Federal hall to-day. This was "Teachers' Congress" day. The exercises of the morning session consisted of addresses by Martin Kellogg, president of the University of California; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, president of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; and Bert Barnes, professor of education in the Stanford university.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 12.—At noon to-day a life boat was sighted making for the Cape Race signal station, which two hours later proved to be one belonging to the overdue steamer Briscoe. The life-boat contained First Mate MacKay and four men in an exhausted condition. They reported the Briscoe lying about 20 miles southwest of Cape Race. They left her at midday Friday, but after pulling four hours it was discovered that the compass had gone wrong, owing to the iron ballast carried by the life-boat.

The boat was again launched Saturday morning, and from 11 o'clock that day until their arrival at the signal station to-day, the five men had not a morsel of food to eat. They also suffered considerably during the night from cold, and were slightly frost-bitten. First Mate MacKay has made a public statement concerning the Briscoe's voyage, in which he says:

"We left Hamburg December 8th, but were forced to stop at Queenstown, which for repairs. We left there again on Jan. 31st and encountered terrific weather. The decks were swept by the high seas continuously. The rails and bulwarks were swept away. The bridge was torn off and the deck houses destroyed. Nothing was left standing but the two lower masts and the funnel. She was a complete wreck. Then the starboard bow was stove in by the ice, but the compartments were still tight. She was full of water forward, however. Our supply of coal ran out 19 days after we left Queenstown. We began to use up the furniture and other woodwork for fuel.

The steamer Thunda, which sailed from Halifax Feb. 27th for London, took the Briscoe in tow Friday, March 2nd, but left her at 8 o'clock the following morning, after towing 50 miles. A repetition of our former experience set in and we drifted along, using all the available woodwork we could find on board for fuel. A new danger now confronted us. The supply of food ran out. The crew were nearly reduced to starvation. There were no provisions on board save a little bread, a small quantity of flour and some peas. A slow fire was kept in the galley to prevent the men perishing from cold. The other fires were let go out for lack of fuel. Only one man, the third engineer, became sick, and he is suffering from a severe attack of sore throat. The remainder of the crew were not ill, although reduced to desperate straits. The captain wanted us to bring the third engineer ashore with us in the boat, but the chief signal officer, and the best chance for finding the overdue steamer.

One of these two will probably get here during the night or early to-morrow. The Ingraham took provisions with her to the furnished crew. She will call at Cape Race for the chief signal officer, and has the best chance for finding the overdue steamer. A few passengers are aboard. They are being cared for, Mate MacKay says, at the sacrifice of the crew.

General News. Rome, March 13.—The decision of the pope in the Burtell case will be rendered soon. Liverpool, March 13.—The British ship Lusitania from San Francisco, which arrived here yesterday, was driven ashore in the Mersey during a gale last night. New York, March 13.—Stocks opened firm, 1-2 to 3-8 higher, trading dull. New York, March 13.—The police have not yet captured the mysterious friend of Kelly, arrested yesterday, who holds in his possession Kelly's father's remembrance.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Judge Bradley decided this morning he had no jurisdiction in the Freedmen's Accident case, as it occurred outside the court room. He said he had heard some of the counsel were polled, and cautioned them against violating the law. The hearing of the case of Pollard against Brockmire was then resumed. Patterson, N. J., March 13.—The striking silk dyers created some excitement this morning at the works of Simon & Angus. They were ordered to leave the premises out of the establishment and destroyed considerable silk. The strikers also drove out the men in the house of Richard J. Berdan. Water street. Patterson are assaulting all the dye houses in the city.

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Wales, is held at the boundary line, Corbin road not having put up the fire road with the United States government to allow of its shipping out in bond.

The Noble Fire mines, in Sloan district, are still shipping ore. About one hundred tons, besides that now in the warehouse at Kaslo, will be shipped before the season closes.

Their Pastor a Murderer. Birmingham, Ala., March 12.—William Hunt, alias Rev. Wm. Thompson, in charge of the Methodist church at East Birmingham, was arrested near the close of a sermon by a policeman in plain clothes, and will be taken back to Jackson, Mich., where he will serve out a sentence imposed on him five years ago for the murder of a brother minister in his pulpit while preaching to a large congregation. The cause of the killing was the appointment of the murdered man's pastor. Hunt was sent to the penitentiary for life, but soon made his escape. He came here about two years calling himself Rev. William Thompson, assisting in quite a number of churches, proving himself quite a "parson" and preacher. His congregation horrified at his arrest, and can hardly believe that their pastor was guilty of the crime alleged. He is in jail to-day, and will be taken to the Mississippi penitentiary at once.

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